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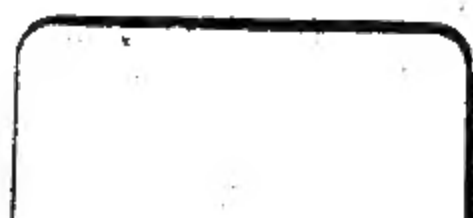
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A GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
GREEK LANGUAGE,

BY  
WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, B.D.  
LATE STUDENT AND CENSOR OF CHRIST CHURCH.

FIFTH EDITION,  
WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

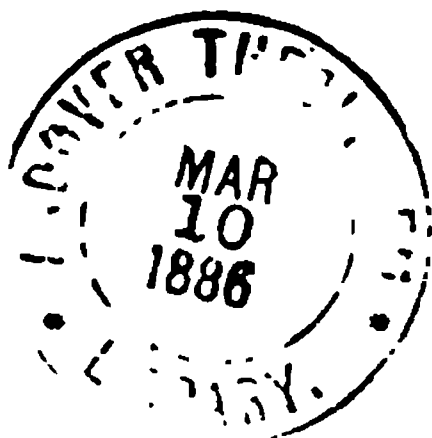
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VOL. I.—ACCIDENCE.

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TO  
THE REV. RICHARD WILLIAM JELF, D. D.

CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,  
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

AND

SUB-ALMONER TO THE QUEEN,

THIS EDITION IS DEDICATED  
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE BROTHER,

WILLIAM EDWARD JELF.





## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

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I HAVE much pleasure in returning my best thanks to the learned world for the favour which calls upon me to send forth another edition of a work, which I cannot but hope has been of some use in giving an impulse and aid to the philosophical study of the Greek language—a study, which exhibits, and by exhibiting teaches the most perfect means of expressing human thought in all its depth and clearness, and at the same time leads the mind to think, and judge, and reason more clearly and truly; accustoming it, from practice in the niceties of language, readily to recognise the similitudes of things seemingly different, and differences of things seemingly identical. It is a mistake into which none but shallow minds can fall, to speak lightly of an acquaintance with the accuracies of Grammar and Etymology, or to profess to find the study of the Classics useful only for the matter they contain. I am persuaded that to such persons a great part of the value of the classics as instruments of education is lost—for surely it is better to learn to think *as* the ancients thought, than merely to know *what* they thought: so it would be better to be able to paint as Raphael, than to copy, ever so accurately, the Madonna. Nor, as it seems to me, do such persons realize the full value of the matter they read: for the connection between thought and language is, from the very nature and relation of each, so intimate, that it is impossible, but that as a person makes himself better acquainted with the proportions, so to say, of language, he makes himself more master of the mysteries of human thought in general, and of the tone and feelings of the nation or man, whose inmost mind he thus reads in the forms and idioms

of their speech. And I would therefore urge on those who are naturally called by their reading to this branch of study, not to look upon it as a waste of time or energy, or unworthy of an active mind. For I am convinced, that nothing is more likely to lead a naturally thinking mind to truth of thought and expression, than the accurate study of the ancient languages, whether of the Eastern or Western world; and while in these points of view the Greek language is surpassed by none, the secrets it thus discloses are the workings of the very well-springs, whence Poetry, Philosophy, and History have flowed on from generation to generation even to our own day; influencing the thoughts and destinies and feelings of nations and individuals far beyond the narrow limits of the learned world.

To those who have honoured this work with their favourable notice, I beg to return my best thanks. Wherever my attention has been called by less favourable criticism to any particular portion of my labours, I have endeavoured to weigh any objection which seemed to deserve it, and if possible to obviate it by altering any expression which made my meaning less clear to others than it was to myself.

In the present edition, which has been greatly enlarged, and in considerable portions rewritten, I have to acknowledge the use I have occasionally made of Krügers Sprachlehre, which is a valuable storehouse of the principles, and details, and examples, of Greek Constructions; and in the Greek Testament Constructions I have, of course, consulted Winer (Ed. 1855) and Alex. Buttmann's excellent appendix to his father's Grammar. I had intended to have devoted more space to the stating and explaining the Constructions of the Greek Testament; but I found that my purpose would be as effectually answered by pointing out the general agreement with classical Greek by brief examples at the end of the respective paragraphs, and adding an Index wherein the several Constructions are referred to the principles and analogies of the language: while the, comparatively speak-

ing, few variations and peculiarities are given, either under the constructions from which they vary, or at the end of the work.

It is hoped that this Index, which will be found at the end of the first volume, will be of some use to the student in leading him to a solution of the difficulties and meaning of the sacred text, as far as they depend upon, or are explicable by, grammatical principles or idioms.

To those who happen to notice the circumstance, it may seem odd that there is a Dedication to the second and third editions, while there was none to the first. But besides my feeling that the favour which my work had received made it not so unworthy the acceptance of a Principal of King's College, as it would have been before it had been submitted to the public, the truth is that, in spite of my name in the title-page, it was so often stated and sometimes so stoutly maintained that Dr. Jelf was the author of it, that I thought it best to settle the question by requesting him to allow me to dedicate it to him as a token of affection towards himself, and of respect towards the institution over which he presides.

I have to express my obligation to the Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, Student and Tutor of Christ Church, not only for having kindly found time to correct the press, but also for some valuable suggestions with which he has favoured me.

CAERDEON, MERIONETHSHIRE,

Jan. 1, 1861.



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OF THE ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

Of Letters and their Pronunciation.

§. 1. The Greek Alphabet, after undergoing several alterations, finally consisted of twenty-four letters :

			Pronun- ciation.	Numeral value with a stroke over each till 1000 ; thence under it.	
A	α	Alpha	a	α'	1—,α 1000
B	β	Beta	b	β'	2—,β 2000
Γ	γ	Gamma	g hard	γ'	3 &c.
Δ	δ	Delta	d	δ'	4
E	ε	Epsilon	e	ε'	5
		Digamma		Ϝ (ς')	6
Z	ζ	Zeta	z	ζ'	7
H	η	Eta	e	η'	8
Θ	θ	Theta	th	θ'	9
I	ι	Iota	i	ι'	10—ια' 11, &c.
K	κ	Kappa	k	κ'	20—κα' 21, &c.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l	λ'	30—λα' 31
M	μ	Mu	m	μ'	40
N	ν	Nu	n	ν'	50
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x	ξ'	60
O	ο	Omicron	o	ο'	70
Π	π	Pi	p	π'	80
		Koph		ϙ'	90
P	ρ	Rho	r	ρ'	100—,ρ 100,000
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	s	σ'	200
T	τ ι	Tau	t	τ'	300
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u	υ'	400
Φ	φ	Phi	ph	φ'	500
X	χ	Chi	ch	χ'	600
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps	ψ'	700
Ω	ω	Omega	o	ω'	800
		Sampi		Ͱ'	900

Obs. 1. Some little variation is found in the shape of the uncial letters in different inscriptions ; the horizontal strokes being more or less joined

to the perpendicular, or the component strokes being longer or shorter, more or less curved, according to the fancy or skill of the artist; and many letters are mutilated or partly defaced. In the *βουστροφηδόν* inscriptions, the letters are, with but very few exceptions, reversed in the lines, which run from right to left.

*Obs. 2.* The Ionic letters and the diphthongs<sup>a</sup> are not often found in the earlier inscriptions, so that the vowels *ε* and *ο* had a triple power<sup>b</sup>, *ε, η, ει*, — *ο, οι, ω*. In some inscriptions *η* is written *εε*<sup>c</sup>. They were not generally received into the Athenian alphabet till the archonship of Euclides, except in the word *οὔτος* and its cases<sup>d</sup>, and *οὐκ*<sup>e</sup>.

*Obs. 3.* The unaspirated *ε* and *υ* (*ξ, υ ψιλόν*) were so called to distinguish them from the *Η* and *Υ*, which originally were signs of pronunciation; *Η* of the aspirate, *Υ* of the digamma.

*Obs. 4.* *σ* at the end of a word is written *ς*<sup>f</sup>; which form is also used in compound words, where the first part of the compound being a monosyllable ends in *ς*, as *προσφέρω, δυσγενής*.

§. 2. 1. *γ* before the guttural consonants (*γ, κ, χ, ξ*,) is pronounced as *ng*; as *ἄγγελος, ang-gelus*; *Ἀγχίσης, Ang-chises*; *συγκοπή, syng-cope*; *λάρυγξ, laryngx*.

2. *σχ* in the middle of a simple word has no compound sound, but is always divided in pronunciation; as *Αἴσχυλος*.

3. *τι* is always hard; *Γαλατία*, not *Galasia*.

4. The double consonants *ψ* and *ξ*, formed from *βσ, φσ, γσ*, and *χσ*, are pronounced as *πσ* and *κσ*, on the principle that *β* and *φ* before *σ* become *π*, and *γ, χ* before *σ* become *κ*. Cf. *scripsi* from *scribo*.

5. The Greek historians of Rome supplied in proper names the Latin *Q* by *Κο*, as *Κοίντιος, Quinctius*, and the Latin *V* by *Ου*, as *Ουαλέριος, Valerius*; and frequently the Latin *C* by *Γ*, as *Γαῖος* for *Caius*. The Greek *υ* in Latin always becomes *y*, as *Λιβύη, Libya*.

### A short history of the Greek alphabet.

§. 3. 1. The Greek alphabet seems to have consisted originally of the following letters, *A B Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ϛ Ρ Σ Τ Ϝ*: but these were reduced to sixteen, *A B Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ*, which is the oldest alphabet of which we have any historical record. These, as being introduced by Cadmus from Phœnicia<sup>h</sup>, and adopted by the Pelasgi, were called *γράμματα Φοινικήια*, or *Καδμήια*<sup>i</sup>,

<sup>a</sup> Fischer ad Well. 25. Bentley Phal. 241.

<sup>b</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 221.

<sup>c</sup> Elmsley Med. 55. Plat. Cratyl. 410 C. Valck. Phœn. 688; Schol. ad Phœn. 688, and Valck. ad Schol.

<sup>d</sup> Osann. Syll. Inscript. 35.

<sup>e</sup> Böckh Corp. Inscript. p. 3.

<sup>f</sup> Wolf. Pref. ad Od. p. 8.

<sup>g</sup> Salmasius ad Inscript. Herod. p. 32.

Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. Wess. et Valck. ad Hdt. v. 59. Payne Knight on Greek alphabet. Lennep. Anal. Ling. Gr. ch. 2. Bentley Phal. 241. Montfaucon Pal. Græca. Musæum Criticum i. 489. 535; 2. 280. Rose Inscript. Græcæ Vetust. Sacellaropoulou's 'Εγχειρίδιον 'Ελληνικῆς Παλαιογραφίας, Melite. 1837.

<sup>h</sup> Hdt. v. 58.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. 58, 59.

and Πελασγικά<sup>a</sup>; whence the earliest forms of the letters bear a strong resemblance to the Samaritan alphabet, and the early mode of writing was from right to left<sup>b</sup>. *F* was disused by the Ionians and Athenians, except as a sign of number, and *Υ* added to the remaining fifteen letters. Then were introduced *Z H Θ*, of which *H* was the sign of the aspirate, as it still is in Latin, ΠΗΛΙΠΠΟΣ, *Philippus*; *π* and *γ* were aspirated by the Greeks themselves into *φ* and *χ*, which made the letters twenty-one, including *H* as a mark of the aspirate. These twenty-one were called Ἀττικὰ γράμματα<sup>c</sup>, being retained by the Athenians in their state documents some time after the Ionic dialect had adopted the additions of Simonides<sup>d</sup>, who at the end of the Persian war made up the alphabet, by the addition of *Ξ Ψ Ω*, and *H* as an independent vowel, to twenty-four (Ἰωνικὰ γράμματα). In this Attic alphabet the sounds of *η* and *ω* were expressed by *ε* and *ο*: *ψ* by *φσ*, and *ξ* by *χσ*, as found in the Attic inscriptions till the archonship of Euclides<sup>e</sup> (403. B. C.). The double letters were not adopted by the Æolic and Doric dialects till some time after their invention<sup>f</sup>.

2. Besides these twenty-four letters, there were three others in the alphabets of the older language, which found no place in the Attic and Ionic alphabet: 1. *Baû* or *Faû*, afterwards called Digamma, which was replaced by the vowel *Υ*, anciently the sixth letter in the alphabet, whence *ς* (*F*) 6.—2. Koppa *Ϸ*, or *Q*, between *π* and *ρ* (Hebrew koph) which is retained in the Latin *Q*, and in certain coins and inscriptions is used generally with *ο* following instead of *κ*, and stands for 90. The Dorians retained it longest<sup>g</sup>.—3. Sampi, or San *Ϻ*, which came after *ω*, and stood for 900.

3. The ancient Greeks used the capital and uncial letters in writing; in later times an easier style was invented for the purposes of common life, called the “cursive character,” but not found in manuscripts before the eighth or ninth century.

4. The original method of writing was from right to left<sup>h</sup>; afterwards alternately from right to left and left to right, commencing with either one or the other, as it were after the fashion of oxen ploughing (βουστροφηδόν<sup>i</sup>), but in the time of Herodotus the universal method was from left to right<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Sandford's Rem. on Thiersch 23.

<sup>b</sup> Pausan. v. 25.

<sup>c</sup> Demosth. in Neeram 100. Paus. vi. 19.

<sup>d</sup> Pliny Hist. Nat. vii. 57. Suidas Σιμωνιδης.

<sup>e</sup> Suidas Σαμίων δ δῆμος Rose Prolegom. lxxvi.

<sup>f</sup> Paus. v. 25.

<sup>g</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. 10. p. 88.

<sup>h</sup> Hesych. voc. βουστροφηδόν. Paus. v. 17. Fabric. Biblioth. Gr. i. 27: who quotes Theodosius the grammarian, and Eustath. ad H. 23. 358, for another sort of writing, called κισσηδόν, the letters being placed perpendicularly, like Chinese writing.

<sup>i</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 230.

<sup>k</sup> Hdt. ii. 36.

## Pronunciation.

§. 4. 1. The sounds of speech are the articulations produced by the cooperation of the organs of speech ; i. e. the roof of the mouth with the throat, the tongue, or the lips. These articulations are either rough or smooth.

2. The smoother sounds, which seem to come forth in the voice without effort, are called vowels, *φωνήεντα*, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω ; the other consonants, *σύμφωνα*, β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

## The Vowels.

§. 5. 1. ε and ο are always short, *βραχέα*,  
η and ω always long, *μακρά*,  
α, ι, υ, either one or the other, *δίχρονα*.

2. When two vowels so coalesce that but one sound is formed, wherein something of each is retained, the compound sound is called a diphthong (*αἱ δίφθογγοι*).

3. The Greek diphthongs are formed from combinations of the vowels, α, ε, ο, υ, η, ω, with ι and υ.

*Obs. 1.* ου is called a diphthong, as being compounded of two vowels ; but it is pronounced as a single long vowel.

4. Diphthongs are divided into proper and improper, proper, when the vowel which precedes ι or υ is short ; improper, when it is long. In the former, both the vowels are perceptibly pronounced ; in the latter, the vowel ι or υ is scarcely audible, whence *ᾱ*, η, ω are, in the cursive character, expressed by the simple vowel with the ι subscript<sup>a</sup> :

Proper *ᾱι ᾱυ*

ει ευ

οι ου

ῃι (rarely used except before vowels<sup>b</sup>).

Improper *αυ ᾱυ*

η ηυ

ω (ωυ, Ionic)

ῶι.

In Latin *αι* becomes *æ*, and *οι* *œ*<sup>c</sup>. *αυ* before a vowel *αυ*, *Ἀγαύη Agave*, *Ἀγάφη*. *ευ* before a vowel *υ*, *Εὐοῖ Evæ*. Some few words in Latin retain the ι of the diphthongs *αι*, *οι*, under the forms of *i* or *j*, *Maîa*, *Tpoîa*, *Maiâ*, *Troja*<sup>d</sup>.

*Obs. 2.* The diphthongs α, η, ω, are pronounced as the simple vowels, *ᾱ*, η, ω. The old Greeks however seem to have slightly sounded the other vowel ; whence *Tragædus* from *τραγῳδός*.

*Obs. 3.* The Æolic dialect frequently drops the ι of *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, and the υ of *ευ*, *ου*. See §. 10. γ.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. Med. 6.

<sup>b</sup> Hermann. Opusc. iii. 71.

<sup>c</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 581.

<sup>d</sup> Butt. Lex. p. 69. ad voc. αἰόλος.

5. When the two vowels are pronounced separately, this is signified by two points placed over the second vowel (*diæresis*). The acute accent is placed between the points, as 'Ατὼ<sup>ν</sup>ς, the circumflex over them, as κλεῖ<sup>ν</sup>δι.

Consonants.

§. 6. The division of consonants is twofold :

1. According to the organs of speech whereby they are produced.

- 1. Guttural (throat) γ, κ, χ.
- 2. Lingual (tongue) δ, τ, θ, ν, λ, ρ, σ.
- 3. Labial (lips) β, π, φ, μ.

Obs. 1. The members of these several divisions are called Homonyms.

2. According to the greater or less exertion of the organs of speech required in their production.

1. Semivowels (ἡμίφωνα) which in pronunciation approach most nearly to vowels, and these are subdivided into, α. the spirant σ, which is something between a vowel and a consonant. β. The liquids (ὑγρά) (so called from their readily coalescing with a mute) λ, μ, ν, ρ.

2. Mutes (ἄφωνα, rough) which are produced by the greatest exertion of the organs, β, γ, δ, θ, κ, π, τ, φ, χ : and these nine mutes are divided, 1. according to the force of articulation into three *tenuis*, three *mediæ*, three *aspirates* ; 2. according to their organ of speech, into three guttural, three lingual, three labial ; or, according to their respective names into three K, three T, three Π sounds.

3. Each of these latter divisions is made up of one *tenuis*, one *media*, one *aspirate*.

	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	
	<i>tenuis</i>	<i>med.</i>	<i>asp.</i>	
Guttural.	κ	γ	χ	σύστοιχα
Lingual.	τ	δ	θ	σύστοιχα
Labial.	π	β	φ	σύστοιχα

Obs. 2. The members of each of these divisions are cognate to each other—the guttural for instance to the guttural, and the *tenuis* to the *tenuis* ; so that each of these letters has a double source of affinity : κ as a guttural is cognate to γ—χ, as a *tenuis* to τ—π.



*Obs. 3.* The letters which are produced by the same exertion of the organs of speech are called Homophonous.

*Obs. 4.* From the union of the mutes with the spirant  $\sigma$  three double consonants are formed.

$\psi$ from $\pi\sigma, \beta\sigma, \phi\sigma.$	$\tauύψω$ ( $\pi\sigma.$ )	$χάλυψ$ ( $\beta\sigma.$ )	$κατήλιψ$ ( $\phi\sigma.$ )
$\xi$ — $\kappa\sigma, \gamma\sigma, \chi\sigma.$	$κόραξ$ ( $\kappa\sigma.$ )	$λέξω$ ( $\gamma\sigma.$ )	$δνξ$ ( $\chi\sigma.$ )
$\zeta$ — $\sigma\delta.$	'Αθήναζε for 'Αθήνασδε.		

### Of the Breathing.

§. 7. 1. Every vowel is pronounced with a breathing, which is either *smooth*, (lenis  $\prime$ ), or *rough*, (asper  $\text{'}$ ), each being half of the original aspirate  $H^a$ . These marks are placed over the incipient vowel, as  $\text{'Απόλλων}$ ,  $\text{ιστορία}$ . The aspirate corresponds to the Latin and English  $h$ . Every vowel which is not aspirated is supposed to have the smooth breathing, though the sign of the breathing is only placed over the incipient vowel, except in the word  $\text{τάως}$ , a *peacock*.

2. In diphthongs the sign of the breathing, as belonging to both of the united vowels, is placed over the second, as  $\text{οἶος}$ . In uncial writing, where the diphthongs,  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ , are written  $\text{ΑΙ}$ ,  $\text{ΗΙ}$ ,  $\text{ΩΙ}$ , the sign is placed over the first, since they are considered to be simple vowels, as  $\text{'ΑΙΔΗΣ}$ , as if it were  $\text{'ΑΔΗΣ}$ .

3. The liquid  $\rho$  is aspirated at the beginning of a word, as  $\text{ῥάβδος}$ . Where  $\rho\rho$  occurs in the middle of a word, no breathing is marked, as  $\text{Πύρρος}$ .

*Obs. 1.* The incipient  $\upsilon$  is, with some dialectic exceptions, always aspirated.

*Obs. 2.* <sup>b</sup>The Æolic and Homeric dialects often drop the rough breathing, as  $\text{ὕμμες}$ ,  $\text{ἥελιος}$ ; the aspirate is often changed to the lenis when the word has undergone some change, as  $\text{ἔκηλος}$   $\text{εὐκηλος}$ ,  $\text{ὄρος}$   $\text{οὔρος}$ ,  $\text{ἀμαξα}$   $\text{ἀμαξιτός}$ .

4. The Greek language seems to have had three aspirated consonants, or consonants pronounced with the breath: the guttural  $X$ , the lingual  $\Sigma$ , the labial  $F$ .

*Obs. 3.* Traces of the original spirant power of  $\chi$  seem to be retained in some Latin words, such as  $\chi(\theta)\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$  *heri*, Ind. *hyas*;  $\chi\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota$  *humi*;  $\chi(\theta)\alpha\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$  *humilis*,  $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$  *hir*, (*Lucilius*<sup>c</sup>),  $\chi\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$  *hibernus*: whence we may conclude that its power more or less resembled the aspirate  $h$ , and of this there are evident traces in modern Greek. It afterwards assumed the power of a rough aspirate  $ch$ , or of the cognate consonant  $k$ ; or the word retained something of its old pronunciation in a rough breathing, as  $\text{καρπάλιμος}$  or  $\text{ἀρπάλιμος}$ .

<sup>a</sup> Thiersch Gr. Gr. Sandford, p. 45.

<sup>b</sup> Böckh Corp. Inscr. 28. Ahrens Dial. Æol. 48.

<sup>c</sup> Cic. de Fin. ii. 8. Lennep. Etymol. ad voc.  $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$ .

*The Digamma<sup>a</sup>.*

§. 8. 1. In the ancient language of the Pelasgi, as in the Phœnician, and Latin, and Gothic branch of the Sanscrit, there was a letter occupying the sixth place in the alphabet, which, from its resembling in shape two gammas<sup>b</sup>, placed one on the other, (𐀀 𐀁) and from the Æolic tribe having retained the use of it in their dialect longer than the Ionic tribe of the same people, was in later times called the Æolic digamma<sup>c</sup>, but whose ancient name was Fau, or Bau. It became more and more disused, till at length its existence was only traditional, and its use quite forgotten. Its pronunciation was that of an aspirated labial, and seems nearly to have answered to the Latin and English *f* or *ph*; it sometimes has *s* prefixed, as σφέ<sup>d</sup>; it is still found in coins and inscriptions, as *Φρήτρα* in the Elean treaty.

2. In the time of Homer, however, this letter still existed, though it is not found written in any copy which has come down to us; and the many apparent cases of hiatus in his verse are explained by the fact that in the Æolic part of Asia Minor this letter was actually used; while the anomalous use of some words, sometimes with, sometimes without the digamma, probably arises from this letter being in the other parts of Asia Minor obsolete, though still recognised; and Homer being acquainted with the language in both these forms, used either of them as best suited his verse<sup>e</sup>. It was not known to the Post-Homeric, Epic, or Tragic poets<sup>f</sup>.

3. Traces of it, however, were retained in some forms of the different dialects, in which it assumed various sounds as it was modified by the general style of pronunciation in vogue in the different parts of the Greek world. It was modified into

*a.* ββ, as Doric βέλκατι for εἰκοσι, φάβος for φάος, βράκη for ῥάκη (Theoc. 28. 11.). Æolic, as βρόδον for ῥόδον, and in some words in the common dialect, as βία, originally *Fía*, Lat. *vis*.

*b.* γ in Doric, as γοῖνος, *vinum*<sup>h</sup>.

*c.* An aspirate in all the dialects, as ἔστιά, *Vesta*.

*d.* υ<sup>i</sup> in diphthongs, in all the dialects, as βασιλεύς = βασιλεῖς, (modern Greek *Vasilefs*), ναῦς = ναῖς, *navis*, ῥέψω ῥέψω ῥεύσω,

<sup>a</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 175, sqq.; 228, sqq. Marsh Horæ Pelasg. 50. Payne Knight Prol. Hom. Donaldson New Cratylus, 117, sqq.

<sup>b</sup> Dionys. Hal. 1. 20.

<sup>c</sup> Mus. Crit. i. 8. <sup>d</sup> Butt. Lexil. 497.

<sup>e</sup> Butt. Lexil. 418.

<sup>f</sup> Vid. Sandford, Thiersch, Gr. Gr. p. 287.

<sup>g</sup> Lennep. vol. iii. 206. Dawes Misc. Crit. p. 90. Gaisf. Hephæst. p. 41. Ahrens Dial. Dor. K. S. 4.

<sup>h</sup> Butt. Lexil. 495.

<sup>i</sup> Dissen Annot. Critic. ad Pind. Pyth. ii. 28.

*rivus*, βoûs βοFs, *bovis*, and especially in Æolic, as φαῦος for φάος, Dor. φάβος.

4. It is lost, however, in many words altogether, as ἔσθης *vestis*, ἔαρ *ver*, ῥίγος *frigus*; so in the middle of a word, as ὠόν *ovum*, αἰων *ævum*; so after σ, as may be seen by comparing the cognate word *swapnas* (Indicè) with ἔπνος: so in the English word *sword*, the *w* is dropped; and in the Ionic and Attic fewer words retain the digamma than in Doric or Æolic, as ὤβρα Dor., ὠά Attic<sup>a</sup>.

§. 9. 1. The spirant σ is retained or omitted in a manner similar to the digamma; in the middle of words between two vowels, as in inflexions, it is frequently omitted, as τύπτεαι τύπτῃ, γένος γένε(σ)ος; it generally stands before or after a consonant, or at the end of a word, as στέλλω, τύπσω, γένος; it is replaced also by the aspirate, as σῦς ὕς, ἰσσημι *sisto*, ἕξ *sex*, ἅλς *sal*, &c.; or by the lingual liquid ρ, as γένος, γένε(σ)ος *gene-r-is*.

2. The Doric dialect, however, frequently omits the σ in the middle of words between two vowels, μῶσα (μοῦσα), Lacon. μῶα: so Aristoph. Lysist. 995 πᾶα for πᾶσα, 1297 ἐκλιπῶα, 1299 κλεῶα<sup>b</sup>; and in some inscriptions we find its place supplied by the rough breathing<sup>c</sup>, as ἐπολή ἐ for ἐπολήσε<sup>d</sup>, which was probably a modification previous to its being dropped altogether.

*Obs.* The forms σφέ, ἔ, (*se*) afford instances of the use and disuse of both digamma and spirant σ.

## CHAPTER II.

### The Dialects.

§. 10. The forms of the Greek language, having, like all others, undergone many changes in the course of its development, present to the student of this age many anomalies. It is important however to observe that the earlier language is represented by the Æolic as the oldest dialect, and by the Latin as having separated from the Greek in the Pelasgic æra of the language; and by their help many facts of the old Greek, such as the pronunciation and power of letters, forms of words, inflexions, &c. may be traced; while further light is gained from the analogies of the Indian languages, with which the Greek is evidently connected<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 50.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 9. 3.

<sup>d</sup> Leake, 52.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. 9. 6.

<sup>e</sup> Bopp's Vergleichende Grammat. Pott's Indo-Germ. Sprachen. Lemgo, 1833. Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon. Berlin, 1839.

*Of the Change of the Letters.—Dialects.*

a. Euphony, which was peculiarly studied in the Greek language, consists in the harmonious relations of the combined letters; and where any letters were not in such a relation to each other, the Greeks remedied this by the omission, or contraction, or change of one or more letters according to fixed and scientific rules; and these rules were somewhat different in the different dialects, as the ear and taste of the different tribes suggested different notions of euphony<sup>a</sup>.

β. From the original tongue there branched off several provincial forms or dialects. The old Ionic or Pelasgic, as spoken in the south at the Pelasgic æra, assumed in the north the characteristics of Hellenic; and this afterwards developed itself into Bœotic and Doric, while the ancient form was retained in various parts of the Greek world under the name of Æolic. The old Pelasgic at Athens, modified by the introduction of the Hellenic element at the Ionian immigration, became, in course of time, modern Attic—while the Hellenic language of these immigrating Ionians, influenced somewhat by their stay at Athens, became, by the operation of Asiatic climate and habits, modern Ionic.

The dialects then are

The *Æolic*<sup>b</sup>—representing the ancient language.

The *Doric*<sup>c</sup>, as spoken by the Dorians } both modifications of the  
The *Bœotic*<sup>d</sup>, by the Bœotians } Hellenic.

The *modern Attic*—the ancient tongue modified by the Hellenic Ionic.

The *Ionic*—being the Hellenic Ionic, modified by the Attic and spoken in Asia.

The Homeric is not a dialect, but only the usage of Homer and his followers.

The Laconic is a sort of ultra Doric.

*Obs.* The changes of the vowels in the inflexions and formation of words, as *τρέφω*, *τρέφομαι*, *τροφή*, will be treated of under those heads.

<sup>a</sup> A singular analogy to the euphonic laws of the Greek, and a proof of the influence which they exercised on ancient languages, is found in the Welsh tongue, as spoken in Wales at the present day. The incipient letters are changed to harmonize

with the final of the next word; and these rules are practically followed even by the lower orders in their common conversation.

<sup>b</sup> Ahrens de Dial. Æol. Gotting. 1839.

<sup>c</sup> Ahrens de Dial. Dor. Gotting. 1843.

<sup>d</sup> Ahrens de Dial. vol. ii. 164.

γ. Variation of the Vowels in the Dialects<sup>a</sup>.

Attic.	Ionic <sup>b</sup> .	Doric <sup>c</sup> .	Æolic <sup>d</sup> .	Bœotic <sup>e</sup> .	Epic or Homeric.
1. $\tilde{a}$ becomes (See Obs. 1.)	η πρῆγμα f. πρᾱ- γμα. αι αλειτός f. αειτός	ἰ νύμφᾱς f. νύμ- φᾱς <sup>f</sup> . αι in acc. pl. i. decl., and nom. sing. iii. where ν is in the root; τύψαις f. τύψας.	αι ταῖς f. τὰς; μέλαις f. μέλας.		αι αλειτός.
2. $\tilde{a}$ . . . . .	ω θῶκος f. θᾱκος. ε βέρεθρον f. βᾱρα- θρον. αι ἐλαία f. ἐλάα.	ο βροχέως f. βρα- χέως.	οε πόϊρ f. παῖς; στροτός f. στρα- τός. υ σύρκες for σάρ- κες <sup>h</sup> .		η ἡνεμόεις from ἤνεμος.
3. αι . . . . .	η ῆς f. αῖς.	ἄ ἔταρος f. ἐταῖ- ρος.	ἄ especially be- fore a vowel; Ἄλκᾱος f. Ἄλ- καῖος; παλαός f. παλαιός.	η <sup>i</sup> κή f. καί; τυπ- τόμη f. μαι.	
4. αυ . . . . .	ου θωθμα f. θαῦ- μα; ἐαυτοῦ f. ἐαυτοῦ. ηυ γρηῦς f. γραῦς.	ω <sup>k</sup> .			
5. ε . . . . .	α <sup>l</sup> τράπω f. τρέπω.  ι ἰστίη f. ἐστία.  ει before a liquid; ξεῖνος f. ξένος. (See Obs. 2.)	α τράφω f. τρέφω.  ι σιός for θεός; δοτίων f. δοστέον <sup>n</sup> .	α as in the Doric.  ο ἔρπετον f. ἐρπε- τόν.	α <sup>m</sup> κα. γά f. κέ γέ.  ι before a vowel; σιώ f. θεώ; ἰώ- σας f. ἰούσας. ο <sup>o</sup> .	η especially in in- flexions of subst in εὖς before a vowel; βασιλῆα f. βασιλέα.  ει metri gratia.
6. αι . . . . .	αι αἶθε f. εἶθε; φθαίρω f. φθείρω. ηι βασιλητή f. βα- σιλεία.  ε in proparox. in ειος and εια; and properisp. in εῖα; τέλεος f. τέλειος; βαθέη f. βαθεῖα. ε when long by position; μέζων f. μείζων.	αι λεγαῖα f. λί- γεια. η χῆρες f. χεῖρες.  ευ <sup>q</sup> . ε as in the Ionic <sup>r</sup> .  ε in verbal forms; βόσκειν f. βό- σκειν; αἶδες f. αἶδεις.	αι ὄνοιρος f. ὄνει- ρος <sup>p</sup> . η τῆνος f. κείνος.  αι as αι f. εἰ. ε before a liquid, which is then doubled; σπέρ- ρω f. σπείρω; χέρρας <sup>s</sup> .	ι κίμενος f. κεί- μενος. η after ι in an ad- jectival termina- tion; Καλλίηος. f. λείος.	ε ἀγέρεσθαι f. ἀ- γείρεσθαι.

<sup>a</sup> Greg. Corinth. de Dialect. Maittaire  
de Dial. Ahrens Dial. Dor. 99.

<sup>b</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 236.

<sup>c</sup> Müller Dor. ii. 485.

<sup>d</sup> Ahrens Dial. Æol. §. 13.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. Bœot. p. 164. Böckh Corp. Ins.  
i. 721. Arist. Ach. 860.

<sup>f</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 73.

<sup>g</sup> Mus. Crit. i. 3. <sup>h</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 73.

<sup>i</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

<sup>k</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 185.

<sup>l</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 720.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid.

<sup>n</sup> Theocr.

<sup>o</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 81.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid. p. 99.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid. p. 187.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid. p. 198.

<sup>s</sup> Theocr. 289.

Attic.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Boeotic.	Epic or Homeric.
ει becomes .		ι Ποτιδάν f. Ποσειδαν.	ε <sup>a</sup> .		
7. ευ . . . . .	εωδρχιέρεως Hdt. ii. 37. ed. Gaisf.				ην ήυτε f. εϋτε.
8. ι . . . . .			ε <sup>b</sup> τρίτος f. τρίτος, Lat. <i>tertius</i> . η άκτῆνες f. άκτῖνες <sup>c</sup> .		
9. η . . . . .	ἄ πάρη f. πήρα.	ἄ (plateiasmus) ἄμέρα <sup>c</sup> f. ἡμέρα <sup>f</sup> .	αι θναίσκω f. θνήσκω.	ει <sup>d</sup> ἀνέθεικα f. ἀνέθηκα: μεί f. μή.	
10. ο . . . . . (See Obs. 3.)	α ἀρρωδεῖν f. ὀρρωδεῖν. ω χρέωμαι f. χράομαι.  ου before a liquid; or σ, but only in certain words; κοῦρος f. κόρος. (See Obs. 2.)	α εἵκατι f. εἴκοσι. ε ἑβδομήκοντα f. ἑβδομήκοντα.  ω before a liquid; κῶρος f. κόρος.  οι πνοιά f. πνόα <sup>b</sup> .	α as in the Doric. υ ἄγυρις f. ἀγόρα: ὄνυμα f. ὄνομα; whence συνώνυμος, πανήγυρις.	α διακάτιοι f. διακόσιοι. ε Ἀπέλλων f. Ἀ-πόλλων <sup>e</sup> : ἔδους f. ὕδους.	ω in a very small number of words; δύνω f. δύνω.
11. οι . . . . . — ου . . . . .	ω ὄν f. οὖν.  ευ where ου is formed from εο: φιλεῦ f. φιλοῦ.	ο εὐνόα f. εὐνοία. ο final, especially in the inflexions; τὸς θεός. f. τοὺς θ. ευ as in the Ionic.	ο ποῶ f. ποιῶ.  ευ as in the Ionic.	υ καλύ f. καλοί <sup>i</sup> . ο βόλα f. βούλη <sup>k</sup> .  ω <sup>l</sup> θελώσα f. θέλουσα: ἵππος f. ἵππους.	οι in several words and forms; ποίη f. πόα. ο βόλεται f. βούλεται. (See Obs. 5.)
12. υ . . . . .		ω ὠρανός, ἵππος f. οὔρανός, ἵππους. οι ναίοισι f. ναίουσι.  ου κοῦμα f. κῦμα <sup>n</sup> .	ω as in the Doric. οι λιποῖσα f. λιποῦσα: ἀνθρώποις f. ἀνθρώπους <sup>m</sup> .  ου βοῦνα f. γυνή. υι <sup>p</sup> .	ου κούνες f. κύνες <sup>o</sup> . ι ὕψλος f. ὕψηλος <sup>q</sup> .	
13. ω . . . . .		α (plateiasmus) πρᾶτος f. πρῶτος.	υ <sup>r</sup> χελύνη f. χελώνη.	α as in Doric <sup>s</sup> .	

Obs. 1. In Attic poetry ἄ is used in certain words instead of η: Ἀθάνα, δᾶρός, ἑκάτι, ποδᾶγός, λοχᾶγός, κυνᾶγός, ξενᾶγός, ὀπαδός<sup>t</sup>.

Obs. 2. The following Ionic forms with ει for ε, ξείνος, εἰλίσσω, εἵνεκα, are found in tragedy; εἵνεκα also in Plato and Demosthenes<sup>u</sup>, (in Thucy-

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 101.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 79.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. p. 94.

<sup>d</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721. Mitchell Arist. Ach. 771. Elms. Ach. 914. Plato Cratyl p. 31 and 16. Fischer ad Well p. 86.

<sup>e</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 180. Gr. Gr. §. 27. Obs. 16.

<sup>f</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 129., Æol. p. 84.

<sup>g</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721.

<sup>h</sup> Pind. <sup>i</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

<sup>k</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 99.

<sup>l</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>m</sup> Koen. Gregor. 618.

<sup>n</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 97.

<sup>o</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 583.

<sup>p</sup> Ahrens p. 98. <sup>q</sup> Ibid. Æol. p. 81.

<sup>r</sup> Mus. Crit. xi. 582. Ahrens Æol. p. 97. <sup>s</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 94.

<sup>t</sup> R. P. Orest. 26. Lobeck Phryn. p. 204.

<sup>u</sup> Pass. ad voc. Ast. Lex. Plat. ad voc. οὔνεκα.

dides always *ἐνεκα*<sup>a</sup>; *εἴσω*<sup>b</sup>, and *Εὐξείνιος Πόντος* in Attic prose as well as in tragedy; of those with *ου* for *ο* we find *οὔρος*<sup>c</sup>(?), *μοῦνος*, *νοῦσος*, *οὐνομα*<sup>d</sup>(?), *γούνατα*<sup>e</sup>.

*Obs. 3.* The Ionic *ου* for *ο* is not admitted in words whose radical letter is *ε*, as *δόμος* from *δέμω*.

*Obs. 4.* The Attics also used *ω* for *ο*, in the declensions especially, without, however, any change in the accentuation: *ἰλεως*, *πολεως*. So also proper names in *ας*, *Μενέλεως* for *Μενέλαος*; and so *λέως*, the Attic form of *λαός*<sup>f</sup>.

*Obs. 5.* *ο* for *ου* is seldom found in the middle of a word, but where it is used the following consonant is frequently doubled, *βόλλα* Bæot. for *βουλή*. Homer uses it only in the compounds of *πούς*.

*Obs. 6.* The Bæotians sometimes inserted *ι* before *ο* or *ου*: *τιούχαν* f. *τύχαν*, *προξένιον* f. *πρόξενον*<sup>g</sup>.

*Obs. 7.* The vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, and *η*, are often prefixed to or taken away from words for the sake of euphony: *στάχυς* and *ἄσταχυς*—*νίρθεν* and *ἐνερθεν*—*δύρομαι* and *ὀδύρομαι*—*βαιόν* and *ἡβαιόν*—*θεῖε*, *ἡθεῖε*. So *ὀδοῖς*, (Æol. *ἔδους*) Lat. *dens*.

*Obs. 8.* The vowel *ι* is cognate to *γ*, as may be seen from their common affinity to *j*: hence the double forms of the words, *αἰρεῖν*, *ἀγρεῖν*—*ράγω* (whence *ρήγνυμι*), *ραῖω*—*αὐτάγρετος*, *αἰθαίρετος*—*ἀγητός*, *αἰητός*, whence *ἀητος*<sup>h</sup>.

### Contraction.

§. 11. Contraction is the coalition of two successive vowels in the same word into one long syllable: contractions are either *proper* or *improper*.

*a. Proper.*—When two vowels coalesce into a diphthong or long vowel, in which both are retained:

<i>ε ι</i> into <i>ει</i> , as <i>τείχεϊ</i> = <i>τείχει</i>	
<i>ο ι</i> ... <i>οι</i> , <i>αἰδοῖ</i> = <i>αἰδοῖ</i>	
<i>α ι</i> ... <i>αι</i> , <i>γήραϊ</i> = <i>γήρα</i>	
<i>η ι</i> ... <i>ηι</i> , <i>Θρήϊσσα</i> = <i>Θρήσσα</i>	
<i>ω ι</i> ... <i>ωι</i> , <i>λώϊστος</i> = <i>λῶστος</i>	
<i>υ ι</i> ... <i>υι</i> , <i>νέκυϊ</i> = <i>νέκυι</i> (only Epic)	
<i>ᾱ ᾱ</i> ... <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>σέλαα</i> = <i>σέλα</i>	
<i>ῖ ῖ</i> ... <i>ῖ</i> , <i>Χίλιος</i> = <i>Χῖος</i>	
<i>ũ ũ</i> and <i>ū ū</i> never suffer contraction.	

<sup>a</sup> Thom. Magist.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

<sup>c</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 236.

<sup>d</sup> Elmsley (Bacch. 320.). Hermann (Phil. 251.), and Ellendt (Lex. Soph. ad voc. *ὄνομα* sub fin.) exclude *οὐνομα*.

<sup>e</sup> Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi.

<sup>f</sup> Elmsley (Heraccl. 84.) says, that the Attics never allowed a short vowel to stand

before a feminine termination in *ις*, whence he reads *Εὐβοῖς* for *Εὐβοῖς*; and that before this termination they always changed a diphthong whose second vowel was *ι* into a simple vowel, whence he reads *Ἀχαῖς* for *Ἀχαῖς*. This is denied by Lobeck (Phryn. p. 40.) and Hermann (Trach. 74.).

<sup>g</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 585.

<sup>h</sup> Buttm. Lexil. pp. 46 and 140.

## b. Improper.—

1. When two vowels coalesce into a cognate long vowel or diphthong, in which one or both are lost :

$\alpha \ o$	} into $\omega$ , as	$\alpha\iota\delta\acute{o}\alpha = \alpha\iota\delta\acute{\omega}$
$o \ \alpha$		
$o \ \eta$		
$\epsilon \ \alpha$	(preceded by a consonant) into $\eta$ , as	$\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon\alpha = \tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\eta$
$\epsilon \ \alpha$	(preceded by a vowel,) into $\alpha$ , as	$\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\alpha = \kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ , $\Pi\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\alpha = \Pi\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ , $\upsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}\epsilon\alpha = \upsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}\alpha$ , $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\alpha = \epsilon\upsilon\phi\upsilon\alpha$
$\epsilon \ \epsilon$	into $\epsilon\iota$ , as	$\pi\omicron\iota\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon = \pi\omicron\iota\epsilon\iota$
$o \ o$	} into $ou$ , as	$\mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{o}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu = \mu\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$
$o \ \epsilon$		
$\epsilon \ o$		
		$\mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{o}\epsilon = \mu\iota\sigma\theta\omicron$
		$\pi\omicron\iota\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu = \pi\omicron\iota\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$ .

2. When a short vowel is swallowed up by a diphthong or long vowel which precedes or follows it ; with  $\omega$ , however, this can take place only when it follows the vowel, except in the acc. of certain substantives of iii. dec., as  $\eta\rho\omega\alpha = \eta\rho\omega$  :

$\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma = \phi\iota\lambda\eta\varsigma$	$\upsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha = \upsilon\lambda\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha$
$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega = \tau\iota\mu\acute{\omega}$	$\lambda\acute{\alpha}\alpha\varsigma = \lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$
$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu = \tau\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\mu\iota = \phi\iota\lambda\omicron\iota\mu\iota$
$\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon = \phi\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon$	$\mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{o}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota = \mu\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$
$\mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{o}\omicron\iota\mu\iota = \mu\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\iota\mu\iota$	$\mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{o}\omicron\upsilon = \mu\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\upsilon$
$\pi\lambda\acute{o}\omicron\upsilon = \pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\acute{o}\alpha\iota = \acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}$ .

3. When the short vowels  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$  absorb the following vowel, and become thereby long :

$\alpha \epsilon$	} into $\bar{\alpha}$ , as	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\epsilon = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\alpha}$
$\alpha \eta$		$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\eta\tau\epsilon = \tau\iota\mu\hat{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$
$\iota \alpha$	} into $\bar{\iota}$ , as	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma = \pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (Ion.)
$\iota \epsilon$		$\delta\acute{\iota}\epsilon\varsigma = \omicron\acute{\iota}\varsigma$
$\upsilon \epsilon$	} into $\bar{\upsilon}$ , as	$\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\varsigma = \iota\chi\theta\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$
$\upsilon \alpha$		$\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\varsigma = \iota\chi\theta\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$
$\upsilon \iota$		$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\iota\tau\omicron = \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\tau\omicron$
$\upsilon \eta$		$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota = \delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\hat{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\iota$ , in verbs in $\upsilon\mu\iota$ .

4. When a short vowel coalesces with the first vowel of a diphthong according to the above rules, if the second vowel of the diphthong be  $\iota$ , it is subscribed to  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ . Any other vowel is simply dropped altogether :

$\alpha \ \eta$	} into $\alpha$ , as	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\eta\varsigma = \tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$
$\alpha \ \epsilon\iota$		$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota = \tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}$



α οἰ into φ, as τιμάοιμι = τιμῶμι  
 α ου ... ω, τιμάου = τιμῶ  
 ε αι ... η, τύπτει = τύπτῃ  
 ε ου } ... ου, ποιέουσι = ποιούσι  
 ο ου } ... ου, μισθόουσι = μισθοῦσι.

5. The following contractions also occur :

ο η } into οἰ, as μισθόῃ = μισθοῖ<sup>a</sup>  
 ο εἰ } μισθόει = μισθοῖ  
 ο εἰ ... ου, μισθόειν = μισθοῦν.

*Obs. 1.* In the second person singular, pres. and impft., of contracted verbs in έω, άω, όω, two short vowels and a diphthong, (as εαι,) or three short vowels, whereof neither the first properly forms a diphthong with the second, nor the second with the third, (as εο,) sometimes occur together : in this case the two latter are supposed to form a diphthong which is contracted with the preceding vowel according to the usual rule ; as,

ποιέ-αι = ποιέ-η = ποιῇ      τιμά-αι = τιμά-η = τιμῇ  
 έποιέ-εο = έποιέ-ου = έποιού      έμισθό-εο = έμισθό-ου = έμισθοῦ.

*Obs. 2.* The contraction of σεἰ into ου is found only in the infin. act. of verbs in όω, (the original form of which was έν, so that the contraction really is not μισθόειν, μισθοῦν, but όεν, οῦν) and in some adjectives in όεις, in which the ι probably does not belong to the root. On this principle the inf. of verbs in άω have not the ι subscript : τιμάεν, τιμᾶν.

*Obs. 3.* For the dialectic changes of the contractions, see §. 10.

### *Synæresis and Diæresis<sup>b</sup>.*

§. 12. When two vowels, in the same or different words, are, for the sake of the metre, pronounced as one, this is called *Synæresis* (συναίρεσις, συνίησις, συνεκφώνησις). When a diphthong is resolved in pronunciation into its component vowels, this is *Diæresis*.

*Obs.* Occasionally in synæresis the syllable is short<sup>c</sup>.

### *Use of the Contractions, Synæresis, and Diæresis in the Dialects.*

1. The Attic dialect preferred the contract, the Ionic the open forms : φιλέοντα Ion., φιλοῦντα Attic. So Attic, βοίδιον, ροίδιον, οἰστός, οἰζύς<sup>d</sup> (Ion. οῖ-), but not in the final nominative όῖς of substantives, except φθοῖς, οἷς<sup>e</sup>—έλεινός<sup>f</sup> Att. The tragedians & used synæresis when the first word ended in η or ω, especially ῆ, ῃ, δή, μή, and έπεί before ού(:) and after ε<sup>h</sup> in the

<sup>a</sup> ι, as being an essential part of the inflexion of the Ind. and Conj. is retained, and the first vowel of the diphthong dropped, contrary to the usual practice.

<sup>b</sup> Herm. El. Doct. Met. I. x. 12. Gaisf. Heph. 220.

<sup>c</sup> Herm. El. Met. p. 34.

<sup>d</sup> Lob. Phryn. p. 87. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. li. Moeris Lex. Att. 276.

<sup>e</sup> Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>f</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 222. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. vi.

<sup>g</sup> R. P. Orest. 59. Adv. p. 40. Monk Hipp. 1331. <sup>h</sup> R. P. Phoen. 1651.

middle of some words; as, *νεανίας*, *νεοχμός*, *ἑώρακα*—*ἔα*, *ἔατε*<sup>a</sup>, *Αἰνέας* (Rhes. 85.), *ἀνεωγμένος*, *νέος*, *et simil.*<sup>b</sup> *θεός* and its cases; and this seems to have obtained in the common language, whence *Θουκυδίδης* &c. So gen. in *εως*, as *ἄστεως*.

*Obs. 1.* The open form *εῖ* was however admitted into the choral odes<sup>c</sup>. We find *αἶσσω* three times in the tragedians<sup>d</sup>.

2. Ionic.—*εο* and *εου*, *αο* and *αου*, and *οου*, are not contracted into *ου* and *ω*, but into *ευ*; as, *πλέονες*, *πλεῦνες*—*φιλέου*, *φιλεῦ*—*εἰρώταον*, *εἰρώτευν*, *γελάουσα*, *γελεῦσα*—*δικαιοῦνσι*, *δικαιεῦσι*. The open syllables prevail very much, so that even long vowels are resolved into their elements, *φιλείαι* for *φιλή* from *φιλέη*.

*Obs. 2.* Some words, as *ἰρός* &c. are contracted in Ionic and not in Attic. The contraction of *οη* into *ω*, especially in verbs, as *ἔβωσα* for *ἐβόησα*, is Ionic: so *ἐβώθεις* Hom. for *ἐβοήθει*.

*Obs. 3.* The Ionic dialect inserts *ε* before the final *ων* of gen. plural, as *αὐτέων*, and in verbal forms before a long vowel, as *τυπτεύω*, and before *ο* in the middle of words, as *κενεός* for *κενός*; and *ε* is frequently prefixed to words beginning with *ε* long by position, as *εἰίκουσι* &c., and before *ι* long by nature, as *εἴισος* for *ἴσος*.

3. Doric.—*εο* and *εου* are contracted into *ευ*, *οε* into *ω*, as *τυρόεντα*, *τυρώντα*—*ρίγῶν* for *ρίγουν*: *αο*, *αου* and *αω* into *αε*—in verbs in *άω*—in gen. in *αων*—in substantives in *άων*, gen. *άονος*, and in proper names in *αος*, as *φυσαῖντες*, *χαλαῖσι* for *φυσάοντες*, *χαλάουσι*: *τᾶν κοράν* for *τάων κοράων*: *Ποσειδᾶν*, *Μενέλας*.—*αε* into *η* (for *α*) in contract verbs, *ἐφοίτη*, *φοιτῆς*.

The Doric dialect resolved *ει* into *εῖ*, and in some cases *αι* into *αῖ*, as *Πενεῖός*, *Κλαῖστρον*<sup>f</sup>.

4. Bæotic.—Contraction is but sparingly used: *αω* is contracted into *α*, and *αο* into *αυ*<sup>g</sup>. The Æolic dialect uses diæresis in many words: *παῖς*, *δοῖδα* &c.

5. Epic.—The diæresis is used in certain words; as, *οἶομαι*, *οἶω*, *οἷστος*, *οἶξε*, *οἶξαν*, *εἵσκω*, *εἵκτην*, *αὔσταλιος*, *αὐτμή*, *εὕς*, *εὕ* (and *εὔ*) and words compounded with *εὔ*, *γρηῦς*, *παῖς*<sup>h</sup>.

The contracted vowels are lengthened, *ā* into *αα*, *η* into *ηη*, *ω* into *ωω*, *ωο*, *ωω*, *κρήνην* (for *κρήνον*) especially in the contract verbs, *όράας*, *όρώω*, *γελάωντες*, *ἡβώωσα*, and the uncontracted words *φαάνθην*, *θαάσσεις*, *δεδάασθαι*. So also *φάως*, *πρώονες*, and proper names in *φῶν*, *Δημοφῶν*. The Ionic addition or insertion of *ε* (*Obs. 3.*) is also used in the Epic dialect.

6. In the Homeric poets, synæresis is very common: α. the vowel *ε* joined with *α*, *ο*, *ω*, as *πελέκεας*, *ἐφόρεον*, *τεθνεῶτι*, especially in the Ionic gen. *Πηληϊάδεω*: β. more rarely with *α*, *ι*, *ου*, as *ἀνάειρ*<sup>i</sup>, *ἀεθλεύων*, &c.; γ. occasionally long vowels and diphthongs admit synæresis, as *δηῖοιο* &c.

7. In the Doric-Epic poet Pindar, the synæresis is not often found in two words, but very frequently in the middle of words, where not only the Homeric usage is admitted, but also *αι*, *αο*, *αοι*, *αω*, and *υῖ*. In Theocritus, only *εω* in the middle of words admits of synæresis.

<sup>a</sup> Herm. Antig. 95. Elms. Ach. 178.

<sup>b</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 222.

<sup>c</sup> Elms. Med. 806. Q. R. vol. vii. 456.

<sup>d</sup> R. P. Hec. 51. <sup>e</sup> Elms. Ach. 913.

<sup>f</sup> Koen. Greg. Cor. 583.

<sup>g</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>h</sup> Spitzner Excurs. vi. ad II.

<sup>i</sup> Vid. Herm. Dial. Pind. Opusc. i. 253.

## Crisis.

§. 13. 1. Crisis, which is used in prose as well as poetry, to obviate a harshness in the pronunciation of two following vowels, takes place when the final vowel or diphthong of one word coalesces (κέκρᾶται) with the incipient vowel or diphthong of the next, so as to form one long<sup>a</sup> syllable or sound; as, τὸ ὄνομα=τοῦνομα, τὸ ἔπος=τοῦπος.

Obs. 1. We occasionally find a double crisis, where three syllables coalesce into one, as χῶδωνις=καὶ ὁ Ἄδωνις. Theocrit. I. 107.

2. It is marked by a *Coronis* (') over the new compound vowel, as τὰ ἀγαθά, τὰγαθά; but when the new vowel begins the word, the coronis is, in most editions, lost in the natural breathing of that vowel, as ἄν=άν—but R. P. αὐτός (Hec. 295), ἄγών &c.

Obs. 2. In certain words, such as ταῦτόν, θᾶτερον, which were familiarly used by the Greeks, Elmsley, Porson, Dindorf, and Hermann omit the coronis. Elmsley also in the words compounded with πρό, προῦδωκα &c.<sup>b</sup>

Obs. 3. The ι subscript is used only when the ι belongs to the latter of the coalescing syllables, as καὶ εἶτα=κᾶτα, but καὶ ἔπειτα=κᾷπειτα<sup>c</sup>.

3. Crisis is found, *a.* most frequently with the article, as ὁ ἀνὴρ=άνήρ, τοῦ ἀνδρός=τάνδρος<sup>d</sup>: *b.* very frequently with καί<sup>e</sup> and the interjection ὦ, as καὶ ἀρετή=κἀρετή, ὦ ἄνθρωπε=ῶνθρωπε: *c.* not unfrequently in ἐγώ with οἶδα and οἶμαι, as ἐγῶμαι, ἐγῶδα: *d.* more rarely with the neuter of the relative, ὅ and ᾧ: *e.* with τοί, μέντοι, οὔτοι, especially in combinations with ἄν and ἄρα, as τάν—τᾶρα—μένταν, οὐτᾶρα<sup>f</sup>. *f.* Sometimes with πρό, as προῦργου=πρὸ ἔργου, προῦλίγου=πρὸ ὀλίγου; especially in composition, as προῦδωκα.

Obs. 4. When in a crisis, a lene consonant (π, κ, τ) is combined with an aspirated vowel, the lene is always changed (except in the Ionic dialect) into the corresponding aspirate φ, χ or θ: τὰ ἕτερα=θᾶτερα, τὸ ἱμάτιον=θοῖμάτιον, καὶ ἕτερος=χᾶτερος, καὶ ὅσα, ὅστις, ὅπως=χῶσα, χῶστις, χῶπως. (Vid. §. 24.) When a proper name is the second word in the crisis, the capital letter is dropped; as, ὠυριπίδη=ὦ Εὐρ., κεύφορίδης=καὶ Εὐφ.

Obs. 5. All the final vowels of the article, not excepting ου and ω, when in crisis with α coalesce into ᾶ; and if the article is aspirated, the aspirate is placed over the compound ᾶ: ὁ ἀνὴρ=άνήρ, οἱ ἄνδρες=άνδρες, τὸ ἀληθές=τάληθές, τὰ ἄλλα=τᾶλλα, τοῦ ἀνδρός=τάνδρος, τῷ ἀνδρί=τάνδρι: so τοῦ αὐτοῦ=ταῦτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ=ταῦτῷ. Hence whenever a word, which generally has the lene breathing, is aspirated, it is a sign of a crisis with the article, ὁ, οἱ, or the relative ᾧ; as, οὐκ=ὁ ἐκ, ὠπατῶντες=οἱ ἀπατῶντες,

<sup>a</sup> Valck. Phoen. 896. R. P. Phoen. 903. Gaisf. Heph. 222.

<sup>b</sup> Vid. Elms. Med. 464.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. iv. Dawes Misc. Crit. 212. Cf. Thiersch, xxxviii. Obs. 2.

<sup>d</sup> Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 474. Elms. Pref. ad CEd. R. viii.

<sup>e</sup> Spitzner Excurs. ad Il. xiii. p. 2.

<sup>f</sup> Monk Hipp. 443. Alc. 198. 658. Elms. Acharn. 323. Hermann Pref. ad CEd. Col. xxiv. Ignorance of this crisis has caused many needless alterations in the tragedies.

<sup>g</sup> Monk Hipp. 1005.

ἀπόνησα=ἀ ἐπόνησα<sup>a</sup>: the final α, ο, ου, ω, φ, οι, αι of the article also form with ἕτερος a long ā; as,

τὰ ἕτερα=θᾶτερα, ὁ ἕτερος=ᾗτερος, τοῦ ἑτέρου=θατέρου,  
τῷ ἑτέρῳ=θυτέρῳ, οἱ ἕτεροι=ᾗτεροι, αἱ ἕτεραι=ᾗτεραι.

Obs. 6. The αι of the conjunction καί is, in certain cases, lost in the long vowel or diphthong of the following word: καὶ εἰ=κεῖ<sup>b</sup>, καὶ ἦλθον=κῆλθον. καί never coalesces with αἰ<sup>c</sup>.

Obs. 7. The τ of the article is changed into θ before a short á, as θᾶμάρτια—before é, as θοῦκάτειον, θοῦρμαῖα, θᾶδῶλια, θῆκάτη, θῆτέρα—before í, as θοιμάτιον—before ó, as θοῦμόφυλον, θῶπλα—before ú, as θοῦδατος or θῦδατος: also before ῆ, as θῆμέρα—and before αἰ, as θαῖμα.

Obs. 8. The other forms of crasis follow the rules of contraction, and are either proper or improper:—*proper* when the result of the crasis is a diphthong which contains the two vowels unchanged, as ο and ε into οι; all the others are *improper*.

Obs. 9. The crasis χρήσται (Soph. Œd. Col. 504.) for χρεία ἐστί is remarkable.

Obs. 10. The accent (see §. 63. 1.) of the first word is generally lost; but where a dissyllabic word with the ultima short and penultima long is formed by crasis, the penultima is circumflexed; as, τοῦργον, θῶπλα, τᾶλλα.

### §. 14. Table of Crases.

1. α with α = ā, τὰ ἀγαθά=τᾶγαθά.  
 α . . . . ε = ā, τὰ ἐμά=τᾶμά, ἃ ἔδοξε=ᾗδοξε.  
 α . . . . ι = αι, τὰ ἱμάτια=θαῖμάτια. Arist. Eccl. 26, &c.  
 α . . . . ο = ω, τὰ ὄπλα=θῶπλα.  
 αἰ . . . . ᾱ = ā, αἰ ἀρεταί=ᾗρεταί. Eur. Andr. 208.  
 αι . . . . α = ā, καὶ ἀρετή=κᾗρετή, σο περιόψομα πελθόντ'. Arist. Ran.  
 αι . . . . ε = ā, καὶ ἐγώ=κᾗγώ, αἰ ἐμαί=ᾗμαί Arist. Ran. 1049.  
 αι . . . . η = η, καὶ ῆ=χῆ, Arist. Lysist. 48.  
 αι . . . . ι = ἱ, καὶ ἴσος=κῖσος.  
 αι . . . . ο = ω, καὶ ὄσα=χῶσα.  
 αι . . . . υ = υ, καὶ ὑπερορ.=χῦπερορρωδοῦσα Eur. Suppl. 344<sup>c</sup>.  
 αι . . . . αυ = αυ, καὶ αὐτός=καῦτός.  
 αι . . . . ει = ε, καὶ εἶτα=κᾗτα; but καὶ εἰς=κεῖς.  
 αι . . . . ευ = ευ, καὶ εὐδαίμων=κεῦδαίμων; with εὔ only in compounds, R. P. Phoen. 1422.  
 αι . . . . οι = ω, καὶ οἶνος=κῶνος, καὶ οἰκία=κῶκία.  
 αι . . . . ου = ου, καὶ οὐκ=κούκ.  
 2. η . . . . α = ā, ἡ ἀρετή=ᾗρετή.  
 η . . . . ε = η, μὴ ἔχοιμι=μῆχοιμι, ἡ ἐμή=ῆμή.  
 η . . . . ευ = ηυ, ἡ εὐγένεια=ῆγένεια.  
 ει . . . . α = ā, οὐδ' ἀγοράσᾳ γένειος Aristoph. Eq. 1373.  
 η . . . . α = η, τυχῇ ἀγαθῇ=τυχήγαθῇ.  
 η . . . . ε = η, τῇ ἐμῇ=τῆμῇ,  
 η . . . . η = η, τῇ ἡμέρῃ=θῆμέρῃ.  
 3. ο . . . . α = ā, ὁ ἄνθρωπος=ᾗνθρωπος.  
 ο . . . . ε = ου, ὁ ἐκ=ούκ, ὁ ἐπὶ=οὔπί.

<sup>a</sup> Elmsley Herac. 722.

<sup>b</sup> Valck. Phoen. 577. R. P. Phoen. 583.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Phoen. 1422. Herm. El. Met.

<sup>d</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 222. Kidd ad Dawes

Misc. Crit. 477.

<sup>e</sup> Elmsley Misc. Crit. i. 367. Kidd ad

Dawes Misc. Crit. 476.

- ο with ι = οι, τὸ ἰμάτιον=θοῖμάτιον.  
ο . . . . ο = ου, τὸ ὄνομα=τοῦνομα, ὁ Ὀλύμπιος=οὐλύμπιος.  
ο . . . . υ = ου, τὸ ὕδωρ=θοῦδωρ.  
ο . . . . αι = α, τὸ αἷτιον=τᾷτιον.  
ο . . . . αυ = αυ, τὸ αὐτό=ταυτό, πραῦδᾶν for προαυδᾶν; but also προ-  
δᾶν Arist. Aves 556.  
ο . . . . οι = ω, ὁ οἶνος=ὦνος, τὸ οἰκίδιον=τῷκίδιον.  
ο . . . . ου = ου, ὁ οὐδέ=οὔδέ. Vid. Elmsley, Iph. Taur. 1173. Q. R.  
vii. p. 244.  
οι . . . . α = α, (in τοί, μέντοι, ἦτοι before ἄν, ἄρα) μέντοι ἄν=μένταν.  
οι . . . . α = ω, οἱ ἄνδρες=ὦνδρες, οἱ ἀπατῶντες=ὠπατῶντες.  
οι . . . . ε = ου<sup>a</sup>, (in plur. art. and μοί, σοί) οἱ ἐμοί=οὔμοί, μοί ἐστιν  
=μοῦστιν, μοι ἔδωκεν=μοῦδωκεν.  
οι . . . . ε = α, (in article and ἕτερος) οἱ ἕτεροι=ἄτεροι. (Obs. 4.)  
ου . . . . α = υ, (in article) τοῦ ἀνθρώπου=τᾶνθρώπου; also μακροῦ  
ἀποπαύσω Eur. Supp. 638<sup>b</sup>.  
ου . . . . ε = ου<sup>c</sup>, ποῦ ἐστιν=ποῦστιν, τοῦ ἐμοῦ=τοῦμοῦ, οὐ ἔνεκα=οὔνεκα,  
ὅτον ἔνεκα=ὀθούνεκα, wrongly written ὅθ' οὔνεκα.  
ου . . . . ε = ᾱ, τοῦ ἐτέρου=θατέρου.  
ου . . . . η = η, τοῦ ἡμετέρου=θῆμετέρου.  
ου . . . . ο = ου, τοῦ ὀνόματος=τοῦνόματος.  
ου . . . . υ = ου, τοῦ ὕδατος=θοῦδατος. Elmsley θῦδατος.  
ου . . . . αυ = αυ, τοῦ αὐτοῦ=ταυτοῦ.  
4. ω . . . . α = ω, ὦ ἄνθρωπε=ὦνθρωπε, ὦ ἄνερ=ὦνερ.  
ω . . . . ο = ω, τὸ ὀφθαλμῷ=τῷφθαλμῷ.  
ω . . . . ευ = ωυ, ὦ Εὐριπίδη=ωῦριπίδη.  
ω . . . . οι = ω, ἐγὼ οἶδα=ἐγῷδα, ὦ οἰζυρέ=ὧζυρέ.  
φ . . . . α = ᾱ, τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ=τᾶνθρώπῳ.  
φ . . . . ε = ω, τῷ ἐμῷ=τῷμῷ, and ᾱ, vid. §. 13. Obs. 5.  
φ . . . . ο = ω, τῷ ὀχλῳ=τῷχλῳ.  
φ . . . . αυ = αυ, τῷ αὐτῷ=ταυτῷ.

Obs. 1. The decidedly digammated words do not admit of crisis or contraction<sup>d</sup>.

Obs. 2. In the tragedians the article only coalesces with a vowel short by nature<sup>e</sup>.

### Crisis in the Dialects.

§. 15. 1. In the Ionic dialect, and in Pindar<sup>f</sup> and Theocritus, the ο of the article in crisis with α becomes ω, with αι φ, as τὸ ἄγαλμα=τῷγαλμα, τῷληθές, τῷτό, τῷλίον, ὠνήρ, ὠνδρες, ὠνθρωποι, ὠπόλοι, from τὸ ἀλ., τὸ αὐτό, τὸ αὔλιον, ὁ ἀνήρ, οἱ ἄνδρες, οἱ ἄνθρ., οἱ αἰπόλοι. So also ἄ ἐγώ into ὠγώ Theocr. In Homer and Herodotus we find ὠριστος, ὠτός, ὠλλοι without the aspirate, from ὁ ἄρ., ὁ αὐτός, οἱ ἄλλοι.

2. The following crases are Doric: τῷλγεος, τῷντρῳ for τοῦ ἄλγεος, τῷ ἄντρῳ; so ο and ε=ω, as ὁ ἔλαφος=ὦλαφος, ὁ ἐξ=ὧξ. αι and ε=η, καὶ ἐκ=κῆ, καὶ εἶπε=κῆπε, καὶ εἰάν or ἦν—κῆν, which last is also an Ionic form.

3. In the Ionic dialect the natural crisis of the article and ἕτερος is used, οὔτερος, τοὔτερον. Doric, ὠτερος Theocr. VII. 36. VIII. 91.

4. In Doric τοῦ (gen. of article), with αυ or ευ forms ωυ: Pind. Ol. XIII. 38 τῷτοῦ. Arist. Ach. 790 τῷτω. Theocr. II. 66 τῷβούλω for τοῦ Εὐβούλου.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. 56 n. <sup>b</sup> Ibid. <sup>c</sup> Ibid. <sup>d</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 253. ad voc. θεουδής.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. Phoen. 1277. Valck. Phoen. 1268.

<sup>f</sup> Herm. Opusc. i. 254.

*Hiatus.*

§. 16. 1. The hiatus is admitted even into Epic poetry but rarely, and only in the following cases :

1. When the first word ends with a long vowel or diphthong, as νῆας ἐνιπρήσαι, ὅτι μὴ αὐτός γε Κρονίων; the vowel or diphthong long in the arsis, is often short in the thesis, as πλάγχθῃ ἐπεί.

2. Where the vowel is never or rarely elided, as παιδὶ ἄμυνεν—ὁ ἄλλος—ἄστυ ἀελπτέοντες.

3. Where the two words are divided by punctuation, as ἀλλ' ἄνα, εἰ μέμονάς γε Il. α. 565. καθῆσο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ Il. λ. 87.

4. Where the words are separated by the cæsura, as οἱ δ' ἄμφ' Ἀτρείωνα ἀολλέες. Il. ε, 270 τῶν οἱ ἐξ ἐγένοντο ἐνὶ μέγαροισι γενέθλης.

2. There is no real hiatus before digammated words in Homer, οὐ | δὲ οὐς | παῖδας ἔ | ασκεν (= οὐδὲ φύς). These words are ἄγνυμι, αἰνυμαι, ἀλῆναι, ἀλῆς, ἀλῶναι, ἀναξ, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἀπτω, ἀραιός, ἄρδω, ἄριστον, ἄρνες, ἄστυ, ἔαρ, ἔδνα, ἔθειραι, ἔθνος, εἶδος, the forms of Εἶδω, (video), εἶδωλον, εἵκοσι, εἰέκοσι, εἵκελος and ἵκελος, εἴκω, εἴοικα, εἴσκω, εἴλαρ, εἰλέω, εἴλω, ἔλσαι, εἴμα, εἰπεῖν, εἵπον, and ἔπος, ἐκάς, ἐκαστος, ἔκηλος, ἔκητι, ἔκυρος, ἐκών, ἔλιξ, ἐλίσσω, ἐλπίς, ἔλπω, ἐλπωρή, ἔλωρ, ἔννυμι, ἐός and ὅς (suus), ἔο, οἶ, ἔ, ἔργον, ἔργω, (arceo), ἔέργω, ἐργάθω, ἔρδω, ἐρέω, ἔρκος, ἔρρω, ἐρύω, ἐσθής, ἔσθος, ἐσπέρα, ἔσπερος, ἔτης, ἔτος, ἐτώσιος, ἦδομαι, ἦδύς, ἦθος, ἦκα (still), ἦλος, ἦνοψ, ἦρα, (agreeable), ἦρη, ἦχέω, ἦχή, ἦχῆις, ἰαχή, ἰάχω, ἱεμαι, ἱκμάς, Ἴλιος, Ἴον, ἰονθάς, ἱπες, Ἴρις, ἱς, (vis), and ἱφι, ἱσος, ἱστωρ, ἱτυς, ἰωή, ἰωκή, ὀθόνη, οἰκέω, οἶκος, οἶνος, οἶνοψ, οἶνοποτάζω, ὄις, οὐλαμός, οὐλος, ὦλξ, ὦς<sup>a</sup>.

Obs. The force of the digamma may also be transferred to the augment, Il. π, 272 εὐ ναιομένῳ ἦνασσε.

3. In the Tragic verse<sup>b</sup> the hiatus is admissible only: 1. <sup>c</sup>after τί in certain formulæ, τί οὖν, τί εἶπες, τί ἔστι. 2. εὐ οἶδα—εὐ ἴσθι Soph. Œd. Rex 959, &c. (εὐ εἰδῆ Arist. Vesp. 425), and 3. after the exclamations ὦ, παῖ, ἄνα, ναί. And in all these cases it would seem that the emphatic pronunciation, expressive of surprise or confidence, &c. might prevent the hiatus from falling harshly on the ear<sup>d</sup>. So in prose also, οὐδὲ εἰς, οὐδὲ ἐν, μηδὲ ἐν, ne unus quidem, to distinguish it from οὐδεῖς &c.<sup>e</sup> In comedy, (besides all these allowed in tragedy,) after ὅτι and περὶ, as ὅτι ἐς, ὅτι οὐχί, περὶ ὑμῶν<sup>f</sup>, and in other combinations of τί, as Arist. Aves 172 τί ἄν οὖν, Ach. 750 τί; ἀνὴρ.

*Elision.*

§. 17. Elision<sup>g</sup> (the sign whereof is *apostrophe*<sup>h</sup>) is the omission (mostly poetic) of a short final vowel before the incipient vowel, whether long or short, of the following word; as, τοῦτ' ἔστιν. It is mostly found in separate words, but sometimes in composition.

<sup>a</sup> For a fuller list of digammated words, see Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon i. 438, and Thiersch Gr. Gr. p. 290.

<sup>b</sup> R. P. Orest. 792. Adv. 282. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488.

<sup>c</sup> Porson (Phoen. 892.) and Monk (Hipp. 975.) deny that this hiatus is admissible in tragedy. Cf. Brunck Philoct. 733. Her-

mann Phil. 1078. 905. 100.

<sup>d</sup> Brunck Philoct. 733. Seidlerus ap. Lobeck Ajax p. 436.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. places this hiatus later than Aristophanes. Pref. Hec. xxxv.

<sup>f</sup> Brunck Lysistr. 611. Arist. Thesm. 377.

<sup>g</sup> R. P. Hec. 870.

*Obs. 1.* When the elision takes place before an aspirate, the lene consonant is changed into the aspirate, as ἔθῃχ' ἄμα.

*Obs. 2.* In prose writers its use is confined to particular words and phrases:

a. All prepositions, except περί and πρό, as δι' οἶκον, ἐπ' οἶκον, but περί οἶκον, πρὸ οἶκον: and seldom ἔνεκα. So in composition, as ἀνελθεῖν.

b. The particles and adverbs, ἀλλά, ἄρα, ἄρα, ἄμα, εἴτα, ἔπειτα, μάλα, μάλιστα, and many other adverbs in α before ἄν: further in ἵνα, γέ, τέ, δέ (and its compounds οὐδέ, μηδέ), ὥστε, ὅτε (not ὅτι), ποτέ, with its compounds οὐποτε, &c. τότε, ἔτι, οὐκέτι, μηκέτι, ἄγχι, (in composition also with a few exceptions, as ἀγχίαλος): thus, ἀλλ' αὐτός, ἄρ' οὖν, μάλιστ' ἄν.

c. The pronouns in α, ο, ε, as ταῦτα, τοιαῦτα, πάντα, ἅλλα, τίνα: more rarely τοῦτο, αὐτό, ἐμέ, σέ (never τό, τά) as, ταῦτ' αὐτά, πάντ' ἀγαθά, πάνθ' ὅσα; and adverbial superlatives in α.

d. Ἔστί, φημί, οἶδα, οἶσθα, and generally the verbal forms in μι, σι, ι, α, ε, ο, as φήμ' ἐγώ, οἶδ' ἄνδρα, ἐλέγεται ἄν, ἐτύπτοντ' ἄν, ἔχοιμ' ἄν; especially in the orators.

e. Some familiar phrases, as νῆ Δί' ἔφη.

*Obs. 3.* In all these cases the elision sometimes does not take place for the sake of euphony, clearness, or emphasis; and for the same reason, it occasionally occurs in other cases besides those mentioned above.

### Elision in Poetry—Aphæresis.

§. 18. Any short vowel except υ may be elided: with the following limitations:

1. The final α, ι, ο of monosyllables is never elided in Attic poetry (except σά: Soph. Philoct. 339 οἶμαι μὲν ἀρκεῖν σοί γε καὶ τὰ σ' (σά) ὧ τάλας ἀλγήμαθ';) in Homer only ρά, and σά before genitive of αὐτός Od. α, 356. τὰ σ' αὐτῆς ἔργα; and σφι Il. κ, 206, Od. θ, 300, &c.

2. The ι of the dative sing. and plural is elided very rarely in Attic poetry<sup>a</sup>; oftener in Homer<sup>b</sup>, but generally the context removes all ambiguity as to the case; as, τῷ θρῆνιθ' Ὀδυσσεύς Il. κ, 277, but in Il. λ, 542, 587, the case is not so distinctly marked; we find it in other poets, especially after the double σσ, as χεῖρεσσ' ἀθανάτησιν.

3. The ι in περί, (except in Æolic, Pindar Olymp. VI. 38, and in πέροδος, περάπτω: ἄχρι, μέχρι—ὅτι never in Attic, in Homer very seldom, Od. υ, 333. The Epic ἔσσι—adverbs of place in θι derived from substantives—πρό and τό<sup>c</sup> are never elided.

4. Elision never takes place in composition before digammated words; as, διακίδεται, ἐπιανδάνει, ἀποεῖπε, though for some compounds there seems to have been an undigammated form as well as the digammated; as, ἀποαῖνυμαι and ἀπαῖνυμαι, ἀποειπών and ἀπειπών, ἀποεῖξω and ἀπεῖξω.

5. In Epic the *diphthong* αι (of verbal forms, very rarely of nouns<sup>d</sup>)

<sup>a</sup> The instances whereby this elision is defended in the dramatists, are Æsch. Supp. 7. Persæ 852. Œd. Col. 1435. Trach. 676. Ajax 108. 1006. Hec. 912. Orest. 584. Iph. Aul. 808. Æsch. Æol. Fr. vi. Philemon Fr. 44. Vid. Pors. Hec. Præf. xxii. Monk Alc. 220. 1137. Hipp. 1183. Bacch. Lycoph. 894. Vid Herm. Op. v. 245. It is disallowed by Elmsley, Heracl. 693. Lobeck. Aj. 801. Herm. Œd. Col.

1438. Trach. 672. See Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc. ἀργής, v. 245. Herm. Opusc. Elem. Doct. Met. 55, who is inclined to consider it as a synizesis. Cf. Diss. Pind. Olymp. ix. 112. Eustath. ad Il. xii. 58.

<sup>b</sup> Spitzner Excurs. vii. ad Il.

<sup>c</sup> Brunck Lysist. 611. Spitzner de Vers. Heroic. 172. R. P. Hec. 109.

<sup>d</sup> Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 2.



is sometimes elided; of the verbal forms, the elision in the *first pers. ind. middle*, is not an uncommon occurrence, in the *second person* very rare, in the *third* not uncommon; of the infinitives, in the present pass. it is common, in the future and pft. more rare, and in the I. and II. aorist middle still less frequent. The elision in inf. act. of the first aorist, and of the verbs in *μι* is held not to occur either in Epic or Attic, except Arist. Nub. 523 ἀναγεῦσ' ἡμᾶς, and 550; the other instances which occur are got rid of by synæresis, Arist. Nub. 7, 42, and 1357<sup>a</sup>. Of the pft. ending *ται*, only one instance occurs, Pind. Isthm. V. 22 τέτμηντ' ἐκατόμπεδοι.

6. In Attic Greek, the elision of the verbal forms, *μαι, ται, θαι* is very rare; and even then only in comedy, and perhaps in later tragedy.

*Obs.* Whether the tragedians ever elided *αι* is very doubtful: cf. Herm. El. Met. 51. Lobeck Ajax 191. Herm. Trach. 216. Philoct. 1021. 1060. Koen. ad Gregor. 171. R. P. Med. 984. Markland Iph. Aul. 828. Those who exclude it from the dramatists use crasis or aphæresis in its stead: γράψομάγῳ, or γράψομαι ἔγῳ, not γράψομ' ἐγῳ; cf. Dawes Misc. Crit. 473, and Kidd's notes. Gaisf. Heph. 222. Erfurdt ad Aj. 191. There are no such elisions in tragedy where the crasis is not admissible, and not many in comedy, such as Eqq. 886 φαίνεται ἐξέυρημα. Nub. 780 καλεῖσθ' ἀπαγξαίμην. Pax 1175 μάχεσθ' ἔχοντα. Thesm. 916 κλαύσεται ἄρα (in which passages crasis would produce an inadmissible foot), Vesp. 1426 δέομ' οὐδέ, (for though the *αι* of *καί* may coalesce with *ου*, yet this does not warrant the crasis of the final *αι* of other words,) Aves 1340 εἰν' ἄγγελος (for double crasis, though found in Doric, can scarcely be admitted in Attic Greek).

7. It has been laid down that the diphthong *αι* is not elided in Homer, except in *σοί, μοί*; and even this is doubtful. The supposed elision is by some accounted for by synæresis: but Il. ξ, 165, is a clear case of elision<sup>b</sup> of *μοι*: and Od. α, 60, of *τοι*. μέντοι is also elided in Homer.

8. In the dramatists *αι* is never<sup>c</sup> elided, except in *οἴμοι*<sup>d</sup>, *μέντοι*<sup>e</sup>. Wherefore, whenever *σ'* or *μ'* are found before an initial vowel, which the metre would not allow to be lengthened by crasis with *αι*, they are to be taken for *σέ, μέ*<sup>f</sup>.

9. In anapæstic systems, whereby the verses are rapidly repeated, elision takes place at the end of the line (*synaphia*). There are some instances also in Homer, (*Ζήν'* Il. θ, 206. ξ, 265. ω, 331, &c.) Hesiod. Theog. 884, and Theocr. VIII. 51. This also occurs from Sophocles downward, (though but seldom) in Iambics<sup>g</sup>: provided also, that the vowel before the elided vowel is long<sup>h</sup>, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 29. 332. 785. 1184. 1221. Elect. 1017. Œd. Col. 16. 1164. Eur. Iph. Taur. 968<sup>i</sup>. The word elided is closely connected in pronunciation with the following line, either by punctuation or construction<sup>k</sup>.

10. The *ε* of the III. person ind. or aor. Æol. is not often elided in Attic, as the hiatus could be obviated by the *ν* ἐφέλκυστικόν<sup>l</sup>; though, for the

<sup>a</sup> Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 2. Herm. Hymn. Merc. 133.

<sup>b</sup> Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 3.

<sup>c</sup> Elms. Pref. to Œd. R. viii. Med. 56. Cf. Lobeck Aj. 191. Herm. Ajax 190. Phil. 771. Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 470.

<sup>d</sup> Koen. Greg. 171.

<sup>e</sup> Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 33. 3.

<sup>f</sup> R. P. Phoen. 1230. Markland Iph. Aul. 814.

<sup>g</sup> Herm. Ant. 1108. Valck. Phoen. 891. Herm. Gr. Ling. Dial. 137, 143. Elms. Her. 838. Ath. p. 453 E. Elms. Med. 1606.

<sup>h</sup> Elms. Med. 497. R. P. Med. 510.

<sup>i</sup> Herm. Ant. 1018.

<sup>k</sup> Cf. Herm. Opusc. i. 144.

<sup>l</sup> Elms. Med. 416 note—"citius in eorum scriptis ἔγραψ' ἢ scripsissem repereris, quam semel scripsisset." Herm. Electra 901.



sake of the metre, it is sometimes permitted: ἐστὶ alone, of the words which may take the ν, is elided in prose.

11. A poetic elision is the *Aphæresis*: whereby the incipient ε<sup>a</sup>, (most frequently the augment, but also of the root, or of the prepositions ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐν, ἐπί,) is elided after a long vowel or diphthong, especially η, (Valck. Phœn. 408. Kœn. Greg. 227. Dawes Misc. Crit. 477. Elms. Œd. Col. 1606. R. P. Pref. vii. ;) and this by a use of synaphia takes place even at the beginning of a verse, (Valck. Phœn. 89 :) and even aphæresis and elision take place in the same word, as τρέχω 'π' ἀφύας<sup>b</sup>, Aves 77. It is of course more common in comedy than tragedy; other critics substitute the crasis for the aphæresis, (Herm. El. Met. 33.)

12. An apostrophe or coronis (')<sup>c</sup> is generally placed for the sake of clearness at the beginning of a word, from which the vowel has been elided, or has been absorbed by crasis with the preceding long vowel or diphthong: μὴ μοῦ 'φέλης<sup>d</sup> or μὴ μοῦφέλης.

13. Elision takes place before a full stop, or even before a change of person in the dialogue, Arist. Vesp. 117 μὴδ' ἐξίέναι θύραζ'· ὁ δ' οὐκ ἐπείθετο. Ib. 181 εἰ μὴ φέρεις 'Οδυσσέα τιν'; (Æa.) ἀλλὰ ναὶ μὰ Δία φέρει.

14. Elision takes place sometimes in several successive words, Eur. Hel. 788, τοδ' ἐστ' ἐκείν' αἶνιγμ' ὃ προσπολου κλύω.

15. The ο of the genitives in αο and οιο is not elided.

### *Elision before a Consonant.*

§. 19. 1. The Epic and Doric writers often drop the final vowel of ἄρα, and the prepositions κατά, ἀνά, παρά before a consonant. The accent of παρά is thrown back, πάρ' ποσί: ἀνά and κατά, when joined to the following word, are generally without accent; and ἀνά before β, π, φ, μ, changes to ἄμ, as ἄμβωμοῖσι (ἀν βωμοῖσι), ἀμπέλαγος, ἀμφόνον, ἀμμέγα. The final τ of κατά is assimilated to the following consonant; or, if this be an aspirate, to its corresponding tenuis; as, καδδύναμιν or καδ δύναμιν, καπφάλαρα (for κατὰ φάλαρα), κακκεφαλῆς, καττάδε, καγγύνν, καλλεῖψεν (Il. ξ, 89.), κάρ ρόον (Il. μ, 32.), κατά is also assimilated to the digamma, as καυάξαις καφφάξαις. The final vowel of prepositions in composition is also elided in the same way: παρσῆσα, ἀνστάς, ἀμβαίνειν. So the Doric ποτί (πρός) is elided: ποττώς for πρὸς τοὺς: ἀπό and ὑπό are rarely elided, and only before cognate consonants; as, ἀππέμψει (Od. ο, 83.), ὑββάλλειν (Il. τ, 80.).

*Obs.* If three consonants are by this elision brought together, one of the two assimilated consonants is dropped: κάκτανε, κάσχεθε, ἀμνάσει, for κάκκτανε, κάσσχθε, ἀμμνάσει. And in the Doric dialect this takes place when only two consonants are together: κάπετον Pindar, for κάππεσον (κατάπεσον).

2. The Attic and Ionic dialects admit of this elision also: ἀμβάτης, ἀμβολάς Xen.; ἀμπωτις, ἀμπαύομαι Hdt.

### *Consonants which may be annexed at pleasure to the end of a word.*

§. 20. 1. Another means of preventing the hiatus is the addition of a consonant to the end of the first word.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. 56 n. Heracl. 460.

<sup>b</sup> Thiersch Dial. All. xxx.

<sup>c</sup> Herm. Elect. 706.

<sup>d</sup> Elms. Med. 56, note.

2. The following consonants are thus employed : *ν* (ἐφέλκυστικόν), *ς*, *κ*.

a. The *ν* is annexed<sup>a</sup> to

a. Datives plural in *σι*, and local adverbs in *σι* : *πᾶσιν ἔλεξα Ἀθήνησιν*.

β. III. person sing. and plural in *σι* : *τύπτουσιν ἐμέ, τίθησιν ἐν τῇ τραπέζῃ*.

γ. III. person sing. in *ε* : *ἔτυπτεν ἐμέ*.

δ. *εἴκοσι*, but not always; we find *εἴκοσιν*, and *εἴκοσι* : the former never in Homer, and *εἴκοσιν* only once.

ε. The Epic particles *νύ, κέ* (Epic. for *ἄν*).

ζ. The demonstrative termination *ί*, where *σ* precedes; as, *οὔτοσιν, ἐκεινοσιν, τουτουσιν, οὔτωςιν*.

η. The Epic suffix *φι*, and the Epic *νόσφι*.

*Obs.* 1. In the Epic dialect, the *ν* is often omitted in local adverbs in *θεν*; more rarely in the Attic Greek<sup>b</sup>, still more rarely in *πάλιν*.

*Obs.* 2. The poets place a final *ν* before an incipient consonant to make a short syllable long for the metre<sup>c</sup>: in most species of verse it may be so placed at the end of a line<sup>d</sup>. In Attic prose it is always added at the end of a paragraph or sentence, for the sake of euphony; and sometimes to give emphasis to some particular word. The Ionic prose does not usually employ the *ν* even before vowels: as, *πᾶσι ἔλεξα*.

b. *ς* is added to the word *οὔτω*, as *οὔτως ἐποίησεν*: frequently to *ἄχρι, μέχρι*: and to *ἐκ* before a vowel and at the end of a sentence; as, *ἐξ εἰρήνης—εἰρήνης ἔξ*; but *ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης*.

*Obs.* 3. In the Ionic dialect, and occasionally in Attic poetry, we find *ἀτρέμας* and *ἀτρέμα*: and the numerals in *κίς* and *κι*; as, *πολλάκίς* and *πολλάκι*. So *ἔμπας* (Poetic) and *ἔμπα—ἀντικρύ* and *ἄντικρυς*.

c. *κ* is added to the negative *οὐ* before a vowel, as *οὐκ αἰσχύρος*, except before digammated words in Homer, and *οἱ* in Attic: *οὐ οἱ*, not *οὐχ οἱ*. (So from the analogy of *οὐκέτι* we find *μηκέτι* for *μὴ ἔτι*); but when *οὐ* stands by itself, or at the end of a sentence, it is written *οὐ*, even before a vowel, as *οὐ· ἀλλά* &c.

### Combinations of Consonants.

§. 21. 1. In Greek, two or three consonants may stand together—seldom four, never five. Some combinations of even two consonants are not usually admissible, such as *πμ, νπ, νγ, νλ, νρ, νσ*, (see §. 26, sqq.) and *λσ, ρσ* are rare: in Æol. *μάκαρς* for *μάκαρ*; in other words the nominative *ς* is dropped, as *πατήρ* for *πατέρς*; *σλ* only Doric, as *ἐσλός*.

### Of Mutes.

§. 22. 1. Cognate *mute* consonants are combined with each other; that is, any one of the *tenuis* (*π, κ, τ*) with any other *tenuis*—any one of the *mediæ* (*β, γ, δ*) with any other *media*—any one of the

<sup>a</sup> Buttmann considers this *ν* not as an addition, but as a relic of the ancient form; but the older forms, *ντι* &c. in Pindar, do not admit the *ν*.

<sup>b</sup> Lobeck ad Phryn. 284. Elms. Heracl. Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 22.

583.

<sup>c</sup> Porson Orest. 64. Med. 76. Elms. Med. 76.

<sup>d</sup> Herm. El. Met. ii. 20. 25, &c. de

aspirates ( $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ ) with any other aspirate. When, therefore, consonants which are not cognate meet, the first is changed into one of the consonants cognate to the second, or is dropped.

2. Rule I.—A consonant of the  $\pi$  sound ( $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ) or of the  $\kappa$  sound ( $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ), if followed by a  $\tau$  sound ( $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ), must always be cognate to it. For example, if  $\beta$  is followed by the tenuis  $\tau$ , it is changed into the  $\pi$  sound tenuis  $\pi$ ; if by the aspirate  $\theta$ , it is changed into the  $\pi$  sound aspirate  $\phi$ ; and so in the other consonants. Thus  $\tau$  is always preceded by  $\pi$  or  $\kappa$ -,  $\delta$  by  $\beta$  or  $\gamma$ -,  $\theta$  by  $\phi$  or  $\chi$ -.—And observe, further, if the aspirate is the first letter of the combination, it is changed to its proper tenuis—if the second, it remains, and the first is changed to its proper aspirate.

$\beta$	before $\tau$	into $\pi$ ,	as (from $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ )	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\beta\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\pi\tau\alpha\iota$
$\phi$	.... $\tau$	.. $\pi$	.. ( .. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$ )	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$
$\gamma$	.... $\tau$	.. $\kappa$	.. ( .. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ )	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$
$\chi$	.... $\tau$	.. $\kappa$	.. ( .. $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ )	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$
$\pi$	.... $\delta$	.. $\beta$	.. ( .. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota$ )	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\delta\omicron\varsigma$	=	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omicron\varsigma$
$\phi$	.... $\delta$	.. $\beta$	.. ( .. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$ )	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\delta\eta\nu$	=	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\eta\nu$
$\kappa$	.... $\delta$	.. $\gamma$	.. ( .. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ )	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\delta\eta\nu$	=	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\eta\nu$
$\chi$	.... $\delta$	.. $\gamma$	.. ( .. $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ )	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\delta\eta\nu$	=	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\eta\nu$
$\pi$	.... $\theta$	.. $\phi$	.. ( .. $\tau\upsilon\pi\iota$ )	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu$
$\beta$	.... $\theta$	.. $\phi$	.. ( .. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ )	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\nu$
$\kappa$	.... $\theta$	.. $\chi$	.. ( .. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ )	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$
$\gamma$	.... $\theta$	.. $\chi$	.. ( .. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ )	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$

Obs. 1.  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$  is not affected by this rule; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ , &c. not  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ .

Obs. 2. A  $\tau$  sound letter ( $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ;) is not allowed to stand before one of the other mutes; if by inflexion such a combination would be produced, it is dropped, as  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\kappa\alpha$  pft. from  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$  becomes  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ .

3. Aspirates are not joined together, when belonging to different syllables (except in inflections), but the former is changed into the corresponding tenuis,  $\Sigma\alpha\pi\phi\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\chi\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\tau\theta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ; not  $\Sigma\alpha\phi\phi\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\theta\theta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ .

4. When in inflexions two  $\tau$  consonants come together, the first is changed to  $\sigma$ , as

$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\theta\eta\nu$  (from  $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$ ) into  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$   
 $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$  ( ...  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$ ) ...  $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$   
 $\acute{\eta}\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\theta\eta\nu$  ( ...  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$ ) ...  $\acute{\eta}\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ .

§. 23. Rule II.—The tenues ( $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$ ) are replaced by their respective aspirates, not only before the aspirate commonly in inflexion and derivation, but before an aspirated vowel in a separate word. The mediæ ( $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ) are changed into aspirates only in the inflexion of verbs, in all other positions they remain unchanged.

ἀπ' οὐ becomes ἀφ' οὐ—ἐπήμερος (from ἐπί, ἡμ'ρα)=ἐφήμερος  
 ἐπυφαίνω (from ἐπί, ὑφ.)=ἐφυφαίνω, ἐπυφή=ἐφυφή  
 οὐκ ὁσίως=οὐχ ὁσίως, δεκήμερος (from δέκα, ἡμέρα)=δεχήμερος  
 ἀντ' ὧν=ἀνθ' ὧν (ἀντί), ἀντέλκω=ἀνθέλκω  
 εἴλογ-ἀ=εἴλοχα, but λέγ' ἐτέρον (not λέχ' ἐτ.)  
 τέτυπ-ἀ=τέτυφα  
 τέτριβ-ἀ=τέτριφα, but τρίβ' οὕτως (not τρίφ' οὕτως).

*Obs.* 1. In the Celtic languages the second consonant is affected by the first, not the first by the second. So in Welsh, the initial letter of one word is often changed by the final letter preceding.

*Obs.* 2. This change takes place also in the crasis; as, θᾶτερα from τὰ ἕτερα (§. 13. *Obs.* 5). When two tenues precede an aspirated vowel, both must be changed into their corresponding aspirate; as, ἐφθήμερος for ἐπτήμερος (from ἐπτά, ἡμέρα), νύχθ' ὄλην for νύκτ' ὄλ., τίφθ' οὕτω for τίπτ' οὕτω.

*Obs.* 3. In certain compounds the aspirate ρ changes the preceding tenuis into an aspirate; as, φροίμιον, formed by crasis from προοίμιον (from πρό and οἶμος), θράσσω from τράσσω, φροῦδος from πρό and ὁδός.

*Obs.* 4. In the Ionic dialect the tenuis remains unchanged; as, ἀπ' οὐ, ἐπήμερος, οὐκ ὁσίως, &c.

### Of Liquids.

§. 24. 1. Two liquids cannot come together in one syllable, except μν.

2. In the union of mutes with liquids or σ, or liquids with liquids or σ, the following rules hold good:—

Rule I.—A π consonant (π, β, φ) before μ becomes μ

κ	.....	(κ, γ, χ)	.....	γ
τ	.....	(τ, δ, θ)	.....	σ

1. π Consonant: τέτριβμαι (from τρίβω) becomes τέτριμμαι  
 λέλειπμαι ( ... λείπω) ..... λέλειμμαι  
 γέγραφμαι ( ... γράφω) ..... γέγραμμαι
2. κ. .... πέπλεκμαι ( ... πλέκω) ..... πέπλεγμαι  
 λέλεγμαι ( ... λέγω) remains λέλεγμαι  
 βέβρεχμαι ( ... βρέχω) becomes βέβρεγμαι
3. τ ..... ἥνυτμαι ( ... ἀνύτω) ..... ἥνυσμαι  
 ἥρειδμαι ( ... ἐρείδω) ..... ἥρεισμαι  
 πέπειθμαι ( ... πείθω) ..... πέπεισμαι  
 κεκόμιδμαι ( ... κομίζω) ..... κεκόμισμαι.

*Obs.* In certain words the κ and τ consonants are not changed before μ, as ἀκμή and a few others.

§. 25. Rule II.—A π consonant before σ becomes ψ

τ ..... σ is dropped

κ ..... σ becomes ξ — except the

prep. ἐκ; as ἐκσώζω.



the intervening vowel after them. When  $\mu$  or  $\nu$  are thus brought into contact with another liquid in consequence of the omission or transposition of a vowel, an euphonic  $\beta$  is inserted after  $\mu$ , and  $\delta$  after  $\nu$ ; as, *μεσημερία*, *μεσημρία*, *μεσημβρία*—*μεμόληκα*, *μεμλόηκα*, *μέμλωκα*, *μέμβλωκα*—*μεμέλεται*, *μέμλεται*, *μέμβλεται*—*γαμερός*, *γαμρός*, *γαμβρός*—*άνερός*, *ανρός*, *ανδρός*. When the  $\mu$  is the initial consonant it is dropped, as it would be impossible to pronounce the three letters: so *μορτός*, *μρότος*, *μβροτός*, *βροτός*—*μελίττειν*, *μλίττειν*, *μβλίττειν*, *βλίττειν*—*μόλε*, *μλόε*, *μβλόε*, *βλόε*, *βλοέσκω*, *βλώσκω*. When in composition or formation another syllable precedes the  $\mu$ , it is restored; as, *ἄμβροτος*, *φθισίμβροτος*, *μέμβλωκα*. Analogous to this is the insertion of  $\theta$  in *ἐσθλός* from Dor. *ἐσλός*, *ἱμάσθλη* from *ἱμάσσω*. So the poetic forms *ἔπραθον*, *ἔδραθον*, *ἔδρακον*, from *πέρθω*, *δαρθάνω*, *δέρκομαι*: *ἥμβροτον* for *ἥμαρτον*, aor. II. of *ἁμαρτάνω*, the  $\alpha$  being changed to  $\omicron$ , so *γαμβρός* for *γαμερός* (from *γάμος*), *περάσω*, *πρεάσσω*, *πρήσσω*, *θάρσος* and *θράσος* &c. The vowel is not unfrequently lengthened, as *στρώννυμι* for *στορέννυμι*, *θνήσκω* from *ΘΑΝ*, or sometimes dropped altogether (*syncope*), as *λυπρός* for *λυπηρός*.

2. Sometimes an offensive combination (see last sect.) is obviated by inserting a vowel; as, *ἐνέπω* for *ἐμπω*, *ἐνέκω* for *ἐγκω*. So *πετάω* from *ΠΤΑ*, *δαμάω* from *ΔΜΑ*.

3. When a verbal ending, beginning with  $\sigma\theta$ , is added to the radical consonant of the verb, then the  $\sigma$  is dropped, and the radical consonant changed according to the above rules (§. 22. 2):

*λελείπ-σθων* (from *λείπω*) = *λελείφθων*  
*λελέγ-σθωσαν* ( ... *λέγω*) = *λελέχθωσαν*  
*ἡγγέλ-σθαι* ( ... *ἄγγέλλω*) = *ἡγγέλθαι*.

4. When the liquid  $\nu$  is combined with a  $\tau$  consonant and  $\sigma$ , the  $\nu$  and  $\tau$  consonant are dropped, and the preceding short vowel lengthened:  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\omicron$  into  $\omicron\upsilon$ — $\tilde{a}$ ,  $\imath$ ,  $\upsilon$  into  $\tilde{a}$ ,  $\tilde{\imath}$ ,  $\tilde{\upsilon}$ ; as,

<i>τυφθέντσι</i>	becomes	<i>τυφθείσι</i>	<i>λέοντσι</i>	becomes	<i>λέουσι</i>
<i>σπένδσω</i>	.....	<i>σπείσω</i>	<i>ἐλμινθσι</i>	.....	<i>ἐλμῖσι</i>
<i>πάντσι</i>	.....	<i>πάσι</i>	<i>δεικνύντσι</i>	.....	<i>δεικνῦσι</i>
<i>τύψαντσι</i>	.....	<i>τύψᾱσι</i>	<i>Ξενοφώντσι</i>	.....	<i>Ξενοφῶσι</i> .

5. Many words which in the old language had two consonants, have only one in the later Greek; as, *πτόλεμος*, *πτόλις*: so *οἷχεσθαι* and *οἷχνεῖν*, *ἰσχυαίνω*, and *ἰσχαίνω*<sup>a</sup>. The Epic dialect retained these older forms partly for the metre and partly for euphony. On the other hand, other words beginning with  $\sigma$  or  $\mu$ <sup>b</sup>, in the older dialect,

<sup>a</sup> Schn. de Dial. Trag. 14.

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 451.

were afterwards without it <sup>a</sup>, σμικρός (Ion. and old Att.) for μικρός <sup>b</sup>, σκεδάννυμι for κεδάω &c.

*Obs.* In Epic poetry consonants are occasionally inserted in some words for the metre ; as, νώνυμνος, ἀπάλαμνος <sup>c</sup>.

*Changes of Consonants at the beginning of successive Syllables.*

§. 30. 1. When *two successive syllables* in an *uncompounded* word would naturally begin with *aspirates*, whereof both belong to the root, as ΘΠΙΧ, τριχός; or the former to the reduplication, the latter to the root, as φεφίληκα, θίθημι, the first aspirate is changed to its tenuis ; hence,

ἐθρύφην (ΘΡΥΦ, pres. θρύπτω) into ἐτρύφην  
φεφίληκα (from φιλέω) into πεφίληκα  
θριχός (ΘΠΙΧ, nom. θρίξ) into τριχός  
θείθηκα (ΘΝΑ, pres. θνήσκω) into τέθηκα  
θίθημι (ΘΕ) into τίθημι.

So in ἐπιτεθυμμένος, from τύφω (for θύφω), the θ which had been dropped in consequence of the φ returns when the φ is assimilated to the μ.

*Obs.* When by inflexion or formation an aspirate is lost, it is compensated for by changing a preceding tenuis into an aspirate ; as,

τρέφω	but θρέψω, (θρεπσω,) θρέμμα	ταχύς	but θάσσω
ἐτάφην	- θάπτω, θάψω	τρέχω	- θρέξομαι.

2. When the first syllable begins with an aspirated vowel, and the second with an aspirated consonant, the aspirate of the vowel is changed into the lene ; when the aspirate is lost in the inflexion, the aspirate breathing returns : thus,

ἔχω (root 'ΕΧ) into ἔχω ; but F. ἔξω	ὄφρα into ὄφρα
ἐσθής (root 'Ε, ἔννυμι, ἔστο) into ἐσθής	ἄχρῖς (from ἄ) into ἄχρῖς
ἀθρόος	.. ἀθρόος
ἀθύρω	.. ἀθύρω
ἴσχω (cf. ἴστημι)	.. ἴσχω

§. 31. 1. Where the second aspirate belongs to a syllable which is attached to the root as an inflexive or derivative termination, the first aspirate is not changed, as in

α. Passive inflexive terminations beginning with θ, ἐχύ-θην &c.

*Obs.* 1. ἐτύθην, τυθήσομαι—ἐτέθην, τεθήσομαι follow the first rule.

β. The imperative ending θι, φάθι, τέθναθι.

γ. Adverbial affixes, Κορινθό-θεν.

δ. Derivative terminations beginning with θ, σχέθω, ΣΧΕ.

ε. Aspirated perfect endings, ἄ, τέθαφα (= τέθαπ-ἄ) τεθάφαται.

2. Compare the following forms, where the aspirate is changed, with those where it is not :

<sup>a</sup> Lennep, vol. iii. 206 sqq.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Med. 361, “ de σμικρός et μικρός apud Tragicos idem statuendum videtur quod de ξύν et σύν.” Schneider de Dialect.

Trag. 16.

<sup>c</sup> Herm. El. Met. 29. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 187—415.



The aspirate of the second syllable  
being part of the root ;

τρέφω, (but θρέψω,) τέτροφα, ἐτράφην

ἐτάφην, (θάπτω) τάφος

ἔταφον (aor. II.)

τριχός.

The aspirate of the second syllable  
not being part of the root ;

ἐθράφ-θην, τεθράφ-θαι

ἐθάφ-θην, τεθάφ-θαι

τεθάφ-θω, τέθαφ-α

σχέ-θω, Κορινθό-θεν.

Obs. 2. In the inflexive termination θηθι, of the aor. I. Imp. pass., the first aspirate is not changed, but the second: τύφθητι, not τύφτηθι, for τύφθηθι.

#### CHANGE OF CONSONANTS.

#### Change of Consonants in the Dialects.

§. 32. The following general rules regulate the changes of consonants in certain words of the different dialects. The homophonous consonants are interchanged with each other ; that is, *liquids* with *liquids*, *tenuēs* with *tenuēs*, *mediæ* with *mediæ*, *aspirates* with *aspirates*. The homonymous are interchanged with each other ; that is, *gutturals* with *gutturals* (K sound with K sound), *linguals* with *linguals* (T sound with T sound), *labials* with *labials* (Π sound with Π sound).

#### Interchange of the Homophonous Consonants.

§. 33. 1. *Mutes* : 1. *Tenuēs*—π and κ in interrogative and indefinite pronouns, πῶς, &c., Æol. and Ion. κῶς, &c. So ἵππος, Æol. ἱκκος (Lat. *Equus*, Sanscrit *Akvas*). This change does not occur in the Epic writers.

τ and κ, πότε, εἰ sim. Dor. πόκα : ὅταν, Dor. ὅκα. On the other hand κεῖνος, Dor. τήνος.

τ and π, στάδιον, Dor. σπάδιον : πέντε, Æol. πέμπε : πίσυρες (Oscan *pet-tora*), Æol. for τέσσαρες.

2. The *mediæ* : β and γ, βλήχων, Ion. and Æol. γλήχων, βλέφαρον, Æol. and Dor. γλέφαρον.

δ becomes β, δελφίν, Δελφοί, Æol. βελφίν, Βελφοί.

γ becomes δ, γῆ, Æol. and Dor. δᾶ : γέφυρα, Lacon. διφούρα.

β becomes δ, ὀβελός, Dor. ὀδελός.

3. The *aspirates* : θ and φ, θήρ, Dor. and Æol. φήρ.

θ becomes χ, ἔξωθεν, Dor. ἔξεχα, ὄρνιχος, for ὄρνιθος, Æol. and sometimes Dor.

2. The *liquids* : α. λ and ν are interchanged before the linguals θ and τ, as ἤλθον, Dor. ἤνθον : πλεύμων, Ionic for πνεύμων<sup>a</sup>.

λ and ρ, κλίβανος, Attic<sup>b</sup> for κρίβανος.

μ and ν, μίν and νίν.

β. The liquid ρ and the spirant σ : ρρ, later Attic and comedy for the old Attic and Ionic ρσ<sup>c</sup> : ἄρρην for ἄρσην, κόρρη for κόρση : ρ for σ, at the

<sup>a</sup> On the tragic use of these two forms, see Schneider de Dialect. Trag. 15. Brunck Trach. 567. Herm. Tr. 564.

<sup>b</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 179.

<sup>c</sup> Vid. Schneider, Dial. Trag. 15, who would admit both forms into tragedy : contrary to R. P. Hec. 8. Valck. Phoen. 55.



end of words<sup>a</sup>, Lacon, and Æol. παλαιός, Lysist. 988, for παλαιός, ἵππορ for ἵππος, πόϊρ for παῖς, *puer*, τάρ for τάς : λ for ρ, as λάκη for ράκη : ρ for σ, in the middle of words, θέρμιον for θέσμιον<sup>b</sup>. So in Latin, *arbor* and *arbor*, *labor* and *labos*, *honor* and *honos*.

### Interchange of the Homonymous Consonants.

§. 34. *a*. The gutturals : γ and κ, Att. κναφεύς, al. γναφεύς.

χ becomes κ, δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι, and Dor. ἀτρεχές for ἀτρεκές : and on the other hand, μουκορ, Dor. for μυχός. So κρόνος and χρόνος.

*b*. The linguals : δ becomes τ, δάπης and τάπης : θ becomes θ before an aspirate, Æol. οὐθέν for οὐθέν<sup>c</sup>.

θ becomes τ, αὐτίς Ion. and Ep. for αὐθίς.

*Obs. 1*. In some words the aspirate is transferred from one consonant to another : κιθών, Ion. for χιτών : ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν, So Att. φιδάκνη for πιθάκνη.

σ and the other linguals : σ becomes δ before μ, ὁδμή, Dor. for ὁσμή, ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν. So Pindar, κεκαδμένος for κεκασμ. So θ for σ, κεκορυθμένος, Ep. for κεκορυσμένοι.

σ becomes τ, Ποτειδάν, φατί, &c. for Ποσειδών, φησί Æol. and Doric. The Attic forms τεῦτλον, τηλία, τύρβη, τήμερον, τῆτες (these two last only in comedy, in other Attic Greek σήμερον, σῆτες<sup>d</sup>) are in other dialects σεῦτλον, σηλία, σύρβη (σύρω).

σσ and τ are interchanged, λίσσομαι and λίτομαι, both used in Homer.

So also σσ and ττ : Ionic σσ, Attic ττ, in most words (but only in comedy and later prose<sup>e</sup>). But this interchange does not take place where the single σ was the original form of the word ; as, τείχεσι, τείχεσι : except in Æol. ὅποττα, ἐπιχάρितτα, for ὅποσα, ἐπιχάρισαι<sup>f</sup>.

*Obs. 2*. Æschyl., Soph., Thucyd., use πράσσω : Aristophanes, Plato, &c. πράττω. In some words the Ionic form retained its place, as πάσσω, βράσσω, πτήσσω, βασίλισσα, σάρισσα, βυσσός, ἄβυσσος, αἰθύσσω, πτίσσω (ἐρέσσω generally).

σ and θ, when followed by a vowel ; σίως, Lacon. for θεός, μουσιδδεν for μυθίζειν.

σ and ν, in Æol. and Doric verbal terminations ; μες for μεν, τύπτομες for τύπτομεν, and αἰές for αἰέν Æol. : and on the other hand, ἐντί, Æol. for ἐστί, ἔμπαν for ἔμπας.

*Obs. 3*. In the Laconic dialect σ assimilates itself to the following consonant (except it be a liquid) ; as, ἐτάν for ἐς τάν, διδάκκη for διδάσκει, ἴττω for ἴστω.

*c*. The labials : φ becomes π, σφόνδυλος Att., σπόνδυλος Ion. So Æol. and Doric, π for φ, as ἀμπί for ἀμφί : hence ἀμπέχειν.

μ and π, ὄππατα, πεδά, Æol. for ὄμματα, μετά.

φ and β, Βίλιππος, Æol. for Φίλιππος.

β becomes ζ, ἐπεζάρει for ἐπεβάρει : Arcad. ζέρεθρον for βάραθρον, ζέλλω for βάλλω<sup>g</sup>.

δ becomes ζ, ζορκάς, Æol. and Ion. for δορκάς : ζά, Æol. for διά<sup>h</sup>, whence the compounds ζάθεος, &c.

<sup>a</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 28. Plat. Cratyl.  
<sup>434</sup> C. Dawes Misc. Crit. 345.

<sup>b</sup> Paus. v. 15. 4.

<sup>c</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>d</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 66.

<sup>e</sup> Valck. Phoen. 406. Hemsterh. Lucian, i. p. 91, sqq. Cf. Schneid. Dial. Trag. 15.

<sup>f</sup> Cf. Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>g</sup> R. P. Phoen. 45. Valck. Phoen. 45.

<sup>h</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

## Double Consonants.

§. 35. ζ becomes δδ, *μουσιῶδδεν*, Lacon. for *μυθίζειν* : *μάδδα*, Dor. for *μάζα*, *ῶδδεν* for *ῶζει*.

The initial ζ becomes δ, as *δυγόν* for *ζυγόν*<sup>a</sup>.

ζ becomes σδ, Æol. and Dor. in the middle of a word (but in Pindar and Theocritus not when ζ is preceded by θ) as *μελίσσεται*, *μέσδων* for *μελίζεται*, *μέζων*. On the other hand, σδ for ζ in certain local adverbs, even in Attic Greek, *Ἀθήναζε* for *-ασδε*, and in the two adverbs, *βύζην* and *βυζόν* for *βύσδην*, *βυσθόν*.

ζ becomes σσ, *συρίσσειν*, Æol. for *συρίζειν*.

ζ becomes ττ, *συρίττειν*, Att. for *συρίζειν*.

To these must be added :—

ξ for σ and σσ, *ξύν*, Ep. and old Attic for *σύν*<sup>b</sup> : *διξός*, Ion. for *δισσός* : *κλάξ*, Dor. for *κλείς*. And even in the fut. and aorist inflexion the Dorians used ξ for σ<sup>c</sup>.

The double consonants ξ and ψ have their component letters transposed, as *σκένος*, Æol. for *ξένος*, *σπαλís* for *ψαλís* : but rarely at the beginning of a word. So σφ and ψ, as *ψέ*, Dor. for *σφέ*.

Obs. 1. In only a few cases consonants which are not cognate are interchanged; *μόλις* and Att. *μόγίς* : *νοεῖν*, Ion. *κοεῖν* : πτ and σσ, *ῶσσω*, *πίσσω*, Æol. and Ion. for *ῶπτω*, *πίπτω*. So both *ἐνίπτω* and *ἐνίσσω* in Homer.

Obs. 2. Some words seem in the old language to have begun with two consonants, and hence arises a double form of the same word as if these consonants were separated, and retained separately, in the same or different dialects, as the initial consonant of the word. So *κμέλας*, *μέλας*, and *κελαιρός*. So ΣΔΕΥΣ (= *Ζεύς*), *Σιός Deus*, *Διξός*, *Διός*. So ΚΣΥΝ, *σύν*, Lat. *cum* : *κνοεῖν*, (compare *knowledge*,) *νοεῖν* and *κοεῖν*, Æsch. Suppl. 171 *κοννεῖν*, Germ. *Kennen*, Saxon *Ken*. So *ἐνς* becomes in Æol. *έν*, in common dial. *ἐς*. Sometimes only the form of one single consonant occurs : *ξύρειν*, *κείρειν*. Cf. *κνέφας* and *νέφος*<sup>d</sup>.

## Reduplication and Omission of Consonants.

§. 36. 1. In the general dialect the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, and the mute τ, are alone capable of reduplication; as, *ἄλλος*, *μᾶλλον*, *κόμμα*, *λήμμα*, *κάνναβις*, *ἔρρω*, *τάσσω*, *λεύσσω*, *ἥσσω*, *τάττω*, *ῥττων*. And sometimes π and κ, as *ἵππος*, *κόκκος*.

2. ρ is doubled after the augment, as *ἔρρεον*, and in compounds, where a short vowel precedes it; as, *ἄρρηκτος*, *βαθύρροος*; but *εὔρωστος* (f. *εὔ* and *ῥώννυμι*).

Obs. 1. In Homer, and sometimes in the Attic poets, ρ, for the sake of the metre, is not doubled; as, *ἐράπτομεν* (f. *ράπτω*), *ἔρεζον* (f. *ρέζω*), *ἀμφιρύτη* (f. *ῥεῖν*), *χρυσόρυτος*.

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 98.

<sup>b</sup> R. P. Med. 11. P. E. Med. 11. Pref. to Oed. R. ix. Herm. ad Elms. Med. 11.

<sup>c</sup> "Vellemus nos quidem magnopere, desine-

rent critici talia contra libros mutare."

<sup>d</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 89.

<sup>e</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 374.

3. *Arbitrary reduplication of consonants in poetry.*—Homer, and other poets after him, double the following consonants in the following cases after a short vowel, *metri gratia* :—

a. After the augment, the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ; ἔλλαβον, ἔμμαθον, ἔννεον f. νέω, ἔρρεον, ἔσσευα, for ἔλαβον &c.

b. In composition, the same consonants; as, νεόλλουτος (f. νέος and λούω), ἄμμορος, φιλομμειδής; ἀννέφελος, εὐννητος; εὐσσελμος.

c. σ in the datives in σι and in futures and aorists; as, νέκυσσι, δώμασσι; κάλεσσα, ὁμόσσαι, φράσσομαι, ἐξείνισσα. And in the middle of several words; as, ὄσσον, ὄσσάκι, τόσσον, τοσσοῦτον, ὀπίσσω, πρόσσω, ἔσσομαι; μέσσος, νεμέσσα, νεμεσσηθείς (f. νέμεσις), θυσσανόεις. And μ in ἔμμεναι for ἔμεναι (εἶναι).

Obs. 2. In some Doric inscriptions a σσ is found before a consonant, as Ἄρισστόδαμος. Böckh thinks this the relic of the letter *San*<sup>a</sup>.

d. Of the mutes, Homer doubles π in the interrogative pronouns, which begin with ὅπ, as ὄππως—κ in πελέκκω—τ in ὅττι. There are only two instances of this reduplication of an aspirate, where however one is changed to a tenuis: ὄκχος for ὄχος Pind. Ol. VI. 24, σκύπφος for σκύφος Hesiod. For the common reading ἔδδεισαν, should be substituted ἔδφεισαν<sup>b</sup>.

4. The arbitrary omission of one of two consonants, *metri gratia*, occurs but rarely: Ἀχιλεύς, Ὀδυσσεύς, φάρυγος; but in many words the initial consonant was dropped, probably from the natural tendency to abbreviate words in conversation, which, while it produced a new form in particular dialects, did not always render the longer form obsolete; as, μόσχος, ὄσχος—μία, ἴα—φημί, ἡμί &c. Hence the double poetic forms λείβειν, εἴβειν—γαῖα, αἴα &c.<sup>c</sup>

## CHAPTER III.

### *Of the Nature and Kinds of Syllables.*

§. 37. 1. A syllable is the distinct pronunciation of a vowel either alone, or with one or more consonants. When a syllable ends with a vowel it is called an open, when with a consonant, a close syllable.

2. A word is formed of one or more syllables. In words of more than one syllable, the radical syllable must be distinguished from the inflexive or derivative syllable. The former expresses the *notion of*

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 100.

<sup>b</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 299.

<sup>c</sup> Blomf. Gl. Prom. Vinc. 191. Lennep An. Gr.

the word, the latter the *relations of that notion*; as, γέ-γραφ-α. Here the middle syllable is the radical, the two others the inflexive syllables, expressing the peculiar relations in which the notion *write* is to be represented: viz. as perfect—and as an action of the person speaking. In πρᾶγ-μα, the former is the radical, the latter the inflexive syllable.

3. All pure Greek words end either in a vowel, or in one of the three consonants *s, ν, ρ*, or in one of the double consonants *ξ, ψ*; as, σῶμα, παῖς, χάρις, μήν, ῥήτωρ, νύξ, γύψ. Except ἐκ and οὐκ. Vid. §. 20. c.

### Of the Quantity of Syllables.

§. 38. 1. Syllables are divided into long and short according as they are more or less dwelt upon in pronunciation; and this is defined by certain rules which regulated the pronunciation not only in poetry, but in the language of every day life.

2. The quantity of a syllable is decided either by the natural properties of the vowel (φύσει), or by its position (θέσει).

3. A syllable is *short by nature*, when its vowel is either *ε, ο, ᾱ, ι* or *υ*: ἐνὸμῖσᾱ, ἐπύθῃτῳ; and long, when its vowel is *η, ω, ᾱ, ι* or *υ*, or a diphthong; as, ἥρῳς, κρίνω, γέφυρα, πέπρᾱγα, ἰσχύροῦς, παιδεύῃς. Hence all contracted vowels are long; as, πρᾶσσω for πρεᾶσσω—ἄθλος for ἄεθλος—βότρῡς for βότρυας.

4. A syllable is long by position, when the vowel is followed by more than one, or by a double, consonant; as, ἐκστέλλω, τύψαντες, κόραξ (κόρακος), τράπεζα, θεὸς μέν.

### Quantity by Position before two Consonants in the same word.

§. 39. 1. A short vowel is not, as a general rule, long by position before a mute and liquid in the same word; as, ἄτεκνος, ἄπέπλος, ἄκμή, βότρυς, δίδραχμος. In two cases however it is long: *a.* in composition, as ἐκνέμω, this in fact being two words: *b.* where *β, γ, δ* are followed by *λ, μ, ν*, as βίβλος, εὐδομος, πέπλεγμα.

*Obs. 1.* In Homer the short vowel before a mute or liquid becomes long<sup>a</sup>, though occasionally shortened for the metre, except before *βλ, γλ, θλ, φλ*.

*Obs. 2.* In the common Attic dialect the vowel is short<sup>b</sup> before most combinations of a mute and liquid, (*correptio Attica*;) and Comedy, as the drama of common life, naturally adopted this usage<sup>c</sup>, and only violated it

<sup>a</sup> Herm. El. Met. 28. Id. Orph. Arg. 755, and quoted by Maltby, Morell, viii. 3. Spitzner de Vers. Her. 88. <sup>c</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 355. Herm. El. Met. 28. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 390. 394. Mitchell's Wasps, 248.

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Gr. Gr. 79, note.

in parodies of the tragedians<sup>a</sup> and in proper names<sup>b</sup>, and perhaps in the Anapæstic systems: hence in the comedians, the vowel before π, κ, τ, φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid, is *short*; before β, γ, δ, followed by ρ, *short* c; before β, γ, δ, followed by λ, μ, ν, *long*.

*Obs.* 3. In Tragedy<sup>d</sup>, sometimes the Epic, but oftener the Attic usage is found. The short vowels oftener remain short before a mute and liquid<sup>e</sup>, except before βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν, θλ<sup>f</sup>; and sometimes, but mostly in choric verse, the vowel is short before some of these combinations<sup>g</sup>.

*Obs.* 4. The lengthening of the short vowel is found most commonly in uncompounded words, such as ἔδρα, τέκνον, πατρός &c.; rarely in compounds, such as πολύχρυσος, ἀπότροποι, and still more rarely in augments, as ἀπέθρισεν Eur. Orest. 128<sup>h</sup>.

*Obs.* 5. A vowel is also sometimes short before the two liquids μν<sup>i</sup>. On the word ἀμπλακεῖν, the first vowel of which some critics consider short in the passages where others read ἀπλακεῖν, see Seidler, Vers. Doch. 25, note: Herm. Emend. Gram. 18. Ellendt, Soph. Lex. ad voc. Herm. Opusc. III. 146, ad Elm. Med. p. 485: Ibid. 115. Lidd. and Scott ad voc. Monthly Review, February 1796, p. 130. Ellendt, Lex. Soph. v. ἀναμπλάκτητος. Herm. Trach. 120. Erf. ad CEd. Tyr. 472. Hermann reads ἀπλακεῖν where a short, ἀμπλακεῖν where a long vowel is required. See also, on some analogous cases of supposed short vowels before two consonants, Toup. Add. Theocr. 202. Gaisf. Heph. p. 41. For ἀνδρότητα (Il. π, 857.) read ἀδρότητα.

2. A vowel which is by nature long should be pronounced as such, even when long also by position; and a vowel short by nature retains its natural pronunciation even when long by position, so that a difference should be made in the pronunciation of θῶρᾱξ (θῶρᾱκος), and αὔλαξ, αὔλακος<sup>k</sup>.

3. A syllable whose vowel is one of the *ancipites*, α, ι, υ, as a general rule, is short.

*Obs.* 6. The vowels α, ι, υ, are not, properly speaking, of doubtful quantity; but from there being no distinct sign for their long or short pronunciation (as ε, ο, η, ω), the same sign stands, in different syllables, sometimes for a long, sometimes for a short vowel—and sometimes even in the same syllable; while the distinction between ε and η, ο and ω, frequently produces two different forms of the same word. So μυρίκη and μυρίκη, Ἄρης and Ἄρης<sup>l</sup>, φίλος and φίλος. There are also words whose quantity varies in different dialects; as, κορύνη, ταμύνη, τορύνη, ἀλμύρος short in Epic, long in Attic. So καλός Ep., κάλος Att.—ἴσος Ep., ἴσος Att.—νεῖρος Ep., νεῖρος Att.<sup>m</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 358. <sup>b</sup> Ibid. 359.

<sup>c</sup> Exceptions: Thesm. 486. Eccles. 369. Lys. 742. Pl. 1019.

<sup>d</sup> Herm. El. Met. 28. Dawes Misc. Crit. 354. Maltby, Morell, Thes. lviii. and lxvi.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. Orest. 64.

<sup>f</sup> Exceptions: βλ Plut. 117. γμ Ib. 961. δν Eq. 765. βλ CEd. Tyr. 77. El. 446. γλ Æsch. Prom. 172. See Morell Thesaur. Preface lviii.

<sup>g</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 359. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Med. 288. Mus. Crit. i. 334. Maltby liii. note.

<sup>h</sup> R. P. Orest. 64.

<sup>i</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 217. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Bacch. 1132.

<sup>k</sup> Cf. Buttm. Gr. Gr. 7. 8, note.

<sup>l</sup> Mart. IX. 12. "Sed Græci quibus est nihil negatum, Et quos Ἄρες Ἄρες decet sonare." <sup>m</sup> Monk Hipp. 1339.

*Quantity by Position of final syllables.*

§. 40. 1. A short final vowel before two consonants at the beginning of the next word is, in the Epic poets, as a general rule, long. The exceptions occur mostly before a word which, from its own quantity, would not come into the verse unless the preceding vowel were short; as, πανροῖσι βροτοῖσι, — γυμνωθέντα βραχιόνα, — λῦσε κλυδών: here βροτοῖσι, βραχιονά, κλυδών, could not come into the hexameter verse except the first syllable were the last part of a dactyl, and therefore the vowel preceding must be short—so Ἀφροδίτη<sup>a</sup>: and it is rarely short before the two mutes σκ or ζ, and never before ξ and ψ<sup>b</sup>.

*Obs.* The term *Arsis*<sup>c</sup> is applied to that syllable on which in scansion the emphasis rests: in the Dactyl for instance on the first, in the Iambics on the last.

2. When the first word ends with a consonant, and the second also begins with one, the final syllable is always long; as, ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρώας.

3. A long vowel or diphthong before the incipient vowel of a word which has not the digamma, is short in the thesis, long in the arsis; as, Il. α, 358 ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν: Il. β, 621 νῆες δὲ μὲν Κτεά | τοῦ δὲ δ' ἄρ' κ. τ. λ.: Il. α, 333 αὐταρ δὲ | ἔγνω | ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ (ἤσιν). This hiatus was not admissible in the Attic poets, except in certain choric measures, where the long vowel is shortened<sup>d</sup>; as, Eur. Hec. 125 τὼ Θησείδα δ', ὄζω Ἀθηνῶν. A short vowel was lengthened in the arsis of the Homeric verse; as, Il. ρ, 42 οὐδέ τ' ἀδῆριτὸς ἦδ' ἀλκῆς ἦδε φόβοιο.

4. In the dramatists, the final short vowel is very seldom lengthened before any combination of mutes and liquids (§. 39. *Obs.* 1.) which will allow of its being short<sup>e</sup>; except occasionally in the choric songs and anapaests<sup>f</sup>: but before βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν, μν, or any other two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double consonant, it is long (cf. Æsch. Eum. 680.); except in a few instances before βλ, γλ, μν<sup>g</sup>, where it is short—in Euripides only in the last case<sup>h</sup>.

5. The letter ρ from its lengthened pronunciation at the beginning of a word may, in poetry, lengthen a preceding vowel, if the ictus rests on it; Æsch. P. V. 1059 διαρταμήσει σώματος μέγα ράκος. In the Attic poets there are but few exceptions<sup>i</sup>, and these mostly in choric songs<sup>k</sup>.

6. Occasionally, but mostly only in certain words and forms, a long vowel or diphthong is short in the middle of a word before a vowel<sup>l</sup>. So in Homer: ἔμπαῖος, νῆος, βέβληαι, ἐπειή, χαμαῖεῦναι<sup>m</sup>, οἶος; and in Attic dramatists: οἶος, ποῖος, τοιοῦτος τοιόσδε, οἷε (f. οἷομαι) ποιεῖν, γεραῖός<sup>n</sup>, δειλαῖος in Iambic verse<sup>o</sup>, ἱκταῖος, κρυφαῖος, πατρῶος<sup>p</sup>, φιλαθήναῖος<sup>q</sup>, and always in the pronouns with the demonstr. ι, as τουτοῦι &c.; but the diphth. ει is

<sup>a</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 89, sqq.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 99. Herm. El. Met. 29.

<sup>c</sup> Maltby Prosodia, iv. 2. 2.

<sup>d</sup> Seidler de Vers. Doch. 93. Herm. El. Met. 32. R. P. Pref. Hec. xlviii.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. Orest. 64. Elms. Med. 241. El. Met. 29.

<sup>f</sup> Seidler de Vers. Doch. 21 and 409.

<sup>g</sup> See Schneid. de Dial. Gr. 45.

<sup>h</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 218. R. P. Hec. 298.

<sup>i</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 282. Monk. Hipp. 461.

<sup>k</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 219.

<sup>l</sup> Heph. i. 3. and Gaisf. Heph. 216. Seidler de Vers. Her. 100. Herm. El. Met. 32.

<sup>m</sup> Heph. i. 3.

<sup>n</sup> Monk Hipp. 170.

<sup>o</sup> Arist. Vesp. 282. R. P. Phoen. 1319.

<sup>p</sup> Herm. Med. 420. Seidler de Vers. Her. 101. Cf. R. P. Hec. 78.

<sup>q</sup> Herm. El. Met. 32.

never short before another vowel in Attic poets<sup>a</sup>. When four short syllables come together in the same word, the first is lengthened, as *ἀθάνατος*.

§. 41. We usually mark in pronunciation the quantity of the last two syllables only, but mostly that of the penultima, for which the following rules may be laid down :

1. The penultima is long in all properispomena of course : so also in all compounds whose last element is a properispomenon.

2. *αγος* : compounds from *ἄγω*, as *λοχᾶγός* : from *ἄγνυμι*, as *ναυᾶγός*.

*αης*, adjectives (fem. *αῖς*) derived from verbs in *αω*, as *δυσᾶης*.

*αμα* or *αμων* (gen. *άμονος*) : derived from verbs, as *δραμα*, *θεάμων*.

*ανος* : oxyton proper names preceded by *ι*, as *Ἀσιᾶνός*, or where a consonant precedes, except *Δαρδᾶνός*, *Ἀπιδᾶνός*, *Ἡριδᾶνός*.

*ανος* : oxyton dissyllables, as *φᾶνός*.

*ανωρ*, as *Βιδᾶνωρ*.

*ας* : oxyton dissyllables, and proper names of more than three syllables, except *Οἰνόμαος*.

*ασος* : substantives, except *θιάσος*,

*ατης* : proper names preceded by a vowel : except proper names in *-βάτης*, *-στάτης*, *-φάτης*.

*ατος* : adjectives from verbs in *αω*, and from *κεράννυμι*, as *ἄκρατος*.

*ων* : (gen. *αονος*, or *άωνος*), as *ὀπᾶών*, except *φᾶων*.

3. *ια* : dissyllables beginning with two consonants, except *σκιά*.

*ιλος*, *ιλον* : proparoxytons : so *χιλός* and *ψιλός* dissyllabic oxytons.

*ιμος* : dissyllabic oxytons.

*ινη* : polysyllabic subst., except *Μολυβδίνη*, *εἰλαπίνη*, *Ἀσίνη*, *μυρσίνη*, (doubtful) *σατίνη*.

*ινος* : dissyllabic oxytons, as *ρίνός*.

*ιος* : dissyllabic oxytons, except *βίός*.

*ιτη* : proper names, as *Ἀφροδίτη*.

*ιτης* : (fem. *ίτις*), as *πολίτης* (*πολίτις*), except *κρίτης*, *κτίτης*.

*ιων* : subst., except *ῥίων* and *χίων* generally.

*ιων* : compar. Homer and Ionic always short.

4. *κρανος*, as *τρίκρανος*.

5. *υγη*. Except *μαρμαρῦγή*, *ἡλύγη*, *τρῦγη*.

*υδον*, adverbs in.

*υλος*, oxytons in.

*υμα* : derived from verbs in *υω*.

*υμη*, paroxytons in.

*υμος* : dissyllabic oxytons.

*υνη* : paroxytons and trisyllabic substantives, except *ὀδῦνη*, *κορῦνη*, *σιγῦνη*, in Epic sometimes.

*υνος* : oxytons in, except *πλῦνός*.

— trisyllabic, when *σ* does not precede, except compounds of *γυνή*.

*υρα* : proparoxytons.

*υρος* : of which the antepenultima is long, except *οἰζυρός*, Attic *ὠζῦρέ* : *ἀνάγυρος*, *πάπυρος*, *ἄλμυρός* are doubtful.

*υτης* : substan. (fem. *ῦτις*), as *πρεσβύτης*, *πρεσβῦτις*, except *θύτης*.

*υτος* : of which the antepenultima is long, as *γωρῦτός*.

Verbs in *νω* with *ῡ* in the perfect, as *τέθῡκα*.

*Obs.* Polysyllabic words compounded from long dissyllables have their

<sup>a</sup> Valck. Phœn. 1475.



penultima long. Such words as *παλιντριβής* are derived, not from *τρίβω*, but from the root as seen in *τριβον*, aor. II.

§. 42. In addition to these the following words are to be noticed as long. Those marked with an asterisk are sometimes short :—

I. *ā*.

## a. Polysyllabic :

* <i>ἀνιᾱρός</i> ,	<i>ὀπαῶδος</i> ,	<i>τιάρα</i> ,
<i>κόβαλος</i> ,	<i>σιᾱγών</i> ,	<i>φᾱλᾱρος</i> ,
<i>νεᾱνίς</i> ,	<i>σινᾱπι</i> ,	<i>ὀ φλύᾱρος</i> .

Proper names : \**Ἀμᾱσις*, \**Ἀνᾱπος*, \**Ἀρᾱτος*, (*ἀρᾱσθαι*), \**Ἀχᾱτης*, *Δευκᾱτης*, *Εὐφράτης*, *Θεᾱνώ*, \**Ἰᾱσων*, *Μιθριδᾱτης*, *Νιφᾱτης*, *Πρίᾱπος*, *Σᾱράπις*, *Serᾱpis*, *Στύμφᾱλος*, *Φᾱρσαῶλος*.

## b. Dissyllabic :

<i>ἄγή</i> , <i>shore</i> , (but * <i>ἄγη</i> , <i>wonder</i> ),	<i>δαγύς</i> ,	<i>σφραγίς</i> ,
<i>ἄήρ</i> , <i>aēr</i> ,	<i>ὀ δαλός</i> ,	<i>τραχύς</i> ,
* <i>αῖξ</i> ,	<i>κᾱρίς</i> ,	<i>φράτρα</i> ,
* <i>ᾱτη</i> ,	<i>λαρός</i> ,	<i>φρίτωρ</i> .

II. *ī*.

## a. Polysyllabic :

<i>ἰκόνιτον</i> ,	<i>κάμινος</i> ,	* <i>ὀρθρινός</i> ,
* <i>ἰνία</i> <sup>a</sup> ,	<i>καρυκινός</i> ,	<i>παρθενοπίτης</i> ,
<i>ἰξίτη</i> ,	<i>κονία</i> ,	<i>σελίνον</i> ,
<i>ἐνιπή</i> ,	<i>κυκλάμινος</i> ,	<i>τὸ τᾱρίχος</i> ,
<i>ἔριθος</i> ,	<i>κύμινον</i> ,	<i>ὑσγινον</i> ,
<i>ἐρινός</i> ,	* <i>μεσημβρινός</i> ,	<i>χαλινός</i> ,
<i>ἰφθίμος</i> ,	* <i>μυρτίκη</i> ,	<i>ὀ χελιδών</i> .
<i>καλία</i> ,	* <i>ὀπωρινός</i> ,	

And the proper names : \**Ἀγχίσης*, *Γράνικος*, \**Ἐνιπεύς*, *Εὐρίπος*, *Κᾱϊκος*(*ī*), \**Οοίρις*, *Βούσιρις*, *Σέριφος*.

## b. Dissyllabic :

<i>βρίμη</i> ,	<i>κλίτη</i>	<i>ρίπη</i> .
<i>γριπεύς</i> ,	<i>κριθή</i> ,	<i>σιγή</i> ,
<i>δίτη</i> ,	<i>λίτος</i> ,	<i>σμίλη</i> ,
<i>δριμός</i> ,	<i>μικρός</i> ,	<i>τιμή</i> , ( <i>ᾱτίμος</i> &c.)
* <i>ιθύς</i> ,	<i>νίκη</i> ,	<i>χιλός</i> ,
* <i>ιλη</i> ,	<i>πίων</i> ,	<i>ψιλός</i> .
* <i>ιλυς</i> ,		

III. *ū*.

## a. Polysyllabic :

<i>ἄμύμων</i> ,	<i>λαῦός</i> ,	<i>λάφυρον</i> ,
<i>ᾱσῦλον</i> ,	<i>ιγνύη</i> ,	<i>λέπυρον</i> ,
<i>ᾱυτή</i> ( <i>ū</i> ),	<i>τὸ κελῦφος</i> ,	<i>πίτυρον</i> ,
<i>ᾱυτέω</i> ( <i>ū</i> )	<i>κολλύρα</i> ,	<i>ὀ ψίμυθος</i> .
<i>εἰλυός</i> ,		

And the proper names : \**Ἀβῦδος*, \**Ἀμφρυσός*, \**Ἀρχύτας*, *Βηρυτός*, *Βιθυνός*, *Διόνῦσος*, \**Ενῶ*, *Καμβύσης*, *Κέρκυρα*, *Κωκυτός*, *Νίσυρος*, *Πάχυνον*.



## δ. Dissyllabic :

γῦρός,  
κῦφός,  
λύπη,  
μῦών,  
ξῦνός,

πῦρός,  
σύριγξ,  
τρῦγών,  
ὁ τυρός,  
ὑβός,

ῥῆλη,  
φῦλή,  
χρῦσός,  
ψῦχή, (hence ᾤψῡ-  
χος &c.)

And the proper names : Λῦδός, Μῦσός, Μῦρώ, Στρῦμών, Τῦδεύς, Τῦρώ.

## Accentuation.

*Si quis igitur vestrum ad accuratam Græcarum literarum scientiam aspirat, is probabilem sibi accentuum rationem quam maturrime comparet, in propositoque perstet scurrarum dicacitate et stultorum derisione immotus.*—Porson ad Med. 1.

§. 43. 1. A word is produced by the arrangement of syllables, of which one is predominant—and hereon depends the principle of accentuation. The predominant syllable is naturally pronounced in an elevated, sharper, the subordinate syllables in a deeper, lower tone. Monosyllables are also accented, as in a sentence they are predominant or subordinate to other words ; as, ‘hé is goód’—‘yéś—hè is goòd.’

*Obs. 1.* In modern languages the accent generally rests on the radical syllable, as ‘hópe-ful ;’ and this principle is applied by Göttling, Thiersch and Rost to the Greek. It would certainly very much simplify the system, and increase the utility of accents, could we believe this principle to hold good ; but though it may be true in a great many words, there are still so many which have the accent, not on the radical, but on the formal syllables, as ἐχθρός—πατήρ, that it cannot be safely adopted as a general principle. In the Æolic dialect, in which are no oxyton words (except dissyllabic prepositions), it seems to hold good<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 2.* Accentuated words are termed by the grammarians ὀρθοτονούμενα, in opposition to the ᾤσινα, which have no accent.

2. The accents are three—*acute, grave, circumflex*. The elevated tone is called the *acute* (ὀξεῖα), and is marked by a stroke over the principal syllable, declining from right to left (´). The deeper tone, which is employed in the other syllables, is called the *grave* (βαρεῖα), and the sign declines from left to right (`).

*Obs. 3.* The sinking of the voice is not expressed by the sign of the grave accent, except to distinguish certain words, as τὶς *aliquis*, and τίς *quis*, and in the final syllables of words in a sentence. We do not write ἄνθρωπος, but ἄνθρωπος.

3. To express a prolonged rolling tone, the sign called *circumflex* (ˆ) is used<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Göttling, 5. 7.

<sup>b</sup> Porph. 27. Villos. Anecd. Gr. ii. 109.

*Obs. 4.* The circumflex is formed from the union of the two other signs ^: so that a circumflexed vowel must be considered as formed from the union of two other vowels, whereof the former had the acute, the latter the grave accent, as πράγμα, πᾶγμα. But when the long vowel is formed of two others, whereof the latter had the acute, as ὀό, the union of these two signs does not produce the circumflex, but the acute remains unchanged.—For exceptions, see §. 61. 1.

*Obs. 5.* In the pronunciation of a Greek word, regard ought to be had both to accent<sup>a</sup> and quantity. The accented syllable should be emphatically pronounced with its appropriate pitch, and at the same time the quantity of *each* syllable distinctly marked. The later (A. D. 500) as well as the modern Greeks have superseded the quantity by the accent, which regulates the measure as well as the tone of their words. So in modern Greek, Ægina, Αἴγινα—and the *versus politici*, used by Joh. Damascenus, Constant. Manass. and J. Tzetzes, are scanned solely by the accent.

*Obs. 6.* The ancient Greeks did not need any signs for the accent; but as in course of time a faulty pronunciation had crept in, the grammarian, Aristophanes of Byzantium (A. C. 200), restored the accents according to the traditional Athenian intonation<sup>b</sup>.

### Position of the Accent.

§. 44. 1. The *acute* is placed only over one of the three last syllables of a word, whether long or short—the circumflex only over the last, or the last but one when it is long by nature and the ultima is short—the reason of which arises from the laws of the acute, as will be seen below.

2. Accentuated words are named according to the position of their accent:—

*a. Oxyton*—when the acute is on the ultima; as, τετυφώς, κακός, θήρ.

*b. Perispomena*—when the circumflex is on the ultima; as, κακῶς, πᾶς.

*c. Baryton*—when the ultima has no accent; as, πράγματα, πᾶγμα, τύπτω.

3. The Barytons are divided into

*a. Paroxyton*—when the acute is on the penultima; as, τύπτω, τετυμένος.

*b. Proparoxyton*—when the acute is on the antepenultima; as, ἄνθρωπος, τυπτόμενος.

*c. Properispomena*—when the circumflex is on the penultima; as, πᾶγμα, φιλοῦσα.

<sup>a</sup> Arist. Soph. Elench. 21. Id. Poet. 25. ii. 62. See also Dawes Misc. Crit. 110. and Soph. Elench. 4. 8. See Tyrwhitt ad Classical Mus. vol. i. p. 346.  
Poet. Plato Cratyl. 399 A. B. Mus. Crit. <sup>b</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 295. 73.

*Obs.* Some monosyllables, to which the grammarians assigned no mark, are called *ἄτονα*, as οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), ὥς, εἰ, ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐξ, ἐκ, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.—These are to be distinguished from the enclitics.—See below, §. 62.

§. 45. 1. The acute may be placed indifferently on long or short—the circumflex only over syllables long, not by position, but by nature; as, καλός, φίλος, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου; χρήμα, σῶμα, πᾶγμα (α by nature long, but τάγμα α by nature short), ἡ καλαῦροψ.

2. The acute can be on the antepenultima only when the ultima is short; as, ἄνθρωπος, but ἀνθρώπου, πομφόλυξ.

3. The circumflex stands over the penultima when it is by nature long, and the ultima by nature short; in this case, if the penultima is accented at all it has the circumflex. Position has, in this case, no influence: so that even  $\bar{\iota}$  and  $\bar{\upsilon}$  (not  $\omega$  or  $\bar{\alpha}$ ), before ξ or ψ, are always considered, for the purposes of the circumflex, as short; as, τεῖχος, χρήμα, σῶμα, πᾶξις; αὐλάξ (gen. ἄκος), κατῶρυξ (gen. ὠρύχος), χοῖνιξ (gen. ἱκος), καλαῦροψ, φοῖνιξ (gen. ἱκος), ἡλιξ, δοῖδυξ, κῆρυξ; but θῶραξ (gen. ἄκος), Κύκλωψ.

*Obs.* The short ultima is a condition of the properispomenon, because the circumflex always supposes a contraction of two syllables, on the first of which the acute stands thus—πράαττε, πᾶττε: but where the ultima is long, as πῤᾶάττω, the accent is not on the antepenultima, but the penultima, not on the first, but the last of the two syllables, and the union of the two accents would form  $\acute{\alpha}$ , not  $\acute{\alpha}$ .

4. When the ultima is long or the penultima short, the penultima (if accented) has the acute; as, τείχη, but τεῖχος; χώρων, but χῶρος: τάττε, τάγμα, τάξις( $\acute{\alpha}$ ), but πᾶττε, πᾶγμα, πᾶξις( $\bar{\alpha}$ ).

5. When the nominative is accented on the ultima, it generally has the acute; as, πατήρ, θήρ. But there are many monosyllables which are circumflexed.

6. Where the termination of an oblique case is formed by a contraction (see §. 75. 2. 3.) of two syllables, of which the first had the acute (see §. 49.), it is circumflexed; as, καλό-ο=καλοῦ, but λόγος=λόγου, τειχέων=τειχῶν, καλό-ι=καλῶ, καλό-εσι, καλοῖς, &c.

#### Remarks.

§. 46. In two cases a final long syllable is, for the purposes of accentuation, short:—

1. The final αι or οι, as τράπεζαι, τύπτεται, γλώσσαι: ἄνθρωποι, χῶροι.

Except: α. in III. s. opt., as being contractions from αι(τ)ι, οι(τ)ι; as, τιμήσαι, ἐκλείποι. (The form παιδευσαι may be accented in three ways: παῖδευσαι imper. aor. I. med.; παιδεῦσαι (for παιδευσέμεναι) inf. aor. I. act.;

παιδεύσαι III. pers. opt. aor. I. act.; so φίλησαι, φιλήσαι, φιλήσαι; πράξαι, στήσαι either inf. aor. I. act. or imper. aor. I. med.; πράξαι, στήσαι opt. aor. I. act.)

β. In the adverb: οἶκοι *at home*; but οἴκοι plur. from οἶκος.

γ. In the compounds of enclitics in οι, as ἤτοι, οἴμοι.

δ. The αι nom. plur. of the paroxyton substantives in ια.

2. In the terminations ως and ων, of the Attic third and second declension, in which an ε precedes either immediately, or separated only by a liquid; and in the Ion. gen. in εω, and the Ion. pronominal forms δτεω, δτεων, the ω is considered as short; as, ἀνώγεων, φιλόγεως, ἄκεως, ἱλεως, ὑπέρπλεως, πόλεως, πόλεων, δεσπότεω, Γύγεω (from δεσπότης, Γύγης); but ἀγήρως (not ἀγηρως), contracted from ἀγήραος.

3. In the following cases the ultima is perispomenon:

a. When, the ultima being contracted, the first of the two uncontracted vowels had the accent; as, τιμάω=τιμῶ, ἡχοῖ=ἡχοῖ, αἰδóa=αἰδῶ, φιλέει=φιλεῖ but φίλεε=φίλει, πλέει=πλεῖ, πλέε=πλεῖ. Hence all genitives pl. of the first declension, contracted from áων, τιμᾶών=τιμῶν. When the second vowel of a contraction had the accent, it remains, because the contraction √ would not produce the circumflex: ἐσταῶς=ἐστῶς, ἐάν=ἦν.

b. Adverbial terminations in ως, from oxyton adjectives: καλῶς from καλός, but φίλως from φίλος.

c. Gen. and dat. of the two first declensions from oxyton nomin. and the dual and plur. gen. of monosyllables of III. decl.; as, καλοῦ, καλῶ, καλοῖν, καλῶν, καλοῖς from καλός; but φίλου &c. from φίλος.

d. The vocat. sing. of III. decl. from masc. in εὺς, and femin. in ῶ and ῶς, as βασιλεῦ, ἡχοῖ.

e. Certain monosyllables, as ὦ, μῶν, νῦν, οὖν, πῦρ, πᾶς, πᾶν, σῦς.

### Change of the Accent.

§. 47. The accent is often changed—by inflexion, derivation, contraction, elision, &c. :—

1. *Inflexion*.—The accent remains over the same syllable, but is changed according to the foregoing rules; the circumflex into the acute or vice versa, as the quantity or character of the syllables is changed; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν; καλοῦ, ἦς, ῶ, ῇ, καλοῖν, αῖν; καλοῖς, αῖς; τιμή, but τιμῆς, τιμῇ; Μοῦσα, but Μούσης; φεύγω—φεῦγε; μείζων—μείζον; κτήμᾱ—κτήματος; φιλοῦμαι—φιλούμεθα; τεῖχος—τείχους &c.

2. The accent is thrown back, when the word is increased by a prefixed syllable, or when the reason for placing the accent on the penultima is removed; as, τύπτω—τέτυφα, ἔτυπτον; βουλεύω—βούλευε, ἐβούλευον.

3. It is thrown forward, when the ultima becomes long, or when the addition of a final syllable makes it necessary to remove the

accent nearer to the end; as, *τύπτομαι*—*τυπτώμεθα*, *τυφθησόμεθα*; *ἄνθρωπος*—*ἀνθρώπου*.

4. In the cases of *Paroxyton* nouns, the accent remains over the same syllable (except the gen. plur. of I. declension), as *ἡμέρα* *ἡμέραι*; *ἄθροος*, *ἄθροον*, *ἄθροον*: except some adjectives in *ης*, which throw back the accent when the ultima becomes short, as *αὐθάδης*, *αὐθαδεις*.

*Obs.* The gen. plur. of all nouns of the I. declen. are perispomenon, the contraction being of *άων* or *έων*, in which of course the *α* or *ε* had the acute accent.

5. In the cases of *Proparoxyton* nouns, the accent remains on the same syllable (except gen. pl. of I. decl.), unless the short ultima is replaced by a long one, as *ἄνθρωπος*, *ἀνθρώπου*.

6. In the cases of *Properispomenon* nouns, the accent is on the same syllable, but becomes acute when the ultima becomes long, as *μοῦσα*, *μοῦσᾶν*, but *μούσης*.

7. In the cases of *Oxyton* and *Perispomenon* nouns, the accent remains over the ultima. The genitives and datives of oxyton nominatives are always perispomenon, as, *τιμή*—*τιμῆς*, *ποταμός*—*ποταμοῦ*.—(See §. 45. 6.)

§. 48 In *derivation* and *composition*, most compound subst. and adjectives, and all compound verbs, throw the accent as far back as the laws of accentuation permit; as, *φιλόθεος* (from *θεός*); *ἄπαις* G. *ἄπαιδος* (from *παῖς*, *παιδός*); *ἄτιμος* (from *τιμή*); *ὁδός*, *σύναδος*;—*φεύγω*, *ἀπόφευγε*.

*Obs.* Certain real exceptions to this rule in subst. and adj., and some apparent ones in the verb, will be treated of under these heads respectively.

§. 49. *Contraction*.—1. When neither of the uncontracted vowels are accented, the accent remains on the same syllable as before the contraction; as, *φίλεε*—*φίλει* (but *φιλέει* = *φιλεῖ*); *ἀνθεῖ* = *ἀνθει*; *τριήρεε* = *τριήρη*; *ὄρθοε* = *ὄρθου*; *δοιδή* = *ῥδή*.

Exceptions:—*κάνεον* = *κανοῦν*, and some adjectives in *εος*, signifying the material of any thing; as, *χρύσεος* = *χρυσοῦς*.

2. When either of the two uncontracted vowels is accented, the contract syllable is accented:

a. The contracted penultima or antepen., according to the general rules for uncontracted words (see §. 45.); as,

*ἀγαπάομαι* = *ἀγαπῶμαι*

*ὑλήεσσα* = *ὑλήησσα*

*ἑσταότος* = *ἑστῶτος*

*φιλεόμενος* = *φιλούμενος*

*ὀρθόουσι* = *ὀρθοῦσι*

*τιμαόντων* = *τιμώντων*.

Exceptions:—The accent is transposed in the adj. *ἄργος*, not *ἀργος* but *ἀργός*; and in many subst. of III. Decl., which are accented as if no contraction had taken place; as, *στήρ στήτός* (from *στιάρ στιάτος*) see III. Decl. §. 107), and in the Ion. *ἔβωσα* from *ἐβόησα*.

6. The contracted ultima has, α. the acute, when the second uncontracted vowel has the acute (§. 46. 4. α.); as, *ἔσταώς*=*ἐστώς*: β. the circumflex, when the first uncontracted vowel has the acute; as, *ἦχόϊ*=*ἦχόι*.

Exceptions:—1. Compounds in *οός*=*οῦς*, in the oblique cases of which the accent is not placed over the contract syllable; as, *ἀγχινόου*=*ἀγχίνου* (for *ἀγχινού*) from *ἀγχίνοος*, *ἀγχίνους*.

2. Also certain proper names: *Περίθοος*=*Πειρίθους*, G. *Πειρίθου* (for *Πειριθού*).

3. And the gen. plur. of certain words of the III. Decl.: *συνηθέων*=*συνήθων*; *τριηρέων*=*τριήρων* (for *-ηθῶν*, *-ηρῶν*).

4. The dual of contracts in *οῦς*: *πλόω*=*πλώ* (for *πλῶ*), *ὀστέω*=*ὀστώ* (for *ὀστῶ*).

5. Acc. of subst. in *ῶ*: *ἦχόα*=*ἦχώ* (for *ἦχῶ*); but *αἰδόα*=*αἰδῶ* from *αἰδώς*, according to the general rules, and *ἦῶ* from *ἦώς*.

### Words distinguished by their Accent.

The equivocal meanings of the same word were naturally distinguished in speaking by the pronunciation, and, by the grammarians, the pronunciation was marked in most cases by a different accent. A list of the principal ones is here subjoined.

#### I. Nouns.

§. 50. 1. Proper names (*Oxyton*) and participles in *όμενος* and *άμενος* (*Proparoxyton*); as, *Σωζομένος*, proper name, *σωζόμενος*—*Δεξαμένος* and *δεξάμενος*. So also proper names (*Paroxyton*) and adjectives in *ης* (*Oxyton*); as, *διογενής* but *Διογένης*, *νικητής* but *Νικήτης*.

Obs. 1. When a substantive or adjective is used as a proper name, it is generally distinguished by a change in the accent; as, *κακός*, *Κάκος*—*ἀδελφός*, *Ἄδελφος*.

2. Feminines from masculines in *εύς*, and abstract substantives in *εια*; as, *βασίλεια* queen, *βασίλεια* kingdom.

3. The emphatic or interrogative *τίς*; *ποῦ*; &c., and the enclitics *τις*, *που*.

4. Nouns in *ης* derived from verbs (*Oxyton*), and from substantives (*Paroxyton*): *πιδήτης* the bound from *πέδη*, *πιδητής* the binder from *πιδάω*; *αὐλήτης* from *αὐλή*—*αὐλητής* from *αὐλέω*.

Obs. 2. As a general rule these oxytons are active, the paroxytons are passive.

5. Words compounded of a substantive and a verbal derivative—active, paroxyton—passive, proparoxyton. The reason of this is, that the accent is placed over the part of the compound which supplies the subject

of the verb: μητρόκτονος (= ἡ μητὴρ κτείνει) killed by his mother; μητροκτόνος (= κτείνει μητέρα) a matricide<sup>a</sup>.

Obs. 3. The exceptions to this rule are the Epic words σακίσπαλος, ἱππόδαμος, ἐγγέσπαλος, πτολίπορθος—words in αρχος, οχος, οὔχος, ουλος and εργος.—See §. 57. 22. a.

### Cases of Nouns.

§. 51. 1. Nominative (*Oxyton*), and dative (*Perispomenon*), of oxyton nouns in ῆ or á of the I. declension; as, N. ἀρετή, D. ἀρετῇ, Doric N. σιγά, D. σιγᾷ.

2. Genitive singular (*Perisp.*) and accus. plural (*Oxyton*) of oxyton feminine nouns of I. declens., which form their genitive in âs; as, ῥοάς gen., ῥοάς acc. plur.—καθαρᾶς gen., καθαράς acc. plur.

3. Gen. (*Oxyton*) and dative singular (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic declension in ὠς; as, λεῷ gen., λεῷ dat.

4. Dative singular (*Perisp.*) and nom. acc. dual (*Oxyton*) of oxytons of II. decl. in ὅς; as, dat. καλῷ, dual καλώ.

5. Acc. sing. (*Oxyton*) and gen. plur. (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic decl. in ὠς; as, λεῶν acc. sing., λεῶν gen. plur.

6. Feminine sing. (*Paroxyton*) and neuter plur. (*Properispomenon*) of properispomenon or proparoxyton adjectives in ος; as, ἀναγκαία fem. sing., ἀναγκαία neuter plur., δημοσία fem. sing., δημόσια acc. plur.

7. The feminine plural nom. of proparoxyton adjectives in ος, as αἵτιαι; and the nom. pl. of paroxyton substantives in ία as αἰτίαι.

### Table.

Oxyton.	Perisp.
1. ἀρετή Nom,	ἀρετῇ Dat..
σιγά Nom.	σιγᾷ Dat.
2. ῥοάς Acc.	ῥοάς Gen. Sing.
καθαράς Acc.	καθαρᾶς Gen.
3. λεῷ Gen.	λεῷ Dat.
4. καλώ Dual.	καλῷ Dat.
5. λεῶν Acc.	λεῶν Gen. Plur.
6. ἀναγκαία Fem. Sing.	ἀναγκαία Neuter Plur.
δημοσία	δημόσια

### II. Verbs.

§. 52. 1. III. person singular, pres. ind. (*Perispomenon*) and II. sing. imper. (*Paroxyton*) of contract verbs in έω and άω; as, φιλεῖ, τιμᾷ—φίλει, τίμα.

2. III. pers. aor. I. opt. act. (*Paroxyton*) ποιήσαι; aor. I. infin. active (*Properispomenon*) ποιῆσαι; aor. I. imp. midd. (*Proparoxyton*) ποίησαι.

3. Aor. I. imper. act. (*Proparoxyton*) βούλευσον, and fut. I. neuter part. (*Properispomenon*) βουλεῦσον.

4. Pres. (*Parox.*) and future (*Perispom.*) of liquid verbs, κρίνω, κρίνεις pres., κρινῶ, κρινεῖς fut., κ. τ. λ.

5. The part. fem. dual (*Paroxyt.*) and fem. sing. (*Proparox.* or *Properisp.*) πεισούσα, τυπτούσα—πεισούσα, τύπτουσα.

<sup>a</sup> On the accent of comp. of κλυτός and κλειτός, see Buttm. Lexil. 368, sqq.



*Verbs and Nouns.*

§. 53. 1. Gen. plur. of dissyllabic oxytons in *ός*, (*Perispomenon*) *θεών*, and part. of dissyllabic verbs in *έω* and *άω*, (*Parox.*) *θείων*.

2. Acc. sing. Doric of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) *τιμάν*, and inf. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) *τιμᾶν*.

3. Acc. plur. of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) *τιμάς*, and II. sing. pres. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) *τιμᾶς*.

4. Genitives of paroxyton nouns in *ος*, (*Paroxyton*) *φίλου*, and imper. midd. of the cognate verb in *έω* (*Perispomenon*) *φιλοῦ*.

*Obs.* The simple words alone are here treated of; their compounds follow the general rule (§. 48.), except when it is otherwise specified.

*List of words distinguished by their Accent.*

*ἄγেলাῖος*, feeding in the open pasture; *ἀγέλαιος*, of the vulgar throng.

*ἄγνος*, a shrub; *ἀγνός*, pure.

*ἀγοραῖος*, pertaining to the market; *ἀγόραιος*, idler.

*ἄγος*, leader; *ἄγος*, curse.

*ἀγροῖκος*, peasant; *ἄγροικος*, clownish, uncouth.

*ἀγχοῦ*, adv., near; *ἄγχου*, imp. mid. of *ἄγχω*.

*ἄγων*, *ἄγοντος*, part. pres. of *ἄγω*: *ἀγών*, *ἀγῶνος*, contest.

*ἀδολέσχης*, chatterer; *ἀδολεσχής*, subtle. Joh. Philoponus.

*ἄθροος*, without noise; *ἀθρόος*, in crowds. Eustath. p. 1387.

*αἶθος*, τό, heat; *αἶθος*, burnt.

*αἶνος*, δ, a tale, praise; *αἰνός*, terrible, adj.

*ἀκήλητος*, inexorable: *ἀκηλητός*, spotless. Joh. Philop.

*ἀκμηνός*, *ἀκμήν ἔχων*: *ἄκμηνος*, νῆστις. Aristarchus ap. Eustath. 1944, 38.

*ἄκρις*, the top; *ἀκρίς*, a locust.

*ἀληθείς*, true; *ἄληθες*, indeed?

*ἄλις*, adv., ἄλῖς, ἡ, brine.

*ἄλλα*, neuter plur. of *ἄλλος*: *ἄλλά*, conjunction, but.

*ἄλωά*, a threshing-floor; *Ἀλῶα*, a festival of Demeter.

*ἄμητος*, harvest-time; *ἀμητός*, fruits gathered in the harvest.

*ἄμυγδαλῇ*, almond-tree; *ἀμυγδάλη*, almond.

*ἄνα*, vocat. of *ἄναξ*: *ἀνά*, prepos.

*ἀπορρώξ*, *ἀπορροή*: *ἀπόρρωξ*, *ἀπόρρυμα*. Schol. Venet. Bæot. 262.

*ἄρα*, but; *ἄρα*, whether; *ἄρά*, ἡ, prayer; *ἄρᾱ*, dat. sing. of *ἄρά*.

*ἄραῖος*, accursed; *ἄραιός*, thin, weak.

*ἄρνειος*, of a lamb; *ἄρνεῖος*, ram; *ἄρνεῖος*, μήν. Phavor.

*ἄρπάγη*, hook; *ἄρπαγή*, rapine. Ammonius.

*ἄρρητος*, secret; *ἄρρητός*, odious.

*ἄρσις*, ἡ, -εως, raising up; *ἄρσις*, -ῖδος, arrow's point. Phavor.

*ἀσφόδελος*, δ, asphodel; *ἀσφοδελός*, producing asphodel. Eustath. p. 446.

*ἄτεχνῶς*, adv. of *ἄτεχνής*: *ἀτέχνως*, adv. of *ἄτεχνος*.

*αὐλητής*, a flute-player; *αὐλήτης*, a farm servant.

*αὐτή*, fem. of *οὗτος*: *αὐτή* of *αὐτός*.

*ἄχύρων*, gen. plur. from *ἄχυρον*: *ἄχυρών*, chaff-heap.

*βαῖον*, shortly; *βαῖον*, a bough.

*βασιλεια*, queen; *βασιλεία*, kingdom.

*βάτος*, thorn; *βατός*, passable.

\* Götting Elem. of Accent. Transl. p. 105. Philop. Collectio vocum &c. Append. ad Scap. Lex. edit. Clarend.



βίος, *life*; βίος, *bow*.

βίους, plur. of βίος: βιούς, II. Aor. partic. βιόω.

βλήχρος, *a herb*; βληχρός, *weak*.

βοών, *ox-stall*; βοών, part. of βοάω, and gen. plur. of βοῦς.

βροτός, *mortal*; βρότος, *clotted blood*.

βροῦχος, *an insect*; βρουχός, *herald*. Joh. Philop.

βρύων, part., βρυών, *coast*. Joh. Philop.

γαλήνη, subst., γαληνή, fem. of γαληνός.

γαῦλος, *merchant-vessel*; γαυλός, *milk-pail*. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 598.

γελοῖος, *ridiculous*; γελοιός, (also γέλοιος,) *wag*. Eust. p. 205, 906.

γενετή, *birth*; γενέτη, *stirps*. Joh. Philop.

γλοῖος, *gum*; γλοιός, *sticky*.

γνώμων, *a judge*; γνωμών, gen. plur. of γνώμη.

γῦρος, *circle*; γυρός, *round*. Eust. p. 638. 907. 1864.

δείρας, *a hill*; δείρας, part. I. aor. δέρω.

δεξαμενή, *receptacle*; δεξαμένη, fem. of the part. δεξαμένος. Eust. p. 501.

δῆμος, *people*; δημός, *fat*.

Δία, accus. of Ζεύς: διά, prepos.

Δίος, *divine*; Διός, gen. of Ζεύς.

δόκος, δ, *opinion*; δοκός, ή, *beam*.

εἶδος, subst.; εἰδός, neut. part. of οἶδα.

εἶκων, part. of εἶκω: εἰκών, ή, *image*.

εἰμί, *sum*; εἶμι, *ido*.

εἰπόν, *dix*; εἰπέ; εἶπον, *dixi*; εἶπε, *dixit*.

εἷς, *one*; εἷς, aor. II. part. ἵημι: εἷς, II. sing. εἰμί: εἷς prep.

εκάτον, *an hundred*; ἑκατον, *far-darting*.

ἐκπλέω, *I sail out*; ἑκπλεω, neut. pl. of ἑκπλεω.

ελάσσων, comparat.; ἐλασσών, part. of ἐλασσόω.

ἐλεός, *kitchen-table*; ἔλεος, *pity*.

ἐλῶν from ἐλάω: ἐλών, aor. II. part. of αἰρέω.

ἐλουσα, *I washed*; ἐλουσα, aor. II. Fem. part. of αἰρέω.

ἐν, *one*; ἐν, prep.

ἐνι, ἔνεστι: ἐνί, prepos.

ένός, gen. of εἷς: ἔνος, adj.

ἐντροπή, subst.; ἐντροπή, adv.

ἐξαίρει from ἐξάιρω: ἐξαιρεῖ from ἐξαιρέω.

ἐξαιρετός, *to be rejected*; ἐξαιρετος, *egregius*.

ἐξιάσιν from ἐξίημι: ἐξίασιν from ἔξειμι.

ἔπαινος, *praise*; ἐπαινός, *celebrated*.

ἐπεῖ, Dat. of ἔπος; ἐπεί, *since*.

ἐρινεός, *wild fig-tree*; ἐρίνεος, *woolly*.

έρμαῖον, *mercuriale*; ἔρμαιον, *a windfall*.

ἐστί, copula, *it is*; ἔστι, subst. verb., *there is*.

ἔτος, τό, *year*; ἐτός, adverb.

ἔχθρα, *enmity*; ἐχθρά, fem. of the adj. ἐχθρός.

ζωή, *life*; ζώη, τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος, καὶ γάλακτος. Eust. p. 906. 52.

ζῶον, *animal*; ζῶόν, neut. of ζῶός, *alive*.

ή, art.; ή, relative; ή, dat. rel.; ή, imperf. of εἰμί or ἡμί = φημί, or adverb *surely*; ή, conj. of εἶμι: ή, or.

ἡδέ, conjunction; ἡδε, *she*.

ἥλος, *a nail*; ἥλός, *stupid*.  
 ἥμων, *slinger*; ἥμων, gen. pl. of ἡμεῖς.  
 ἥσυχῃ, *adv.*; ἥσύχη, fem. of ἥσυχος.  
 ἥττων, *comparat.*; ἥττων, part. of ἡττάω.

θαλάμαι, *dens*; θαλαμαί, τόποι ἱεροὶ τῶν Διοσκούρων. Eust. p. 906.  
 θάμβος, τὸ, ἢ ἔκπληξις: θαμβός, ὁ ἐκπλαγεῖς. Ibid.  
 θέα, *spectacle*; θεά, *goddess*.  
 θερμη, *warmth*; θερμή, fem. of θερμός.  
 θερμός, *lupine*; θερμός, *warm*.  
 θήλυς, *adj.*; θηλύς, *papilla*. Joh. Philop.  
 θόλος, *dome*; θολός, *mud*.  
 θυμός, *mind*; θύμος, *thyme*.

ἴα, Ion. for μία, or acc. of ἴον: ἰά acc. or voc. of ἰός.  
 ἰδέ, *conjunction*; ἴδε, *see*.  
 ἴδη, *wood*; ἰδῆ, conj. from εἶδον.  
 ἰδοῦ, *imperat.*; ἰδού, *interjection*.  
 ἰδρύμενος, *part. pres.*; ἰδρυμένος, *part. perf.*  
 ἴλλος, *eye*; ἰλλός, *squinter*. Eust. p. 907. 8.  
 ἴον, *violet*; ἰόν, *going*, or acc. of ἰός.  
 ἵπνος, *lantern*; ἱπνός, *oven*. Joh. Philop. Cf. Reisig. Comm. on  
 Aristoph. Plut. 816. p. 104.  
 ἱππών, *stable*; ἱππῶν, *part.*; ἱππων, gen. of ἵππος.  
 ἰώ, *O*; ἰῶ=ἰάου: ἰῶ dat. from ἰός: ἰῶ conj. from εἶμι.

καιρός, *season*; καῖρος, *thread*. Eust. p. 907.  
 κάκη, *misfortune*; κακή, fem. of κακός.  
 κᾶλον, *wood*; καλόν, neut. of καλός.  
 κᾶλως, *cable*; καλῶς, *adv.*  
 κάμπη, *caterpillar*; καμπή, *bending*.  
 κᾶν=καὶ ἐν: κᾶν=καὶ ἐάν.  
 κάρη=κάρα: καρῆ, conj. of ἐκάρην.  
 κείνος, *that*; κεινός, *empty*.  
 κεράστης from κέρας: κεραστής from κεράννυμι.  
 κηλητής, *a charmer*; κηλήτης, *charmed*.  
 κῆρ, τό, *heart*; κήρ, ἡ, *fate*.  
 κίων, *pillar*; κίων, *participle*.  
 κληρός, *lot*; κληρός, *sorte electus*. Joh. Philop.  
 κομιδή, *subst.*; κομιδῇ, *adv.*  
 κόμπος, *pride*; κομπός, *proud*.  
 κονίς, *dust*; κόνις, *a nit*. Ammonius.  
 κράτος, *strength*; κρατός, gen. of κρᾶς.  
 κρίνων, *part.*; κρινῶν, *a lily bed*.  
 κροτών, *a tick*; κροτών, *part*.  
 κτᾶσθαι from κτάσμαι: κτάσθαι from κτείνω.  
 κυκίω, *I mix*; κυκίῳ, accus. of κυκίων.  
 κύρτος, *a creel*; κυρτός, *crooked*. Eust. p. 907.  
 κύν, *a dog*; κυν, *part*.

λάβη, *pretext*; λαβή, *handle*.  
 λαβρός, *abundans*; λάβρος, *vehemens*. Joh. Philop.  
 λᾶος, nom., *a stone*, or gen. of λᾶς, *stone*; λαός, *people*.

λάρος, *osprey*; λάρος, *ά, όν, pleasing*.  
 λέπας, *τό, rock*; λεπάς, *ή, limpet*.  
 λεύκη, *subst., poplar*; λευκή, *fem. adj.*  
 λίχανος, *ό, fore-finger*; λιχανός, *ή, string of a harp*.

μαντίς, *tree-frog*; μάντις, *prophet*.  
 μείων, *comparat.*; μειών, *part.*  
 μισητή, *ή άξία μίσους*: μισήτη, *ή κατηφερής πρὸς συνουσίαν*. Trypho ap.  
 Ammon.

μονή, *subst., stay*; μόνη, *fem. adj., alone*.  
 μοχθηρός, *ό τὰ ήθη πονηρός*: μόχθηρος, *ό επίπονος*. Ammon.  
 μυιών, *gen., from μυία*: μυιών, *muscle*.  
 μύλλος, *subst.*; μυλλός, *adj.*  
 μύριοι, *ten thousand*; μυρίοι, *very many*.

νεός, *novale*; νέος, *novus*.  
 νομαῖον, *pascuale*; νόμαιον, *legitimum*. Joh. Philop.  
 νόμος, *law*; νομός, *canton, pasture*.  
 νύμφιος, *adj.*; νυμφίος, *subst.*

ξένων, *gen. pl. of ξένος*: ξενών, *ό, guest-chamber*.

οἱ, *these*; οἷ, *who*; οἴ, *whither*; οἷ, *oh!* οἱ, *dat. of οὔ*.  
 οἶδε, *these*; οἶδε, *he knows*.  
 οἴκοι, *houses*; οἴκοι, *at home*.  
 οἶός, *gen. of οἷς*: οἶος, *such as*; οἶος, *alone*.  
 ὀκνος, *subst.*; ὀκνός, *adj.*  
 ὀλος, *whole*; ὀλός, *ink*.  
 ὀμως, *tamen*; ὀμῶς, *simul*.  
 ὀπάπη, *verb*; ὀπωπή, *subst.* Herm. in Bucol. ap. Schæf. Soph. p. ix.  
 ὀρμος, *bay*; ὀρμός, *ornament*.  
 ὄρος, *τό, mountain*; ὄρος, *ό, boundary*; ὀρός, *ό, serum*. Eust. p. 906.  
 οὐ, *not*; οὔ, *no*; οὔ, *where*.  
 οὐκοῦν, *igitur*; οὐκουν, *non*, (now generally written οὐκ οὔν, with or  
 without interrogation. See §. 791. Obs.).  
 οὔν, *adv.*; οὔν=οἱ έν.  
 οὐρά, *tail*; οὔρα, *τά, boundaries*.  
 οὔρος, *ό, a guard, a favourable wind*; τό, *mountain*; οὐρός, *a trench*.  
 οὔτοι, *these*; οὔτοι, *not*.

παιδιά, *play*; παιδία, *τά, boys*.  
 πάρα=πάρεστι: παρά, *prepos.*  
 παρείας, *a serpent*; παρειάς, *acc. plur. of παρειά*.  
 πατρῷος, *paternus*; πατρως, *vitricus*.  
 πεδῖον, *field*; πέδιον, *dimin. of πέδη*.  
 πείθω, *verb*; πειθώ, *persuasion*.  
 πείρων, *passing*; πειρῶν, *trying*.  
 περίπλεων, *acc. subst.*; περιπλέων, *part.*  
 πῆ, *interrogative*; πῆ, *enclitic*.  
 πίων, *fat*; πῖών, *aor. II. part. of πίνω*.  
 πλατάγη, *rattle*; πλαταγή, *rattling sound*.  
 πλείων, *comparat. of πολύς*: πλειών, *a year*.  
 πλυνός, *washing-trough*; πλύνος, *washed*. Schol. Aristoph. Plut, 1062.

πόθεν, *whence*; ποθέν, *somewhence*.  
 ποῖος, *qualis*? ποιός, *quidam*.  
 πονηρός, ὁ κακοήθης: πόνηρος, ὁ ἐπίπονος.  
 πόσιω from πόσις; ποσίν, Dat. pl. of ποῦς.  
 πότε, *when*; ποτέ, *sometime*.  
 πότος, *potus*; ποτός, *potulentus*.  
 πρίων, *saw*; ποιών, *saw-fish*. Eust. Hexæm. p. 19.  
 πρύμνη, subst.; πρυμνή, fem. adj. Eust. p. 547. Schol. Venet. V. 292.  
 πρυτανεία, from πρυτανεῖον: πρυτανεία, *tempus magistratus Atheniensium*.  
 πτύχη, *plicatio*; πτυχή, *concavitas*. Joh. Phil.  
 πυγμή, *boxing*; πυγμῇ, *closely*. Joh. Philop.  
 Πυθών, ἡ, *the place Pytho*; Πύθων, ὁ, *the Dragon*. Ammon.

ρέμβος, *a whirl*; ρεμβός, *whirling*, adj.  
 ῥινή, *file*; ῥίνη, *shark*. Joh. Phil.  
 ῥίπη, *town-wall*; ῥιπή, *blast of wind*. Eust. p. 301.  
 ῥοιά, *a pomegranate*; ῥοία, *a horse-pond*.

σῆς, gen. fem. of σός; σῆς, *a moth*.  
 σίγᾱ, imperat. of σιγάω: σίγᾱ, adv.; σιγᾱ, III. sing. pres.; σιγά, Doric  
 form of σιγή: σιγᾱ dat.  
 σῆμος, *a fish*; σιμός, *flat-nosed*. Joh. Phil.  
 σῖτος, *frumentum*; σιτός, *esculentus*. Joh. Phil.  
 σκαφή, *pit*; σκάφη, *boat*.  
 σκόλιον, *drinking song*; σκολιόν, *crooked*.  
 σκύμνος, *lion's whelp*; σκυμνός, *young of every other wild beast*. Schol.  
 Venet. XVIII. 319.  
 σπάρτη, *rope*; σπαρτή, fem. of σπαρτός, *soicn*.  
 σπουδή, ἡ, *haste*; σπουδῇ, adv., *in haste*.  
 σπαρτόν, acc.; σπάρτον, *a rope*.  
 σπάρτος, *a shrub*; σπαρτός, *sown*.  
 σταφύλη, *plummet*; σταφυλή, *bunch of grapes*. Ammon.  
 στένων, *groaning*; στενῶν, *making narrow*.  
 στιλβον, part. neut.; στιλβόν, adj. neut. *shining*.  
 σύν, prepos.; σὺν, accus. of σὺς.  
 σύνεργος, *a comrade*; συνεργός, *an aid*.  
 σφόδρα, adv.; σφοδρά, neut. plur. of σφοδρός.  
 σφῶϊν from σύ, σφῶϊ from οὗ.  
 σχολή, *leisure*; σχολῇ, adv., *quietly*.

ταῦτα, *these*; ταῦτά, *the same*.  
 ταύτη, dat. from οὗτος: ταύτῃ, dat. from ὁ αὐτός.  
 τέθναμεν, I. pl., τεθνάμεν, inf.  
 τῇ, dat., τή, *take*.  
 τινές &c., indef., τίνες &c., def.  
 τινῶν, gen. pl. τις: τίνων, partic., τίνω.  
 τισίν from τις: τίσιν from τίσις.  
 τόμος, *section of a book*; τομός, *a cutting*. Ammon.  
 τρόπος, *manner*; τροπός, ἡμᾶς ᾧ ἡ κόπη πελάζουσα ἐνείρεται. Eust. p.  
 1517. 55.  
 τροχός, *a wheel*; τρόχος, *a course*. Ammon.  
 τρυγητός, *time of the vintage*; τρύγητος, *produce of the vintage*.

ῥαξ, *shrew-mouse*; ὑράξ, *adv.*

φῆς, II. pers. pres. indic.: φῆς, II. pers. conj.; φῆς, aor. II. for ἔφης from φημί.

φιλητής, *lover*; φιλήτης, *thief*.

φόρος, *tribute*; φορός, *fruitful*.

φῶς, τό, *light*; φῶς, δ, *man*.

φώτων from φῶς: φωτῶν from φῶς.

χάριεν, *adv.*; χαριεν, *neut. adj.*

χρέων, *fatale deorum*; χρεών, *debitum*. Joh. Phil.

χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω: χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω.

ῶ, with the vocat. of a noun; ῶ, an independent interrog.

ῶμοι, an interjection; ῶμοι, nom. plur. of ὤμος. Apollon. Dysc. de *adv.* p 537.

ὤμος, *shoulder*; ὤμός, *τρω*.

ῶν, gen. of ὄς: ῶν, part. εἰμί: ῶν, Ion. for οὖν.

ὥχρος, *paleeness*; ὥχρός, *pale*.

§. 54. It is almost impossible to give any rules which may be depended upon as practical guides in accentuation. The following are liable to so many exceptions that they are only given as exhibiting the results of the general principles.

1. *Monosyllables*.—If the ultima is the result of a contraction, circumflex it; if not, it has the acute, but see §. 63.

2. *Dissyllables*.—If the ultima is short and the penultima long by nature, circumflex the penultima; if the ultima is long and the result of a contraction, of which the first of the uncontracted syllables had the acute, circumflex the ultima. In any other case place the acute over the penultima.

3. *Trisyllables*.—*a.* If the ultima is short and the penultima long by nature, circumflex the penultima. If the ultima is long and the result of a contraction of which the first of the contracted syllables had the acute, circumflex the ultima.

*b.* If the ultima and penultima are short, place the acute over the antepenultima.

*c.* If the ultima is long, place the acute over the penultima.

*Obs.* A great many words however have the acute on the ultima, or on the penultima, quite irrespectively of these rules, as will be seen from the following table of the accents of the several terminations.

### The Accents of particular terminations.

§. 55. 1. *a.* Substantives in *a* or *η*, derived from adjectives in *os*, are paroxyton, except when formed from oxyton masculines.

*b.* Substantives derived from aor. II. or perf. II., and those derived from verbs by changing the *ε* of the penultima into *ο*, are generally oxyton; all others paroxyton.

*Obs.* 1. In composition, these words retain their accent on the ultima\*, except ἀναρρόη, ὑδρορρόη, οἰνοχόη, ἱστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη.

\* Elms. Ach. 922.

c. Contract substantives in η (from έα), or α from άα, are perispomenon.

2. βη : if derived from perf. II. or aor. II. or if from verbs with ε in the penultima, which is changed into ο, they are oxyton (1. b.),

Except καλύβη, στίβη, βλάβη parox. instead of oxyt. : ώβή, ώρή, oxyt. instead of paroxyt.

3. γη : all oxyton,

Except έγη, άρπάγη, ήλύγη, λόγη, πάγη, τρύγη, στέγη, and γῆ.

4. δη : oxyton,

Except ιδη, κράδη, μελέδη, πίδη, σίδη, άδελφιδῆ, θυγατρίδῆ, νίδῆ.

5. εα : paroxyt.,

Except γενεά, δωρεά, θεά (goddess).

6. ζα, ζη : all dissyllables paroxyton : trisyll. in ζα, proparox.

7. θη, θα : paroxyton,

Except κριθή, ποθή, and proparox. άκανθα.

8. ια : paroxyt.,

Except αιμασιά, άμαξιά, άνθρακιά, ιδά, ίωνιά, καλιά, κρινωνιά, λαλιά, λοφιά, μυρμηκιά, δρμιά, παιδιά, πρασιά, προστασιά, πυρκαϊά, ροδωνιά, σκιά, σπογγιά, σποδιά, στρατιά, σφηκιί, τροχιά, τρυμαλιά : Geographical names, and the plurals ποτνιαί, θεσπιαί, οίκοδομιαί<sup>a</sup>. All feminines in τρια derived from masc. are proparox., as ψάλτρια.

9. αια : dissyllables properispom., trisyll. paroxyt.,

Except names of towns which are proparoxyt.

10. εια : paroxyton,

Except,—a. Proparoxyton : derivatives from nouns in ης or εως, whereof there is no verb in εύω (except άλήθεια, άληθείω) and from neuter substantives in ος, except έγχεια, κηδεία, πενθεία : the feminine forms of masculines in εως, as ίέρεια, and the poetic epithets of women, of which the masculine was not in use, as ήριγένεια &c. ; and likewise βοήθεια, θάλεια, κράνεια, κάδεια. b. Oxyton : άρειά, ζειά, παρειά, στείλεια, φορβειύ, χρεία.

11. οια : proparoxyton,

Except oxyton δοιά, ποιά, ροιά, χροιά, Att. χροία, parox. νεοία, ηία, Τροία.

12. υια : follow the general rules.

Obs. 2. By the old Attics, the α of οια and υια was considered long, and therefore they are paroxyt. ; άγνια, μήτρυια, όργυια, are in Attic oxyton<sup>b</sup>.

13. κη : paroxyt.,

Except oxyton άική, άκή, άλκή, άκωκή, ίωκή, δλκή, (and comp.) πλοκή, (and comp.) φυλακή, and those contracted from έα=ή, which are perispomena.

14. λη : paroxyt.,

Except oxyton nouns in ολή, derived as in 1. b. ; derivatives in ωλή (if not proper names) : and άπειλή, 'Αγγελή, αύλή, βουλή, εύλή, θηλή, θυηλή, κεφαλή, δλή, δμιχλή, δπλή, ούλή, δφειλή, σταφυλή (grape), σχολή, φυλή, χηλή, χολή, γαμφηλαί, and perisp. contract, from έα=ή.

— λα : follow the general rules (§. 45.),

Except Dor. άλαλά.

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. 487.

<sup>b</sup> Liddell and Scott ad voc. όργυιέ.

## 15. μη : oxyt.,

Except words in ημη, ωμη, ὕμη, and ἄμη (except σπιθαμή), and ἄλμη, δέσμη, εἰσίθμη, θέρμη, κόμη, λόχη, οἶμη, πάλμη, πλήσμη, σκάλη, στάθμη, τόλη, τόρμη, χάρμη, χάσμη.

## 16. νη : paroxyt.,

Except derivative abstract nouns in ονή, as ἡδονή, derivatives in μονή, nouns belonging to 1. δ., and ἀγχονή, γυνή, εὐνή, μενοινή, μηχανή, ποιή, σκηνή, φερνή, φωνή, ὦνή, and words formed like participles, as δεξαμενή.

— να : follow the general rules (§. 45.) Properisp. χλαῖνα, perisp. μνᾶ.

## 17. ξα : paroxyt.,

Except ἀμαξα, proparox.

## 18. οα : paroxyt.,

Except στοά.

## 19. οη : oxyt.,

Except paroxyt. ἀλόη, χλόη, χυλόη—βοῆ=βοΐα. Ion. ζόη.

## 20. πη : paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. δ. (but σκέπη) and καμπή, σιωπή.

## 21. ρα : oxyt., all immediate derivatives of verbs,

Except ἔδρα, μοῖρα, μάρα, πεῖρα, σπεῖρα.

Polysyllables which have a long penultima (the α being short) are proparoxyt., except those in ὥρᾱ : the polysyllables which have a short penultima are paroxyt. So also all nouns in δρα, θρα, τρα,

Except Δήμητρα and σκολόπενδρα : ἐλπυρά and θαλπωρά are oxyton.

Dissyllables in αυρα and ωρα are all paroxyt. : dissyllables with any other long vowel or diphthong are properispom.,

Except ζειρά, νευρά, ούρά, πήρα, πυρά, σαυρά, σειρά, φρουρά, φωρά.

22. σα : follow the general rules (§. 45.), consequently dissyll. with long vowel or diphthong in penult. are properisp.

## 23. τη : paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. δ. and ἄορτή, ἀρετή, βιοτή, βροντή, ἑορτή, λιτή, μηλοτή, παλαιστή, πινυτή, τελευτή.

## 24. υη : paroxyt.,

Except σκευή with its compounds and φυή.

## 25. φη : oxyton,

Except ἀκαλήφη, ἐρίφη, κάρφη, λόφη, σίλφη, Ξίφη, σκάφη.

## 26. χη : oxyton,

Except ἀργυράχη, κάλχη, κόγχη, λέσχη, λόγχη, μαλάχη, μέχη, ὄσχη, πυρρίχη, τύχη.

## 27. ψα : only δίψα.

## 28. ωα, ωη : oxyton,

Except μνώα, Μινφά, ὤα, ὑπερφά.

§. 56. *ον* (gen. *ου*) : these words for the most part follow the general rules,

Except those which have a masculine form in *ος*, the accentuation of which they follow.

1. The following are oxyton: ζυγόν, ἐλεόν, πηδόν, ἐρινεόν, κουλέον, μυελόν, ῥινόν, στειλειόν, ὑποταμνόν, δαιτρόν, λουτρόν, ξυρόν, πλευρόν, πτερόν, σφυρόν, ἔρπετόν, ὦόν. So also the verbal adjectives ξυστόν, παλτόν, ῥυτόν, φυτόν.

2. Paroxyton: trisyllabic diminutives in *-ιον*, whose antepenultima is long by nature or position (even before a mute and liquid), and such as have lost their diminutive force, as πεδίον (from πέδον) and δστέον. Some diminutives in *διον* for *ιδιον* are apparent exceptions to this rule; but they are in reality tetrasyllabic, as ζώδιον for ζωίδιον: so ἄθλιον for ἀέθλιον, ποιμνιον for ποιμένιον.

The following proparoxytons are real exceptions: αἶλιον, δέμνιον, δένδριον, ζώνιον, ἥιον, ἥτριον, ἱκριν, ἱχνιον, λείριον, μείλιον, ὄγκιον, ὄργιον, ὄρκιον, ὄσπριον, παίγνιον, πλαίσιον, ῥύσιον, φρυύριον, φύξιον, ψέλλιον: though perhaps many of these may be considered as not diminutives.

3. Properispomena: αἰδοῖον and words in εῖον,

(Except προόστειον, γένειον, γήρειον, δόνειον, κηλώνειον, κηρύκειον, κόπειον, κώνειον, σκιάδειον, σκιράφειον, and most possessives in *ειον*, as βασίλειον<sup>a</sup>.)

and old Attic τροπαῖον.

### Words in os.—General rule.

§. 57. *ος*.—1. The uncompounded substantives, when not derived from primitive verbs, follow the general rules; when derived from verbs, they, as well as uncompounded adjectives, are generally oxyton.—See the different terminations.

2. The compounds are,

1. *a*. When the second part is an uncompounded noun, proparoxyton;

Except some words in which the substantival notion predominates, which is marked by the accent of the substantive being retained, as ἀρχιθεωρός:

*b*. Those which are derived from words already compounded are oxyton, as ἀναγνωρισμός from ἀναγνωρίζω, not from γνωρισμός.

2. When the second part is a verbal.

*a*. *Oxyton*.—Transitive compounds with a long penultima, as λοχαγός, *leading the Lochus*, στρατηγός: (but if these compounds are further compounded, the accent is thrown back, as συστράτηγος,) and words in *ωπός* from ὦψ. Compounds of ἔργον which express a physical operation are oxyton, as φυτουργός &c.; and those which

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck. Phryn. 368, sqq.



express a mental operation, *properispomena*, πανούργος &c. ; or if the penultima does not admit a circumflex, *proparoxyton*, as περίεργος, πάρεργος.

*Obs. 1.* The reason of this is, that the accent rests on the emphatic part of the compound: in κακόεργος (=κακοῦργος) the κακόν, in ξυλόεργος (=ξυλουργός) the ἔργον is the principal notion.

*b. Paroxyton.*—Those with a short vowel in the penultima (generally ο) which have a transitive reference to the noun in the first part of the compound; as, παιδοκτόνος, *killing a son*. (See §. 50. 5.)

In the Homeric compounds of κλυτός and κλειτός, where the first part is an indeclinable word, as τηλεκλυτός = τῆλε κλυτός, or a real case, as δουρικλυτός = δουρὶ κλυτός, it is not a real compound, but only in juxtaposition (ἐν παραθέσει), so that the accent is not thrown back from the ultima; but when the first part is in actual composition (ἐν συνθέσει) with the latter, its original form being changed thereby, as ὀνομακλυτός = ὀνόματι κλυτός, the accent is thrown back according to the general rules for compounds (§. 48.)<sup>a</sup>

*c. Proparoxyton.*—Compounds with a passive sense; as, παιδόκτονος, *killed by a son*. See §. 50. 5.

*d.* If the first part of the compound is a preposition, particle, adverb, πᾶν or πολύ, the word is *proparoxyton*<sup>b</sup>,

Except in some oxyton words where the active comp. is distinguished from the passive.

*Obs. 2.* The compound words are to be accented according to the above rules and those in §. 48., except where they are otherwise specified under the different terminations.

#### §. 58. 1. αος: oxyton,

Except ἴλαος Att., and πρᾶος, πράϊος.

#### 2. βος: follow the general rules,

Except the simple adjectives which are oxyton, and the subst., ἀμορβός, βολβος, λοβός.

#### 3. γος: subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. ἀγός, *a leader*; κραιγός, λαιγός, ταγός, φηγός.

Adjectives are oxyt.,

Except μάργος and ὀλίγος. For comp. in εργος, see §. 57. 2. α.

#### 4. δος: follow the general rules,

Except ἀοιδός (and comp. in φδός), ὀδός (οὐδός) ὀπαδός, ὀρυμαγδός, σποδός.

#### 5. εος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, the forms in εος of oxyton nouns in ός, as ἀδελφεός (but δαιδάλεος) and ἐλεός (*dresser*), ἐνεός, ἐρινεός, ἐτεός, θεός, θυρεός, κολεός, λοχεός, νεός (*ploughed land*), συφεός, φωλεός: and paroxyt. adjectives in αλέος, and ἀδελφιδέος, θυγατριδέος, ἀνεψιαδέος (as diminutives), and all verbal adjectives in τέος.

#### 6. ιος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton πεζός, χθιζός.

#### 7. ηος: oxyton.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 387.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 386.

8. **θος**: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *ἀγαθός, βοηθός, ὀρμαθός*, and dissyllables, *αἰθός, βυθός, ἐφθός, μασθός, μισθός, ξανθός, ξουθός, ὀρθός, στρουθός, τιτθός, τυτθός*.

9. 1. **ιος**, as a general rule, throw the accent as far back as possible; *δῖος* is the only properisp.,

Except, — 1. Oxytons in *ιος*: *αἰγυπῖος, ἀνεψῖος, βαλῖος, βῖος (βοῶ), γυλῖος, δεξιός, ἐρωδιός, ἰός, κριός, μητρῖος, μονῖος, πατρῖος, πολῖος, σκολῖος, υῖος, χαρᾶδριος*.

2. Paroxyton *ἀντίος* (and compounds) *γομφῖος, μυρῖοι (παμπ), συμφῖος, πλησίος, σκορπίος*.

2. **αιος**: properispomenon,

Except (α.) oxyton, all dissyllables, and *ἀλαιός, ἀραιός (τῆιν), γεραιός, δηναῖος, ἡβαιός, κραταιός, παλαιός*.

(β.) Proparoxyton, *βέβαιος, βίαιος, βόλαιος (βάλλω), γύναιος, δείλαιος, δίκαιος, ἔμπαιος, μάταιος, νόμαιος (λαωful), πύλαιος, ρούσσαιος, τύχαιος, ὑμέναιος*, and compounds of *γῆ*.

3. **οιος**: properispomenon,

Except (α.) oxyton *γλοιός, δοιοί, κλοιός, κολοῖος, ὄλοιός, ποιός* and *φλοιός*, and compounds of *ποιέω*.

(β.) Proparoxyton in *οιος*: *γέλοιος, ὁμοιος*, in Attic.

4. **ειος**: polysyllables are proparoxyton.,

Except *ἀνδρεῖος, ἀστεῖος, ἀχρεῖος, γυναικεῖος, ἑταιρεῖος, ἡθεῖος, λαμβεῖος, μεγαλεῖος, μουσεῖος, συμφειος, ὀθνεῖος, οἰκεῖος, παιδεῖος, παρθενεῖος, σπονδεῖος*: and oxyton, *ἀγνείος, ἀφνειός, θαμειός, νειός, συφειός, ταρφειός, φατειός*.

Dissyllables are properisp.

10. **κος**: mostly oxyton: but dissyllabic subst. are paroxyton.

(Except *ἀσκός, βοσκός, δοκός, θριγκός, σηκός, φακός, χαλκός*, and *βῖκος, θᾶκος, θρησκος, θῶκος, μῦκος, μῶκος, οἶκος, σῦκος*),

So also *πέρκος* (adj.), all diminutives in *ῖσκος, πηλῖκος* and its correlatives; trisyllabic subst. are proparoxyton.

11. **λος**: 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except, — α. Paroxyton: *ἄλλος, κόλος, λάλος, ὄλος, φίλος*, all in *ῖλος* and *ῦλος* (except *αἰσυλος*), *αἰόλης*, forms of *μέγας*, as *μεγάλοι*.

β. Properisp.: *δῆλος, κοῖλος, οὖλος, φαῦλος*.

γ. Proparoxyton: *αἰσυλος, ἀσύφηλος, ἀτάσθαλος, βέβηλος, δαίδαλος, δείελος, εἵκελος (θίσκελος), ἔκηλος, ἐρύγμηλος, ἱώλος, ἱξᾶλος, κίβδηλος* (and comp.), *πέττηλος*.

The transitive adj. *ιερόστολος* is proparoxyton, contrary to the general rule (§. 50. 5.).

## 2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except, α. — Oxyton: *αἰγιαλός, αὐλός, βηλός, γαυλός, δαλός, ἐλλός, θαλλός, θολός, καυλός, μαλλός, μοχλός, μυελός, ὀβελός, ὀβολός, ὀμφαλός, πηλός, φαλλός, φελλός, χιλός, χυλός*.

β. Paroxyton: *κρωβύλος* and those in *ιλος*<sup>a</sup>.

12. **μος**: α. Oxyton, when the penultima is by nature or position long,

Except *ἔρημος* and *ἔτοιμος*, *δῆμος*, (*people*), *κῶμος, μῆμος, μῶμος, οἶμος*, and *ἄμμος, κόσμος, ὕγμος, ὄλμος, ὄρμος, πότμος, τόρμος, ψάμμος*.

<sup>a</sup> Pass. Lehre. von Zeitmasse, Tab. vi.

b. Dissyllables with a short penultima are parox.,

Except ἐμός, νομός (*pasture*), ὁμός, τομός (*cutting*).

c. Polysyllables with a short penult. are proparox.,

Except ἰταμός, οὐλαμός, ποταμός, φωριαμός, χηραμός.

13. νος : 1. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except polysyllables in νος which are oxyton, as also ἀμνός, ἀραχνός, βουνός, γουνός, ἔρινος, ἱπνός, καπνός, κεραυνός, κρημνός, ληνός, οὐρανός, ῥινός, χαλινός, Ὀκεανός.

Paroxyton : καρκίνος and παρθένος.—Properisp. : αἶνος, δῖνος, ἐχῆνος, ἰκτῖνος, κῶνος, μυξῖνος, οἶνος, ὄνος, πρῖνος, πρῶνος, σχοῖνος.

2. The adjectives with a long penultima are oxyton,

Except λίχνος, μόρφνος, τέρεμνος, ἀγχιστῖνος, ἐκείνος, προμνηστῖνος.

With a short penultima, the accent is thrown back,

Except oxyton adjectives in νος, (but δάπανος, κόγκανος, κάρβανος, λίτανος) and those in νος which are derived from adverbs or express a definition of time (except τήτινος), and ἀληθινός, ἀνθινός, ἐλαῖνός, κενός, ξυνός, πεδινός, στενός, στρανός.

14. οος : follow the general rules,

Except oxyton θεός, ζός, ὀλοός, and paroxyton ἀθρόος, and multiples in πλόος, as διπλόος.

15. πος : subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyton ἀτραπός, καρπός, κλοπός, κομπός (*boaster*), λοπός, μαστροπός, ὀπός, πομπός, σκοπός, ταρπός, τροπός (*strut*).

Adjectives in ωπος, whether simple or compound, are oxyton.

16. ρος : 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except words in τερος, (but δεξιτερός, καρτερός, κρατερός and ἀριστερός) and ἄκρος, βάρβαρος, γλίσχρος, ἐλεύθερος, ἡμερος, κάρχαρος, λάβρος, ἀλήθρος, λοῖδορος, μέρμερος, πέλωρος, πέπειρος, ταλαίπωρος, φλύαρος, χείμερος, and Att. πόνηρος, μόχθηρος.

Properisp. : γαῦρος, θοῦρος, μαῦρος, παῦρος, στείρος, σφαῖρος, χῆρος, and Att. μῶρος, πῆρος.

2. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except oxyton ἀγρός, ἀφρός, γαμβρός, δαιτρός, ἐκυρός, θαιρός, θεωρός, θησαυρός, θορός, λατρός, καιρός, κηρός, μηρός, μολοβρός, μυλωθρός, νεβρός, νεκρός, νεφρός, ξυρός, ὀρός *scutum*, πενθερός, περιστερός, πυρός, σορός, σταυρός, σωρός, ταρσός, τυρός, φιτρός, φρουρός, χορός. Properisp. ἑταῖρος, οἶρος (*wind*).

17. σος : oxyton,

Except fem. subst. and ἄλεισος, βάναισος, θιάσος, θύρσος, ἴσος, ἕισος, κέρασος, μέθυσος, μέσος, νάρκισσος, πόσος (and its correlatives), παράδεισος, πέτασος, τύρσος.

18. τος : oxyton,

Except, — 1. Paroxyton ἄρκτος, ἄρτος, βάτος, βρότος (*goat*), δέλτος, κότος, κόττος, κρότος, κύρτος, μίλτος, μίτος, μύρτος, νόστος, νότος, πόςτος, πόλτος, πόντος, πόςτος, σκότος, φόρτος, and the ordinals τρίτος, πέμπτος, ἕκτος.

2. Proparox. : superlat. forms, and words signifying the abstract time of any season, as ἀμητός, *harvest*; ἀμητος, *harvest-time*; and ἄκατος, ἄλετος, ἀσφαλτος, ἀτρακτος, ἄωτος, βάρβιτος, βίωτος, δρύφακτος, ἕκατος, ἕμετος, θάνατος, κάματος, κάπετος, λήιτος, ὄρχατος, πάχετος, πλατάνιστος, and the ordinals τέταρτος, ἕννατος, δέκατος.

3. Properisp. : κοῖτος, νῶτος, οἶκτος, οἶτος, πλουῖτος, πρῶτος, σῖτος, οὔτος and pronouns in ουτος.

19. υος : oxyton,

Except ἔγγυος, κρήγυος, and properisp. αἶος, πῦος, σκεῦος.

20. φος : follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, ἀδελφός (Attic vocat. ἀδελφε), τροφός, and all dissyllabic adj. except κοῦφος.

21. χος : 1. Adj. are oxyton,

Except proparox. ἡσυχος, μείλιχος, νηπίαχος, and Doric diminutive forms in ιχος.

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. ἀρχός, μοιχός, ῥηχός, also ῥῆχος, σικχός.

22. ψος : adj. oxyton : subst. γύψος parox.

23. ωος : properisp.,

Except ζωός, κολφός.

So the compound ἀθῶος.

24. ως (gen. ω) : have the accent of the forms in ος.—See §. 46. 2.

§. 59. 1. ας, gen. αος or ατος : follow the general rules.

2. ας (gen. αδος) oxyton : gen. αντος paroxyt.,

Except ἀνδριάς, ἰμάς, ἀλλᾶς, πᾶς.

3. ᾱς (gen. ου) : are all paroxyton,

Except those contracted from έας or δας into ᾱς.

4. ης : (gen. ου) oxyton : the polysyllabic verbal nouns in στης

(Except ἀγρώστης, γερούστης, δυνάστης, ἐπαλώστης, πενέστης)

and κτης

(Except κεκράκτης, ὀρύκτης, προΐκτης, φυλάκτης)

or with a natural long vowel in the penultima

(Except ἀήτης, αἰσυμνήτης, ἀλήτης, κυβερνήτης, σφενδονήτης)

are oxyton. So also καθαρτής, ποικιλτής, ἐθελοντής, εὐθυντής, κτιστής, λυμαντής, κριτής, εὐρετής, πειυστής, πτιστής, ραιστής.

5. Other verbal derivatives in ης, and all those derived from substantives, are paroxyton :

Whence in many cases may be distinguished different meanings of a word (in στης for example) which is both a verbal and substantival derivative, as κεράστης from κέρας, κεραστής from κεράννυμι.

6. All compound adjectives in ης, with short penult., are paroxyt.

Except those compounded with α, δυσ, ευ, as ἀπαθής, δυσμενής, εὐμενής.

otherwise oxyton. The old poetic forms in α are proparoxyt.,

Except such as are used as substantives, which follow the above rules.

7. α. ης (gen. εος) oxyton : even the compounds,

Except those in -άντης, -ήθης, (from ἦθος), -ήκης -ήρης, -κήτης, -μεγέθης, -μήδης, -ώδης, -ώης, -ώκης, -ώλης, and αὐθάδης, αὐτάρκης, ἐπιλήθης (παναλήθης, φιλαλήθης) πλήρης, ποδάρκης.

In Attic the neuter of polysyllables in *ετής* is proparoxyton.

β. *ης* (gen. *ητος*): subst. are parox.,

Except *ἀδροτής, βραδυτής, γυμνής, δημοτής, ἐσθής, πικυτής, ποτής, ταχύτης, χερνής*.

Adjectives are oxyton.

8. α. *ις* (gen. *δος* or *τος*): oxyton.

Except,—1. Paroxyt.: *δάρις, ἔρις, θέμις, ἴβις, κάλις, κῶστις, μαγάδις, μύστις, ὄπις, ᾠδῶστις, πότις, σίνις, τάπις, τίγρις, τρόπις, φύστις*, and femin. forms of subst. in *της*, in *έτις*.

2. Proparox.: *κάνναβις, σίκιωνις, φύλοπις, φύξηλις*.

3. Properisp.: *αἰλῖς, δασπληγίτις, θεῶρις, ἱρις, μῆνις, μῆτις, νεᾶνις, νῆις* (and comp.), *τᾶλις, χλοῦνις*: compounds in *ᾠπις*, and feminine forms of subst. in *της*, in *ᾠτις, -ίτις, -ῶτις*.

β. *ις* (*ξις, σις, ψις*), gen. *εως*: follow the general rules.

γ. *ις* (gen. *θος*): follow the general rules.

δ. *ις* (gen. *ιως*): follow the general rules. Perisp. *λις*.

ε. *ις* (gen. *ινος*): oxyt.

Except comp. of *τις*.

9. *ος* (gen. *εος*): follow the general rules.

10. α. *υς*, (gen. *δος* or *τος*): follow the general rules,

Except *δαγύς, χλαμύς, ποῦς, οὖς* (*ῶτός*).

β. *υς* (gen. *εος*): oxyt.,

Except *ἡμους, θῆλυς, πρέσβυς, πέλεκυς, ἑγχελὺς, πῆχυς*.

γ. *υς* (gen. *υος*): oxyton,

Except,—1. Parox., *ἄρκυς, βόρυς, βότρυς, γένυς, ἵτυς, κέγχρυς, κᾶνδυς, κίκυς, μάρπτυς, νέκυς, πίτυς, στάχυς, χέλυς*.

2. Proparox.: *ἄσταχυς*.

3. Perisp.: *δρυς, μῦς, σῦς, ὕς, βοῦς*, (*βοός*).

4. Properisp.: *γῆρυς, θρήνυς*.

δ. *υ*: paroxyt.,

Except *μῶλυ*.

ε. *υν*: paroxyton.

11. *εις* (gen. *εντος*): paroxyton.

12. *ευς* (gen. *εως*), oxyton, even the compounds.

13. α. *ως* (gen. *ωτος*), parox.,

Except *εὐρώς, ἰδρώς*.

β. *ως* and *ω* (gen. *οος*), oxyt.: (gen. *ωος*) monosyll. oxyton, all others paroxyt.

14. *υν* (see *ις, ινος*, above).

§. 60. 1. *ην* (gen. *υος*), subst., oxyton,

Except *Ἑλλην, εἶρην*.

2. α. *ων* (gen. *υος*), subst., oxyton,

Except *ἀλήμων, ἄκμων, ἄλων, ἄμβων, ἄξων, γάστρων, γείτων, γλήχων, γνώμων, δαίμων, διδυμάων, ἥμων, ἰχνεύμων, θεάμων, κηρίων, κίων, κλύδων, κύφων, κύων, κᾶδων, κῶδων, μαλακίων, μήκων, μόθων, μόσων, ὀπᾶων, ὀργίων, πάτρων, πλεύμων, πάγων, σίφων, σκήπων, σκορπίων, σπάδων, στάμων, τέκτων, τέγων, τίλλων, τρίβων*.

Adj. parox.

β. ων, gen. οντος, paroxyt.,

Except ἐκόν.

§. 61. 1. ξ: monosyll. oxyt.,

Except γλαῦξ, ᾄξ.

Polysyllables paroxyt.,

Except properisp. αὔλαξ, βῶλαξ, ἐπῆλυξ, ἥλιξ, θρίναξ, καταῖτυξ, κλῖμαξ, κλῶμαξ, λειμαξ, μείραξ, πίδαξ, σμῖλαξ, σμῶδιξ, χοῖνιξ, and words ending in -ῶνιξ and -ῶρυξ.

2. ψ: monosyll. oxyton: polysyll. paroxyt.

Except properisp. αἶθοψ, ἥνοψ, καλαῦροψ, λαῖλαψ, πῶροψ, οἶνοψ, and oxyton γοργῶψ, δεινῶψ, εὐῶψ, μονῶψ, πολυῶψ, φλογῶψ.

§. 62. 1. α (gen. ατος), follow the general rules.

2. -αν: oxyton.

3. ην: oxyton.

Except a few proper names and adjectives.

4. αρ (gen. ρος), follow the general rules.

5. ηρ or ειρ (gen. ρος): oxyt.,

Except θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πάτηρ.

6. ωρ (gen. ρος): paroxyt.,

Except ἀχώρ, ἰχώρ.

*Obs.* All monosyllabic substantives of the third declension which have α in acc. are oxyton; those which end in ς in nom. and ν in the acc. are perispomena, except κλείς (acc. κλείν), κίς and, according to some, λίς.

### Change of the Accents in Sentences &c.

§. 63. In a sentence the words so run one into the other, that the sharp accent being hereby weakened or suppressed, the oxytons are marked with the grave sign; but when there is a pause or stop in the sentence, the acute naturally returns; as, ὁ μὲν Κῦρος ἐπέραςε τὸν ποταμόν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον. Except τίς, τί, interrog., which is always oxyton.

*Obs.* When for any other reason there is no connection between the words, the acute remains, as in a grammatical work, εἰ τὸ μὴ λέγεις—τὸ ἀνὴρ, οὖνομα.

1. *Crasis*.—The accent of the first word is dropped, and the compound word has the accent of the second, as τὸ ἀγαθόν=τὰγαθόν; but the long vowel formed by crasis is, according to rule (§. 49. 2. α.), circumflexed, when the second word was paroxyton with a short ultima; as, τὸ ἔπος=τοῦπος, τὰ ἄλλα=τᾶλλα, τὸ ἔργον=τοῦργον; τὰ ὄπλα=θῶπλα.

*Obs.* 1. These words are thus accented in the old grammarians, but Porson, Valck., Matth., Dindorf and Herm. write τοῦργον, on the principle

that the circumflex is not formed by  $\text{''}$  but  $\text{^}$ . (See §. 43. *Obs.* 4.) But the grammarians seem to have considered the vowel thus formed, not as a compound, but as a simple long vowel; and the analogies of *δαῖδες*, *δαῖδες*, *ἐσταότος ἐστῶτος*<sup>a</sup> &c., support their mode of accentuation<sup>b</sup>.

2. *Elision*.—The accent of the elided syllable is thrown back as an acute on the preceding syllables; but if the elided word is a preposition, or *ἀλλά*, *οὐδέ*, *μηδέ*, *ἰδέ*, *ἡδέ*, or either of the enclitics *τινά* or *ποτέ*, the accent is altogether lost; as,

πολλὰ ἔπαθον = πολλ' ἔπαθον	παρὰ ἐμοῦ = παρ' ἐμοῦ
δεινὰ ἐρωτᾷς = δειν' ἐρωτᾷς	ἀπὸ ἑαυτοῦ = ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ
φημὶ ἐγώ = φήμ' ἐγώ	ἀλλὰ ἐγώ = ἀλλ' ἐγώ
αἰσχροὺς ἔλεξας = αἰσχρ' ἔλεξας	τινὰ ἔλεγε = τιν' ἔλεγε
ἐπὶ τὰ ἦσαν = ἐπ' τὰ ἦσαν	οὐδ' -μηδ' -ἡδ' ἐγώ.

3. When a preposition stands after its case, the accent is thrown back to the first syllable<sup>c</sup> (*anastrophe*); as,

μάχης ἐπὶ but ἐπὶ μάχης,	νεῶν ἀπο but ἀπὸ νεῶν,
Ἰθάκην κατὰ... κατὰ Ἰθ.,	καλῶν περὶ... περὶ καλῶν.

*Obs.* 2. *Ἀμφί*, *ἀντί*, *ἀνά*, *διά*, do not admit of this *anastrophe*<sup>d</sup>; the unaccentuated prepositions, if placed after their case, are accented.

*Obs.* 3. The prepositions have their accent on the first syllable also, 1. When they are abbreviated verbal forms, as *ἀνα* for *ἀνάστηθι*; *μέτα*, *πάρα*, *ἐπὶ*, *ὑπο*, *πέρῃ*, *ἐν* for ind. pres. of *εἶναι* in composition with these prepositions; as *ἐγὼ πάρα* for *πάρειμι*, *πέρῃ* for *περίεστι*.—2. When they are used adverbially, as *πέρῃ* for *περίσως* or *περὶ ἄλλων*.—3. When, being separated from the verb, they are placed after it, as *ὀλέσας ἀπο πάντας εἰταίρους*.

### *Proclitics or Atona.*

§. 63. 1. Proclitics are those little words which coalesce so closely to the following word, that they have no independent existence, and therefore no accent. They are

- The forms of the article, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *οἱ*, *αἱ*,—*ὁ* for *οὗτος*. Il. κ, 224.
- οὐ* (*οὐκ*, *οὐχ*).
- The prepositions *ἐν*, *εἰς*, (*ἐς*), *ἐκ*, (*ἐξ*), *ὡς*, *το*.
- The conjunctions *ὡς* *as*, *ἐλ*.

*Obs.* Many of these words retain their accent in certain cases:

- οὐ* *no*; and at the end of a sentence: *πῶς γὰρ οὐ*; *ἔλεγες γὰρ κ. τ. λ.*, *καὶ οὐ*, *φησὶν*, he says *no*.
- ἐκ*, when placed after its substantive: *κακῶν ἐξ*.
- ὡς* for *οὕτως*, as *καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω*; and when it stands after the word to which it refers, as *κακοὶ ὡς* for *ὡς κακοί*.
- In some editions *ὁ* for *οὗτος* (Il. κ, 224. See §. 444. *Obs.* 1) is written *ὁ*.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 28. *Obs.* 18.

<sup>b</sup> Herm. Med. 1143.

<sup>c</sup> Elms. Med. 888.

<sup>d</sup> Herm. l. α

*Enclitics.*

§. 63. 2. There are also other little words which are generally so entirely subordinate to the word which precedes them, that they are said as it were to lean on it (ἐγκλίνω), and hence either throw their accent back on it, or, if the accentuation of this word prevents its receiving this new accent, lose it altogether; as, φίλος τις, πόλεμός τις.

3. They are,

a. εἰμί and φημί in the present ind., except II. pers. sing., εἶ and φῆς.

b. The following forms of the personal pronouns:

I. pers. sing. μοῦ	III. pers. sing. οὗ
μοί	οἱ
μέ	ἐ, νῖν.
II. pers. sing. σοῦ	Dual. σφωτῖν
σοί	Plural σφίσι, and the Ionic forms
σέ	σφωέ, σφέων, σφέας.

For the difference between the enclitic and accentuated forms of the I. pers. pronoun, see §. 64. VI. 3. a.

c. The indefinite pronoun τίς, τί, in all its cases. The abbreviated forms τοῦ and τῷ, and the indefinite adverbs πῶς, πῶ, πῆ, πού, ποθί, ποθέν, ποί, ποτέ. When used interrogatively these words are always accented; as, τίς, τί, πῶς.

d. The particles τέ, τοί, γέ, νύν, πέρ, θήν, and the inseparable δέ, whether it expresses the direction, as Ἐρεβόσδε, or is otiose, as τοσόσδε.

e. The accus. of αὐτός, αὐτόν, used in the sense of *him*, is by some considered as enclitic.

Obs. Many little words coalesce so closely with these enclitics that they form one word with a meaning of its own: εἶτε, οὔτε, μήτε, ὥστε, ὥσπερ, ὅστις &c.

*Rules for the Inclination of the Accent.*

§. 64. The inclination of the accent is naturally subject to the general laws of accentuation. Thus in κάλλιστος-έστι, the pronunciation of the syllables must be so arranged that, without altering the original accent of κάλλιστος, the accent may not be further from the end than the rules allow: hence κάλλι | στός έστι—κάλλι | στός τις: so σῶ | μά τι. Therefore oxytons require no new accent, as in ἀνὴρ-έστι the accent is in its proper place as



proparoxyton. In paroxytons the inclination only takes place with monosyllables, as φίλος μοι, forming a proparox.; for in φίλος-ἐστι the accent would be on the fourth syllable from the end, while the accent cannot be placed over the λος, because two sharp tones cannot come together. So that in this case the accent remains on the enclitic φίλος ἐστίν.

1. An oxyton word coalesces with the following enclitic, so that the enclitic being considered as part of it, the otherwise suppressed acute (§. 63.) regains its proper power; as,

θήρ τις for θῆρ τὶς	καλός ἐστι for καλὸς ἐστί,
καὶ τινες ... καὶ τινές,	ποταμός γε ... ποταμὸς γέ,
καλός τε ... καλὸς τέ,	ποταμοὶ τινες ... ποταμοὶ τινές.

II. A perispomenon coalesces with an enclitic without any change of accent; as,

φῶς τι for φῶς τὶ,	φιλεῖ τις for φιλεῖ τὶς,
φῶς ἐστι ... φῶς ἐστί,	καλοῦ τινος ... καλοῦ τινός.

Obs. 1. A perispomenon, if it is joined to a dissyllabic enclitic, is considered as an oxyton, and the long final syllable of the enclitic is considered as short, hence ὄντινων &c.; for the two words being considered as one, the circumflex on ὄν belongs to the whole word, while being over the antepenultima, it performs the functions of a proparoxyton; though indeed on this and some other points of the enclitic system, it is difficult to decide on the true principle on which the rules are founded<sup>a</sup>.

III. A paroxyton coalesces with a monosyllabic enclitic without any change of accent, but does not admit of inclination with a dissyllable; for the accent φίλος-ἐστι would be on the fourth syllable, which is contrary to the general laws of accentuation: so that the enclitic retains its accent, as

φίλος μου for φίλος μου, but φίλος ἐστί, φίλοι φασί,  
ἄλλος πῶς ... ἄλλος πώς, ... ἄλλος ποτέ, ἄλλων τινῶν.

IV. A proparoxyton or properispomenon coalesces with the enclitic and has an acute on the last syllable, which becomes the accent syllable of the following enclitic; as,

ἄνθρωπός τις for ἄνθρωπος τὶς,	σῶμά τι for σῶμα τὶ,
ἄνθρωποί τινες ... ἄνθρωποι τινές,	σῶμά ἐστι ... σῶμα ἐστί.

Exception:—A properispomenon ending in ξ or ψ does not admit the inclination, as αὐλαξ, μου, αὐλαξ ἐστί.

Obs. 2. The inclination of the local suffix δέ, ζέ, is regulated by the above general rules; as,

οἰκόνδε (Epic)	οἶκαδε,	οὐρανόνδε,	Πυθῶδε (f. Πυθῶ),
ἔρεβόςδε,	Ἐλευσινάδε,	Μέγαράδε,	δόμονδε,

Ἀθήναζε (i. e. Ἀθήναςδε), Πλαταιᾶζε (Πλαταιαί). χαμᾶζε (χαμάς acc.;) but in

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 14. Ob. 10. Herm. de Em. Gr. Gr. p. 73.

that of the paragogic *δε* of the demonstrative pronoun, the accent rests on the last syllable of the pronoun; as,

τόσος—τοσόσδε,      τοσοῦδε, τοσῶδε,      τοσήνδε, τοσῶνδε,  
τοῖος—τοιόσδε,      τηλίκος—τηλικόςδε,      τοῖσι—τοισίδε.

*Obs. 3.* The three adverbial suffixes *θεν* (*θε*), *σε*, *θι*, vary from the usage of the enclitics. The adverbs with these terminations, whose penultima is *ο*, whatever may be the accent of their root, are paroxyton (except *ἄλλοθι*, *πάντοσε*, *οἴκοθεν*, *ἔνδοθεν*, *ἔνδοθι*, *ἔκτοσθεν*); those with any other vowel in the penultima retain the accent of their root, as *ἀρχή*—*ἀρχῆθεν*, *θύρα*—*θύραθεν* &c., but *ἔκαθεν* from *ἐκάς*.

V. When there are two or more enclitics in succession, they are formed into one or more words, and are accented accordingly (see Gen. Rule, *supra*); as,

καλός γε τις	proparoxyton	for	καλὸς γὲ τίς
καλοί γε εἰ   σί	proparox. and oxyt.	...	καλοὶ γὲ εἰσί
καλοί γε τι   νές	εἰσι two pararox.	...	καλοὶ γὲ τινὲς εἰσί
φιλεῖ πο   τέ	τις properisp. and parox.	...	φιλεῖ ποτὲ τίς
φίλοι τι   νές μοι   εἰσίν	propar., parox. and ox.	...	φίλοι τινὲς μοὶ εἰσίν
ἄνθρω   πός τις   μοί πο   τέ	φησι three parox. and one pararox.		
εἰ τις   γέ μοι   φησί ποτε	two parox. and one pararox.		

For example: when *τίς* follows *ἄνθρωπος*, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις* (Rule IV.), if *μοι* is added, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις μοι*, the last syllable of *ἄνθρωπός* forming the first of the pararoxyton *πός-τις-μοι* (Rule IV.); if *ποτέ* is added, *μοί* is accented as being the last syllable of a pararoxyton (Rule IV.), and the first accentuated syllable of *μοί ποτε*, and so is *ποτέ* if *φησί* follows.

*Obs. 4.* In grammars it is generally laid down that in this case each enclitic throws back its accent on the one next preceding, but this is incorrect.

VI. Enclitics in the following cases retain their accent, even though the preceding word might receive it:

1. The enclitic forms for *εἰμί*, when it is not a mere copula, but has a substantive force of existence or *being*, so that the emphasis rests on it, as, *εἰσί θεοί*; in the III. sing. the accent is thrown from the ultima to the penultima, as, *ἔστι θεός*, *there is a God*, but *θεός ἐστι σοφός*; in the question *τί δ' ἐστι*, but *τίς οὗτός ἐστιν*; when joined with the infinitive in the sense of *ἔξεστι*, as *ἔστιν ἰδεῖν*: when it stands at the beginning of the sentence, as *ἔστι σοφός ἀνὴρ*: and lastly after the particles *ἀλλ'*, *εἰ*, *οὐκ*, *μή*, *ὥς*, *καί*, *μέν*, *ὅτι*, *ποῦ*, and the pronoun *τοῦτ'*, as *τοῦτ' ἐστιν*.

2. The enclitic forms of *φημί*, when they are separated by a stop from the preceding word; as *ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, φημί*, *I say*.

3. The pronouns, *σοῦ*, *σοί*, *σέ*, *οἷ*, *σφίσι*, retain their accent,

*α.* After an accentuated preposition; as, *παρὰ σοῦ, μετὰ σέ, πρὸς σοί.* In this case the longer form of the I. pers. pron. is always used: while the shorter is always enclitic; as,

*παρ' ἐμοῦ* (not *παρά μου*),                      *πρὸς ἐμοί* (not *πρός μοι*),  
*κατ' ἐμέ* ( ... *κατά με*),                      *περὶ ἐμοῦ* ( ... *περί μου*),

except *πρός με*, and in prose and comedy, *περί μου*.

*Obs. 1.* The unaccentuated prepositions coalesce with the enclitics and take their accents: *ἐκ μου, ἐν μοι, ἔς σε, ἔς με, ἐκ σου, ἐν σοι.*

*β.* After the copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, and generally when the pronoun is emphatic, as in antithesis; as, *ἐμὲ καὶ σέ*: also *ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἔθεν.*

*γ.* The forms *οὔ, οἶ, ἔ*, only when they have the force of reflexive pronouns.

*δ.* The pronouns are always accented at the beginning of a sentence.

4. *Τῖς* is accented when it stands before its substantive, as *τὶ ἔργον*; and sometimes when particular emphasis is to be laid on it, so that it loses somewhat of its indefiniteness: see Plato *Phileb.* 54. C.

5. Lastly—enclitics are accented, when the syllable on which the accent would be thrown back is elided; as, *καλὸς δ' ἐστίν*, but *καλὸς δέ ἐστιν*: *πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*, but *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσιν*.

*Obs. 2.* When enclitics retain their accent and are followed by other words, the acute on the ultima becomes a grave, according to the general rules, as *τὸ ῥόδον ἐστὶ καλόν*.

### *Change of Accents in the Dialects.*

§. 65. 1. Many words which are proparoxyton in Attic Greek, are proparispona in Ionic, as *ὁμοῖος, γελοῖος, ἐτοῖμος, ἐρῆμος*; but Attic, *ὁμοιος, γελοιος, ἔτοιμος, ἔρημος*.

2. The Æolic dialect has no oxytons, (except dissyllabic prepositions *παρά, περί, ὑπό*, as forming with their substantive one word); as, *βῶμος, σόφος, ὄξυς, θύμος, ἄσπις*, for *βωμός, σοφός, ὀξύς, θυμός, ἀσπίς*.

### *Stops.*

§. 66. 1. A colon or semicolon is marked by a dot above the line, as *εὖ ἔλεξας· πάντες γὰρ κ. τ. λ.* A note of interrogation by our semicolon; a full stop, comma, note of admiration, by the marks used by the moderns.

2. *Diastole*.—Marked by a comma, distinguishes certain compound words from others of the same sound, but different sense, as *ὄτι* and *ὀ,τι*. At present the compound words are written separately, without the diastole, as *ὀ τι*.

3. *Critical marks*.—[ ] Brackets mark a spurious passage; an obelus (†) or asterisk (\*) is prefixed to a line to signify that it is of doubtful authority.

## CHAPTER IV.

*The Forms and Roots of Words.*

§. 67. Words are divided into those which express notions (*essential*), and those which express the relations of those notions (*formal*).—See §. 351. 1.

I. *Essential*.—1. The Verb (ῥῆμα), expressing a state or energy or action, as καθεύδειν, *to sleep*; τύπτειν, *to beat*.

2. The Substantive (ὄνομα), expressing the notion of something in existence, an object, whether person or thing, abstract or concrete; as, λίθος, *a stone*; σοφία, *wisdom*.

3. The Adjective (ἐπιθετον), expressing the notion of some property or quality residing in a person or thing, as, σοφός, *wise*; χλωρός, *green*.

II. *Modal*.—1. The Pronoun (ἀντωνυμῆαι) expressing the relation in which the object spoken of is to the speaker: whether it is the speaker, or the thing spoken of, or the person spoken to; as, ἐγὼ τύπτω σέ, *I (the speaker) strike you (the spoken to)*.

2. The Numeral, (ἀριθμητικά) expressing the relations of quantity of any object.

3. The Adverb (ἐπίρρημα), expressing the accidents of time, place and mode of an action, energy or quality.

4. The Preposition (πρόθεσις), expressing the relations of time, place or cause in which an object stands to an energy, action or quality.

5. Conjunction (σύνδεσμος), expressing the connection between two objects or sentences.

Obs. 1. The verb εἶναι in its sense of ‘to be,’ is an *essential* word: ἔστι θεός, *there is a God*. As the copula, expressing the connection between subject and predicate, it is *formal*: θεός ἐστι σοφός, *God is wise*.

Obs. 2. Interjections are little words expressive of feeling, rather than of notions.

*Of the Roots of Words.*

§. 68. 1. The root of a word is contained in one or more of its letters. This root expresses the crude notion, which is capable of being developed into a verb or a noun by the addition of the verbal or the noun ending; as, ΛΕΓ may be formed into λέγ-ω or into λόγ-ος.

2. The noun notion was attached to the root by the addition of the vowels α, ε, ο, υ, or the consonant τ, as πολιτ-α—μεν-ε—λογ-ο—

ἰχθ-υ—σωμα-τ. This gave it its noun character of a *thing* or a *quality*, as distinguished from the verbal notion of *doing* or *being*.

3. The noun roots thus formed with α, α, υ, or sometimes τ, and thus expressing the neuter notion of a *thing*, assumed a masculine or personal character by the addition of s as λογ-ο-s. πολιτ-α-s (see §. 77. 1.) ἰχθ-υ-s, γιγαν-τ-s.

Obs. 1. In Sanscrit the noun vowels are the primary α, ι, υ, but in Greek the ι has changed to ε or ο.

4. The noun roots formed with ε (εs) expressed the neuter, and in the nominative of adjectives this εs remained unchanged, as δυσμενές; but in substantives this εs was often changed to οs, without losing its neuter power, as γενε-s, γένος, gen. γένε-ος<sup>a</sup>.

5. Further, this noun letter ε in some words was changed to η, (as τὸ κάρη) ι or υ: as σίναπι, (gen. εος) ἄστυ (gen. εος); to which sometimes the personal s was attached, as πόλις, (πόλεος,) Ἄρης, (Ἄρε-ος.) In adjectives this ε was changed to η for the masculine form, as δυσμενής.

6. The noun roots formed with τ also expressed the neuter, (unless the personal s was added,) as σωματ. Sometimes also those formed in ο, as αὐτ-ό, τοιοῦτ-ο. In the roots to which τ is attached as the noun letter, it is dropped in the nominative, as it cannot stand at the end of a word, but it returns in the cases, as μελιτ, μέλι, gen. μέλιτος. See §. 71. 4.

7. Some words did not take any noun letter, but the personal s was attached immediately to the root, as φλεβ—φλέβ-s=φλέψ.

## CHAPTER V.

### General Remark.

The gender of nouns would naturally correspond to the (often arbitrary) views which the popular mind took of the objects they represent. If *personality* was the notion which prevailed, the noun would be masculine, as ὁ θεός—ὁ ἄνθρωπος—ὁ ἀνὴρ: unless some peculiar attributes were attached to it which brought forward a feminine element, as ἡ γύνη—ἡ μήτηρ: if the notion was abstract or of *causation, production, generation, fertility* &c. the noun would

<sup>a</sup> Bopp and Kühner make the οs of γένος, μινός part of the crude root, but it seems to be a noun ending; as in γένος, for instance, we have the root γεν-, and of μένος the root is the Sanscrit man.

be feminine, as ἡ γῆ, unless for some reason the notion of personality predominated, as ὁ ἥλιος. If it was of a mere *thing*, the neuter gender would be used, as τὸ χρῆμα, unless where the thing was personified by the imagination, and then the noun would be either masculine or feminine, according to the predominating character attached to it, as ἡ ναῦς—ὁ λίθος.

*Obs. 1.* To illustrate the way in which the gender depended on the view taken of the object, we may observe, that the gender of the Sun might be feminine, as being the visible source of fertility, (so German *die Sonne*) but the ancients looked at the sun rather as a Divine Being, and hence the masculine was used.

*Obs. 2.* When a number of objects come under one head, they frequently follow the gender of the noun under which they fall—as ἡ γῆ—hence ἡ νῆσος—but this is not always the case, as τὸ δένδρον—but ἡ ἀμπέλος; in fact it does not seem that we can lay down any more accurate rule than the one given above.

### Of the Substantive.

§. 69. 1. A substantive is a word expressive of *something in being* (real or ideal, τοῦ ὄντος)—a *thing, person, or object*. For the sorts and divisions of substantives, see §. 352. 1.

### Gender of Substantives.

2. 1. The gender of personal substantives is twofold—Masculine and Feminine; as, ὁ πατήρ, *the father*; ἡ μήτηρ, *the mother*.

2. Substantives, expressing things, have properly no gender (*genus neutrum*, i. e. neither masc. nor feminine); but as inanimate things are often spoken of as if animate, many names of things are masc. or feminine; as, ὁ πόλεμος, *the war*; ἡ νόσος, *the sickness*.

3. The gender of substantives is determined in some cases by their termination, in others by their meaning.

### Of Gender determined by the Meaning.

§. 70. 1. Masculine.—Names of men—most male animals—months—rivers—winds; as, ὁ κόρος, *the boy*; ὁ βασιλεύς, *the king*; ὁ κάπρος, *the boar*; ὁ Γαμηλιών (about January), ὁ μήν, *the month*; ὁ Ἀλφειός, *the Alpheus*, ὁ ποταμός, *the river*; ὁ εὖρος, *the south-east wind*, ὁ ἀνεμος.

Except:—Diminutives in *ον*, as τὸ μαιράκιον. So in English we say, “*dear little thing*.”

2. Feminine.—Names of women—female animals—countries—*islands*—cities, and most trees and plants; as, ἡ κόρη, *the maiden*; ἡ βασίλισσα, *the queen*; ἡ λέαινα, *the lioness*; ἡ Αἴγυπτος (ἡ γῆ, *the*

*land*); ἡ Ῥόδος (ἡ νῆσος, *the island*); ἡ Τροίη (ἡ πόλις, *the city*); ἡ πύξος, *the box tree*; ἡ ἄμπελος, *the vine*; ἡ βύβλος, *the papyrus plant*; ἡ ῥάφανος, *a radish*; ἡ νάρδος, *spikenard*.

Exceptions:—(a.) *Cities* according to their ending; Masc. a. in οῦς, as ὁ Σελινούς;—b. in ης (gen. ητος), as ὁ Μάσης;—c. in εὐς, as ὁ Φανοτεύς;—d. in οἱ (plur.), as οἱ Φίλιπποι;—e. those in ων, ος (gen. ου) and ας vary. Neuter a. in α (plur.), as τὰ Λεῦκτρα;—β. ον, as τὸ Ἴλιον;—γ. ος (gen. εος), as τὸ Ἄργος.—(b.) *Trees and plants*: ὁ ἔρινεός, *the wild fig-tree*; ὁ φελλός, *the cork-tree*; ὁ λωτός, *the lotus-tree*; ὁ κύτισος, *the cytisus*; ὁ φοῖνιξ, *palm-tree*; ὁ κιττός, *ivy*; ὁ μύρρινος, *myrtle*.—Both masc. and feminine; ὁ ἡ πάπυρος, *papyrus plant*; ὁ ἡ κότινος, *the wild olive*; ὁ ἡ κόμαρος, *arbutus*; ὁ ἡ κέρασος, *cherry-tree*.

3. Neuter.—Names of fruits—diminutives (except those of women, as ἡ Λεόντιον)—names of letters—all infinitives, and every word considered merely as a word; as, τὸ μόνον, *the mulberry fruit* (τῆς μορέας); τὸ μῆλον, *the apple*; τὸ μειράκιον diminutive of μεῖραξ, *a boy*; τὸ λάμβδα; τὸ τύπτειν, *the beating*; τὸ μήτηρ, *the word "mother."* So also τὸ ἀνδράποδον, *the slave* considered as a thing, or κτῆμα.

4. Common Gender.—Those words which expressing both masc. and fem. objects have only one form; as, ὁ ἡ θεός, *god or goddess*; ὁ ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *man or woman*; ὁ ἡ παῖς, *boy or girl*. So ὁ ἡ τροφός, *φύλαξ, διδάσκαλος, ἄγγελος, γείτων, μάρτυς, &c.*

Obs. 1. Some words, which in the Attic dialect are common, in the Ionic and common dialect have a form for each gender, as ὁ θεός, ἡ θεία.

Obs. 2. All the names of animals are common which have only one form for male or female: ὁ βοῦς, *the ox*; ἡ βοῦς, *the cow*; ὁ ἄρκτος, *the male bear*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the female bear*.

Obs. 3. If the gender of the animal is to be particularly marked, the proper article is used; but when the animal is spoken of generally, either the masc. or the fem. article is prefixed, as the usage of the word may determine; as, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *the fox*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the bear*; ἡ κάμηλος, *the camel*; ὁ μῦς, *the mouse*; ὁ ἐλέφας, *the elephant*; ἡ χελιδών, *the swallow*; ἡ οἷς, *the sheep*. Some vary between masc. and fem.: ὁ and ἡ κύων, ὁ βοῦς, ὁ ἵππος, but in the plural generally αἱ βόες, αἱ ἵπποι. This is called the *Epicene* gender (ἐπίκοινον). Sometimes when the male or female is to be distinguished, the words ἄρρην, *male*, θῆλυς, *female*, are attached to whichever article is most commonly used; as, λαγὼς ὁ θῆλυς, *the female hare*; ἀλώπηξ ἡ ἄρρην, *the dog-fox*; Hdt. II. 35 οὔτε ἄρσενος θεοῦ οὔτε θηλέης: Od. ν, 82 ἄρσενες ἵπποι: Od. ξ, 16 θήλειαι σύες: or some name peculiar to the male or female, as ὁ κριός, *the ram*, ὁ τράγος, *the goat*; or sometimes the masc. article is prefixed to the feminine subst., as ὁ οἷς, ὁ αἰξ.

Obs. 4. Sometimes nouns, properly masculine, have when joined with the feminine article a plural or generic sense, ἡ ἵππος=ἵπποι,—ἡ ἀσπίς=ὀπλῖται—so αἱ ἵπποι—αἱ κύνες, αἱ βόες.



*Determination of the Gender according to the Ending.*

§. 71. 1. The masculine and feminine genders of substantives are not always, or even generally, determined by the terminations. In the I. decl., however, they are distinguished by the final letter of the masc. being *s*, of the feminine *a* or *η*, as *ὁ νεανία-s*, *ἡ φων-ή*. In the Æolic there is a masc. in *ᾶ* for *as* or *ης*. So Latin *Poeta* &c.

2. But in the II. and III. decl. there is no distinction in the ending, the final *s* belonging both to the masc. and femin.; compare *ὁ κόραξ* and *ἡ φλόξ*, *ὁ λόγος* and *ἡ νόσος*.

3. The personal genders (masc. and feminine) however, are clearly distinguished from the neuter: the character of the masc. and feminine in opposition to the neuter is a final *s*, as *ὁ ποῦς*, *ἡ ἔρις*, *ὁ λόγος*, *ἡ νόσος*, *ὁ νεανίας*, *ὁ ἀδολέσχης*.

*Obs.* 1. This *s* is often dropped, as in the pronoun *ὁ* (for *ὄs<sup>a</sup>*) *ἷ* (for *ἷs*, *is*), and in the III. decl. after the liquids *ν* and *ρ* (*λ* or *μ* cannot stand at the end of a word); it is here replaced by the lengthening of the short vowel; as, *ὁ λιμήν* (for *λιμένς*), gen. *λιμέν-ος*, *ὁ ἄξων* (for *ἄξονς*), gen. *ἄξον-ος*, *ὁ δράκων* (for *δράκονς*), gen. *δράκοντ-ος*, *γράφων* (for *γράφονς*), gen. *γράφοντος*, *ὁ ἡ αἰθήρ* (for *αἰθήρς*), gen. *αἰθέρ-ος*, *ὁ πατήρ* (for *πατέρς*, like the Gothic *faders*), gen. *πατέρ-ος*, *ἡγήτωρ*, gen. *ορος*. Sometimes the *ν* is dropped and the *σ* remains, and in this case also the last syllable is lengthened; as, *ἰμός* (for *ιμάνς*), gen. *ιμάντ-ος*, *γράφᾱς* gen. *γράφαντ-ος*, *ὁ κτεῖς*, gen. *κτεν-ός*, *μέλᾱς* (gen. *μέλαν-ος*), *τιθείς*, gen. *τιθέντ-ος*.

*Obs.* 2. The mute *s* in French, and the instances of the final *s* being sometimes disregarded in Latin, (as "*senio confectus quiescit*" Ennius, cf. Quint. Inst. Orat. ix. 4. 37,) explain how it is possible that a final *s* may be lost, first in pronunciation and then in writing. And whoever compares old English books with the forms as at present written, will not be unprepared to admit this principle into the theory of the Greek forms.

4. The neuter gender is expressed in the III. declension either,

*a.* By the simple noun root, without any gender characteristic, as in the neuter forms of adj. compared with the masculine; thus, *ἰδρις*—*ἰδρι*, *μέγας*—*μέγα*, *ἄρσην* (for *ἄρσενς*), gen. *ἄρσεν-ος*—neut. *ἄρσεν*, *εὐδαίμων* (for *εὐδαιμονς*) gen. *εὐδαίμον-ος*—neut. *εὐδαιμον*; *μέλᾱς* (for *μέλανς*), gen. *μέλαν-ος*—neut. *μέλᾱν*, *δυσμενής*, neut. *δυσμενής*, (see §. 68. 4.) as in Sanscrit, *durmanās* masc. and fem., *durmanās* neut.; and as the Greek does not allow of *τ* at the end of a word, if the noun root ended in *τ* it was either dropped; as, *σῶμα* for *σῶματ*, gen. *σώματ-ος*; *μέλι* for *μέλιτ*, gen. *μέλιτ-ος*; *γάλα* for *γάμακτ* (*κ* is not admissible as a final letter, and therefore dropped also), gen. *γάλακτ-ος* (*lac* for *lact*, gen. *lact-is*); *τύψᾱς* for *τύψανς* masc., but neut. *τύψᾱν* (for



τύψαντ), δεικνύς, neut. δεικνύν (for δεικνύντ), χαρῆς (for χαρίεντς), neut. χαρίεν (for χαρίεντ); or it is changed to the cognate σ or ρ, as τέρας G. τέρατ-ος, τετυφώς (for τετυφόςτς), neut. τετυφός, gen. τετυφόςτ-ος.

5. b. Or by the termination os changed from ες, as in the nom. μένε-ς (= μένος) μένε-ος.

6. c. Or in II. declension by ν: this ν (*m*, in Latin and Sanscrit) being the proper sign of the accus.; and as a person expressed by the accus. is represented, not as a subject but an object, not as an agent but a patient, as *a thing* rather than a person, the neuter even in the nom. being viewed in the same light, took the ν of the accus. as its termination<sup>a</sup>.

7. There are no neuters in the I. declension.

Obs. 3. Some of those which were formed in ο took the ν afterwards, when the ending in ο was no longer recognised as the proper neuter ending, as τοσοῦτον, τοιοῦτον, τηλικούτον, ταῦτόν. So the letter *t* or *d* occurs in the Latin, Indian, Zend, and especially the Gothic; *jad* (Ind.), *quod*, *tad*, *id*, *aetad*, *illud*—*it*, *that*.

### Numbers of Substantives.

§. 72. The number of the object is expressed by one of three forms, Singular, Dual, Plural.

Obs. The Æolic dialect has no dual, nor the Latin, except *duo* or *ambo*: τοῖς δυῖκοῖς ἀριθμοῖς οὗτοι (sc. Æoles) οὐ κέχρηται, καθὰ δὴ καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, τούτων ὄντες ἀποικοῖ<sup>b</sup>.

### Declension of Substantives.

§. 73. 1. The declension (cases) of a substantive consists of the changes of form which it undergoes to express the relations in which it stands to the other words of the sentence.

2. The cases in Greek are three—*Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*. The relations expressed by these respectively belong to the Syntax.

3. Besides these, there are two other forms, which, as not expressing any relation, are not properly cases, though they have the name —

1. *Nominative*—the abstract existence of a person or thing.

2. *Vocative*—whereby one person is called by another.

4. The first three are called the dependent cases (*casus obliqui*), the other two independent (*casus recti*).

5. The dual has only two forms for all these cases—one for the nomin., acc. and voc., the other for the gen. and dat.

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's Cratyl. 315. Coleridge's Table Talk, i. 61, 62.

<sup>b</sup> Greg. Corinth. de Æol. Dial. 606. Schæfer.

## Declensions.

§. 74. There are three declensions in Greek, which are called *first, second, third*. The terminations of each are as follows :

	I. Decl.	II. Decl.	III. Decl.
<i>Sing.</i>			
N.	ᾱ; ā or η; ās or ηs	os neut. ου	s—neut. only, α, ι, υ.
G.	ης ās ηs ου	ου	ος
D.	ῆ ϑ ῆ ϑ ῆ	φ	ι
A.	ᾶν āν ην āν ην	ον	α, υ, neut. like nom.
V.	ᾶ ᾶ η ā η or ᾶ	ε ... ον	generally like nom.
<i>Plur.</i>			
N.	αι	οι ... ᾶ	ες neut. ᾶ
G.	ῶν	ων	ων
D.	αις	οις	σιν (σι)
A.	ās	ους ... ᾶ	ᾶs neut. ᾶ
V.	αι	οι ... ᾶ	ες ... ᾶ
<i>Dual.</i>			
N.A.V.	ᾱ	ω	ε
G.& D.	αιν	οιν	οιν

*Obs.* There are therefore four points to be ascertained in each substantive :—1. *Gender*.—2. *Number*.—3. *Case*.—4. *Declension*.

Remarks on the formation of Cases<sup>a</sup>.

§. 75. 1. *Nominative*.—The third declension is the oldest form; the others were divisions of it, on the principle that those roots which had for their noun letter ε, as τεῖχος, πόλις, or τ as σῶματ, or had no noun letter, as φλέβ-ς, ἔριδς=ἔρις, should be retained as the third; those which had ᾶ for their noun letter should form the first; those which had ὃ the second.

2. *Genitive sing.*—The characteristic is s preceded by ο (ος), annexed to the noun root as, κόραξ, κόρακ-ος. In the I. declension the vowels of the feminine α and η coalesce with os into as or ηs, as ἀγορά-ος=ās, τέχνη-ος=τέχνης. In the II. decl. and in the masc. of the I. in as or ηs, the s of os was dropped, and the ο coalesced with the radical vowel, as λόγο-ος, λόγο-ο=λόγου, νεανίας, νεανία-ος, νεανίαο=νεανίου. The Thessalic gen. II. decl. has ι in the ending λόγοιο, as *quojus* (*cujus*) *illius*, *istius*, &c. In the Doric dialect we find the s of the gen. retained in the pronouns ἐμοῦς, ἐμέος, ἐμεῦς, τέος, τεῦς &c., for ἐμοῦ, σοῦ &c.

*Obs.* 1. The ending οιο is exactly analogous to one of the Sanscrit genitive forms *sja*<sup>a</sup> (the Indian α is frequently interchanged with the Greek ο), of the masculine and neuter subst. in ās and ām, root ᾶ: λογό-σιο,

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's Cratyl. 307.<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 325.

τεκνό-σιο=λόγιο, τέκνιο=λόγου, τέκνου, Βορεά-σιο, Βορεά-ιο, Βορέα-ο, πολιτά-σιο=πολίταιο, πολίταο, Att. πολίτου, Dor. πολίτᾱ. On the dropping of the *s* of this genitive *σιο*, see §. 9. 1.

3. *Dative sing.*—The characteristic is *ι*, as κόρακ-ι, ἀγορά-ι=ἀγορᾶ, λόγο-ι=λόγῳ: so in the local adverbs in *οι*, as Πυθοῖ, οἴκοι, and the pronouns ἐμοί, σοί, οἷ, *quoi* (*cui*). The *ο-ι* of the II. decl. is contracted into *φ* instead of *οι*, as λόγῳ.

Obs. 2. <sup>a</sup>The Greek dative is analogous to the Sanscrit locative singular *i*, of which the Sanscrit dative *ai*=*e* is a lengthened form, and to the plural *sū* or *asū*, (Gr. *σι*, *εσι*, *ωσι*), as *pat*, *pes*, *πούς*, *ποδός*,—local sing. *pañi*, in *pede*, *ποδί*,—local plur. *patsū*, *ποδσί*, *πασί* or *ποδέσι*. As in Sanscrit the dative is formed from the locative, so in Greek the locative was converted into a dative, and the dative performs the functions of the locative case.

4. *Acc. sing.*—The characteristic is *ν*, as βούν, γραύν, κῖν, λῖν, πόλιν, ἰχθύν, ἀγοράν, τέχνην, λόγον. This *ν* is analogous to the Sanscrit and Latin *m* (*gñrī*, a hill, acc. *gñrīm*), which became in Greek *ν*, as *μ* could not stand at the end of a word. When the root ends in a consonant the Sanscrit acc. is *ām*, as *mūd* (joy), *mūdām*; and in Greek the acc. of such substantives must have originally had the analogous *αν*, as πατέραν, Sanscrit *pitāram*, Lat. *patrem*, but the *ν* was dropped, (as the final *m* in Latin prosody, and like πρόσθε, πρόσθεν &c.), and the acc. was denoted by the *α* alone, as πάτερ, πατέραν, πατέρα.

5. *Vocative sing.*—This case is the simple noun root, as βού, δαῖμον, πατέρ, unless the laws of euphony require some change. In the femin. of I. decl. the voc. is the same as the nom., and in the II. decl. the *ο* of the root is changed into the weaker *ε*<sup>b</sup>.

6. *Nom. pl.*—The charact. is *ες* (Sanskrit *as*), which full form however is retained only in III. decl., as κόρακ, κόρακ-ες. In the I. and II. decl. the *s* is dropped, and the *ε* changed into *ι*, with which the radical vowel is contracted into *αι* or *οι*, as may be seen in the Æolic accentuation of nom. pl. φιλοσόφοι.

Obs. 3. It is probable that the sign of all the cases of the plural was *s* added to the singular, as it is of the accus.; and that a short vowel *ε* was used to separate the double *σ*; thus the nom. plur. of ἰχθυς would be ἰχθυς-ες, abbreviated to ἰχθυες, as ἐλέγες from ἐλέγεσς<sup>c</sup>.

7. *Gen. pl.*—The charact. is *ων* (or probably originally *εσων*, as in Latin *lapiderum*, *regerum*, old forms for *lapidum*, *regum*, so *rerum*) as κοράκ-ων. In I. and II. decl. *ων* coalesces with the radical *α* or *ο*, as τιμά-ων Æol.=τιμῶν, λογό-ων=λόγων. In the I. decl. this contraction is still marked by the accent; and the Dorians, except Pindar, circumflex even the gen. pl. of all nouns of II. decl., as οἰκῶν, τουτῶν &c. from οἶκος, οὗτος.

8. *Dat. pl.*—The charact. is formed of *ες* (charact. of pl.) and *ι* or *ων* (charact. of dat. sing.)=εσιν, as βελέ-εσιν, Æol. ἀμμέ-σιν f. ἡμῖν. The Attic drops the *ε* of εσιν, as βέλεσιν: in the I. and II. decl. the *ε* is changed to *ι*, so that it becomes *ωσι* (Sanskrit *ischū*), λόγο-εσι=λόγοισι, πολιτά-εσι=πολίταισι.

9. *Acc. pl.*—The charact. is *ν* or *α* (charact. of sing. acc.) and *ς* (charact. of plur.)=νς or ας. The *ν* is changed to *α*, as ἰχθυς=ἰχθύας. In the I. and II. decl. the loss of *ν* is compensated by lengthening the vowel *α* to *ᾱ*, *ο* to *ου*: τέχνας=τέχῃας, like μέλας=μέλᾱς, λόγους=λόγους (comp. τύπτουσι

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's Cratyl. 321. 59.

<sup>b</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 204.

<sup>c</sup> Donaldson's Cratyl. 320.

for τύπτονσι). In Æolic the *ν* was compensated by the insertion of *ι*, as τέχναις, λόγοις.

10. *Dual.*—The charact. (*nom. acc. voc.*) is *ε*, which coalesces in the I. and II. decl. into *α* and *ω*: and (*gen. and dat.*) *ων*. In Sanscrit the charact. is *āu*, which in Zend becomes *ā* or *ǎ*, which latter corresponds to the Greek *ε*: so *ἄνδρε* is in Zend *narǎ*<sup>a</sup>. In the *gen. and dat.* of III. decl. *ων*, the *ο* is merely a connecting vowel, as in κοτυληδον-ό-φιν<sup>b</sup>.

### First Declension.

§. 76. The first declension has four endings *ǎ*, *η* (or *ā*) *femin.*, *ās* and *ης*, *masc.*:

	<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
	<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>			
Nom.	ǎ; ā; or η;		ās or ης		αι	ā
Gen.	ης; āς; ης;		(āο, εω) ου		ῶν	αιν
Dat.	η; ā; η;		α η		αις (αισι)	αιν
Acc.	ἄν; āν; ην;		āν ην		ās	ā
Voc.	ā; ā; η;		ā η, ǎ		αι	ā

### Observations.

§. 77. 1. The only termination of both genders in this declension was, probably, originally *ǎς* (*α* the noun vowel, *ς* the sign of the personal gender). As the language became more developed, the feminine was distinguished from the masc. by dropping the *ς*: the *ǎ* was lengthened to *η* or *ā*, and the long vowel was retained throughout the decl. The same lengthening took place in the masc., though it retained the *ς*; but that the radical vowel was originally short may be seen from the Æolic *nom.* *ἱππότǎ* &c. (Lat. *poetǎ*), though indeed these forms are generally accented as if long. In certain words the short *ǎ* was retained for the feminine, but this depended on the letters which preceded it.

*Obs. 1.* The Æolic *nom. masc.* was *ǎ* like the Latin; this was used occasionally in other dialects, and the Epic used this form in a great many words, *metri grat.*, especially in *ἱππότǎ*, *Θνέστǎ*, *ἡπίτǎ*, *αἰχμητǎ*, *κvanoχαῖτα*, *νεφεληγερέτα*, *ἱππηλάτǎ*: also in three *proparox.*, *μητίετα*, *εὐρύοπα*, *ἀκάκητα*. The accent of this nominative is the same as the common forms in *ας*.

2. The termination *η* is the same as *ā*—*ης* the same as *ας*. The difference arose partly from dialects, partly from euphony.—The Doric, which retained the old forms more than the Ionic or Attic, retains the *ā*—the Ionians introduced the softer *η*. Lastly, the Attic adopted generally the Ionic *η*, but in Lyric compositions used the Doric *α*, after certain vowels, or *ρ*, in Doric proper names, and some peculiar Doric words.

*Obs. 2.* The Ionic and Epic frequently lengthen the feminine *η* into *αῖα*, or *εῖα*, or *αῖη*; as, *Ἀθήνη*, *Ἀθηναία*, Ion. *Ἀθηναίη* (Att. and common dial. *Ἀθηνᾶ*): so *ἀνάγκη*, *σελήνη*, *γαλήνη* become *ἀναγκαία*, Ion. *-αῖη*, *σεληναῖη*, *γαληναῖη*: so *Περσεφόνη*, *Περσεφόνηα*.

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 206—209.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 221.

## Paradigm.

I. *Feminines.*

§. 78. 1. A. The nomin. ends in  $\bar{a}$  or  $\bar{\alpha}$ , which is retained through all the cases, when  $\rho$  precedes it, as  $\chi\acute{o}\rho\alpha$ ;

(Except  $\kappa\acute{o}\rho\eta$ ,  $\kappa\acute{o}\rho\rho\eta$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta$ ,  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\rho\eta$ , and in some proper names, as  $\tau\epsilon\rho\psi\iota\chi\acute{o}\rho\eta$ )

or the vowels  $\epsilon$  or  $\iota$  (*a purum*), as  $\iota\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ ,  $\sigma\omicron\phi\iota\alpha$ ,  $\chi\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$  :

Except  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ ,  $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ ,  $\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\alpha$ ,  $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ .

B. The nom. ends in  $\bar{\alpha}$ , which, in the singular, is retained only in the acc. and voc., but in gen. and dat. becomes  $\eta$ , when  $\alpha$  is preceded by  $\lambda$ ,  $\lambda\lambda$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\sigma\sigma$ ( $\tau\tau$ ),  $\zeta$ ,  $\xi$  or  $\psi$ .

C. In all other words the nom. ends in  $\eta$ , which is retained throughout, as  $\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\eta$ ,  $\phi\upsilon\eta$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\eta$ ,  $\zeta\omega\eta$ .

*Obs.* And many words of Doric origin retain their  $\bar{\alpha}$  through all the cases, as  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\beta\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\alpha\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}$ , and some proper names, as  $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\delta\bar{\iota}$ ,  $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\mu\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\Gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\Delta\iota\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\text{Κισσαί}\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\text{Κυμαί}\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\text{Κυναιδ}\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\text{Λήδ}\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\text{Σιμαί}\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\text{Φιλομήλ}\bar{\alpha}$ .

2. When  $\alpha$  is preceded by  $\epsilon$  or  $\alpha$ , these vowels are contracted in some words into  $\hat{\alpha}$  or  $\hat{\eta}$ , as  $\mu\upsilon\delta\alpha$   $\mu\upsilon\hat{\alpha}$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\eta$   $\sigma\upsilon\kappa\hat{\eta}$ , and the circumflex remains through all the cases.

a.

 $\eta$  throughout all the cases.

<i>Sing.</i>				
Nom.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa(\acute{\epsilon}\alpha)\hat{\eta}$
Gen.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\varsigma$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\varsigma$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\eta}\varsigma$
Dat.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\eta}$
Acc.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\eta}\nu$
Voc.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\eta}$
<i>Plur.</i>				
Nom.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\alpha\iota$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\alpha\hat{\iota}$
Gen.	$\delta\iota\kappa\text{-}\hat{\omega}\nu$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\gamma\nu\omega\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\omega}\nu$
Dat.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\mu\alpha\hat{\iota}\varsigma$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\alpha\hat{\iota}\varsigma$
Acc.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\hat{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\hat{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\alpha}\varsigma$
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\hat{\alpha}$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\hat{\alpha}$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\alpha}$
G. & D.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\alpha\upsilon\nu$	$\tau\iota\mu\alpha\hat{\iota}\nu$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\alpha\hat{\iota}\nu$

b. a through all the cases.—c. a in acc. and voc.

Sing.	a. ᾱ.			b. ᾱ.	c. ᾱ, G. ης.	
N.	σκι-ᾱ̂	χώρᾱ	μν(ᾱα)ᾱ̂	σφῦρᾱ̂	Μοῦσᾱ̂	λέαινᾱ̂
G.	σκι-ᾱ̃s	χώρᾱ̃s	μν-ᾱ̃s	σφύρᾱ̃s	Μούσης	λεαίνης
D.	σκι-ᾱ̂	χώρᾱ	μν-ᾱ̂	σφύρᾱ	Μούσῃ	λεαίνῃ
A.	σκι-ᾱ̃ν	χώρᾱ̃ν	μν-ᾱ̃ν	σφῦρᾱ̃ν	Μοῦσᾱ̃ν	λέαινᾱ̃ν
V.	σκι-ᾱ̂	χώρᾱ	μν-ᾱ̂	σφῦρᾱ̂	Μοῦσᾱ̂	λέαινᾱ̂
Plural.						
N.	σκι-ᾱ̂	χώραι	μν-αῖ̂	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιnai
G.	σκι-ᾱ̃ν	χωρῶ̃ν	μν-ᾱ̃ν	σφυρῶ̃ν	Μουσῶ̃ν	λεαινῶ̃ν
D.	σκι-αῖ̃s	χώραιs	μν-ᾱ̃s	σφύραιs	Μούσαιs	λεαίnaiis
A.	σκι-ᾱ̃s	χώρᾱ̃s	μν-ᾱ̃s	σφύρᾱ̃s	Μούσᾱ̃s	λεαίνᾱ̃s
V.	σκι-αῖ̂	χώραι	μν-αῖ̂	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιnai
Dual.						
N.A. } & V. }	σκι-ᾱ̂	χώρᾱ	μν-ᾱ̂	σφύρᾱ	Μούσᾱ	λεαίνᾱ
G. D.	σκι-αῖ̃ν	χώραιν	μν-αῖ̃ν	σφύραιν	Μούσαιν	λεαίναιν

## II. Masculines.

§. 79. a. The masculines in ης retain the η in the dat. and acc. sing. (For exceptions see below, b.) The vocative ends in ᾱ̂, ι. When the nom. ends in της, as τοξότης, V. τοξότᾱ̂, προφήτης, V. προφήτᾱ. 2. In all verbals formed by adding ης to the consonant of the verb, as γεωμέτρης, V. γεωμέτρᾱ̂ (f. γεωμετρ-έω), μυροπώλης, V. μυροπώλᾱ̂. 3. In national names in ης, as Πέρσης, the Persian, V. Πέρσᾱ̂. All others form the vocat. in η, as Πέρσης, Perses, V. Πέρση.

b. The masculines in ᾱ̃s retain the α in the dat. acc. and voc. singular. Under this class come all subst. which have ρ or a vowel before ᾱ̃s or ης (except γήης, a ploughshare, and all derivatives of μετρέιν, as γεωμέτρης).

Obs. 1. Genitive.—Many masc. in ᾱ̃s have the Doric gen. ᾱ̂, as πατραλοῖᾱ̂, μητραλοῖᾱ̂, ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ̂; so also many Doric and foreign proper names, as Ὑλᾱs, G. Ὑλᾱ̂, Σύλλᾱs, G. Σύλλᾱ̂, Σκόπᾱs, Ἀννίβᾱs, and contract nouns in ᾱ̃s. The names of Greeks proper, and of many celebrated Dorians, as Ἀρχίτᾱs, Λεωνίδᾱs, Ἐπαμεινώνδᾱs, Πανσανίᾱs, have generally ου,

<i>Sing.</i>					
N.	πολίτης	Ἑρμ(έας)ῆς	νεανῆας	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς	βορ(έας)ρᾱς
G.	πολίτου	Ἑρμοῦ	νεανίου	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
D.	πολίτῃ	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίᾳ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾳ	βορρᾷ
A.	πολίτην	Ἑρμῆν	νεανῖαν	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱν	βορρᾱν
V.	πολίτα	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
<i>Plur.</i>					
N.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
G.	πολιτῶν	Ἑρμῶν	νεανιῶν	ὀρνιθοθηρῶν	
D.	πολίταις	Ἑρμαῖς	νεανίαις	ὀρνιθοθήραις	
A.	πολίτᾱς	Ἑρμᾱς	νεανῖᾱς	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς	
V.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	πολίτᾱ	Ἑρμᾱ	νεανίᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	
G. & D.	πολίταιν	Ἑρμαῖν	νεανίαιν	ὀρνιθοθήραιν	

*Obs. 2.* The Ionic gen. *ew* is used also by the Attic in some proper names, as, *Θάλεω* from *Θαλῆς*, *Τήρεω* from *Τήρης*, *Λέσχεω* from *Λέσχης*, *Ἄττεω* from *Ἄττης*.

*Obs. 3.* The original dat. pl. *αισι* (see §. 75. 8.) is used by the Attic poets, and even sometimes by good prose writers, as Plato.

*Obs. 4.* The ending *ης* is a form also of the III. declension. To the I. decl. belong all proper names in *ίδης* and *άδης*; national names, as *Σπαρτιάτης*; derivatives in *τής* from verbs, as *ποιήτης*; all words compounded of a substantive and verb, as *παιδοτρίβης*, *βιβλιοπώλης*, or of a subst. with another I. decl., substantive of, as *ἀρχεδίκης*.

*Obs. 5.* The number of contract subst. in this declension is small. The following are the contractions which occur:

*έα* becomes *ῆ*, as *γαλέα*=*γαλῆ*, *έας*=*ῆς*, as *Ἑρμέας*=*Ἑρμῆς*.  
*άα*=*ᾱ*, as *μνάα*=*μνᾱ*, (*ρ*)*έας*=*ᾱς*, *βορέας*=*βορρᾱς*.

In *βορέας*, the preceding *ρ* causes the contraction of *εας* into *ᾱς* instead of *ῆς*.

### Quantity and Accent of Substantives of I. Declension.

§. 80. 1. *Quantity*.—*a.* The nominative *α* is short when any consonant but *ρ* precedes it and the gen. ends in *ης*, as *τράπεζᾱ*, *τραπέζης*—it is long (*ᾱ*) when a consonant precedes it and the gen. ends in *ας*.

*Obs. 1.* When *α* is preceded by *ρ* it is long, as *λύρᾱ*, *ἡμέρᾱ*, *χώρᾱ*, *ὀπώρᾱ*, *λαύρᾱ*, *ἀγορά*, unless the penult. is a diphthong, (except *αν*) as *μοῖρᾱ*, *πείρᾱ*, *δότειρᾱ*, *μάχαιρᾱ*, *ἄρουρᾱ*—or *ῠ*, *γέφυρᾱ*, *σφῦρᾱ*—or any vowel before *ρρ*, *Πύρρᾱ*, *Κίρρᾱ*.

Except again *ἐταίρᾱ*, *παλαίστρᾱ*, *Λίθρᾱ*, *Φαίδρᾱ*, *κολλύρᾱ*.

*Obs. 2.* *α* is long in all oxytons, as *στρατιά*, *ἀγορά*, and paroxyt. as *ἡμέρᾱ*, *σοφία*, except *μῖᾱ*, *Πύρρᾱ*, *Κίρρᾱ*, and those whose gen. ends in *ης*, as *ρίζᾱ*, *ης*.

*b.* The *α* is long in the following endings in which a vowel precedes the *α*, and the genitive ends in *ας*.

*a.* *αᾱ*, *εᾱ*, *οᾱ*, *υᾱ*, *ωᾱ*, without exception.

β. αιᾶ, except dissyllables and some polysyllabic names of places, as Ἰοτίαῖα.

γ. ειᾶ in dissyllables, and in polysyllabic abstracts of verbs in εὔω, as λειᾶ, βασιλειᾶ, *kingdom*; but short in other polysyllables; μεσόγεια, ἀκρώ-ρεια, τέλεια, γλυκεῖα, βασίλεια, *regina*. (See §. 54. 10.)

Obs. 3. In Attic we find ὑγείᾶ Arist. Av. 609. ἐνκλειᾶν Æsch. Sept. 685.

δ. ιᾶ, except in names applied to women, as ψάλτριά, the three adj. δῖᾶ, μῖᾶ, πότνιᾶ, and all in υῖᾶ, as μνῖᾶ, τετυφυῖᾶ.

ε. οῖᾶ in dissyllables, but εὐνοῖᾶ, ἄνοιᾶ: in Attic sometimes long.

2. The vocative α is always short from nom. in ης, long from those in ας; in the other endings it follows the nominative.

3. The dual α is always long.

4. The acc. singular follows the nominative, as μοῦσᾶν.

5. ας is always long.

§. 81. 1. *Accent*—The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation permit, on the accented syllable of the nominative; as, Ἀτρεΐδης, Ἀτρεΐδαι, not Ἀτρειδαι, πολίτης, voc. πολῖτα, nom. pl. πολῖται: except δέσποτα from δεσπότης.

2. Oxytons become perispomena in the gen. and dat. of all the numbers.

3. The genitive pl. ὦν is always perispomenon, as being contracted from ἀὼν or ἐὼν.—Except χλούνων Hes. Scut. 168.

### Dialects.

§. 82. *Nominative*.—α. The Doric uses ᾱ where the regular form is η, as τιμᾱ, ᾱς, ᾱ: so ἄν, —πολίτᾱς; while the Ionic uses η where the common form is α through all the singular number; as, σοφίη, ης, η, ην, —θήρη, ης, —νεανίης, η, ην: so Σκύλλη and Σκύλλᾱ: so also Ion. μίη for μῖᾶ.

Except θεᾶ, a goddess, always ᾱς, ᾱ, ἄν, Ναυσικάᾱ, φειᾶ, and Αἰνείᾱς, Αὐγείας, Ἑρμείᾱς, and some other proper names in ας pure. The voc. of νύμφη is νύμφα for νύμφη.

Obs. 1. Some few words have in Attic the form η as well as α: πρύμνην Soph. Phil. 482. Arist. Vesp. 399. δίψη Æsch. Choeph. 746. So τόλμη Trag. πείνη Plato. Some few words have in G. T. the Ionic ending, Acts x. 1 σπείρης, xxi. 3 1, xxvii. 1.

Obs. 2. In G. T. proper names formed after Greek analogy in ας have their genitives in ᾱ: Luke iii. 27 Ἰωᾱννᾶ &c.; but if a vowel precedes the ας the genitive is in ου: Matt. iii. 3. Ἡσαίου &c.

Obs. 3. Several proper names are in G. T. indeclinable: Κανᾶ, Βηθσαϊδά, Βηθφαγή, Γολγοθᾶ, Ραμᾶ.

β. In subst. in εἰα, οἰα, from adj. in ης, ους, and in some other feminine words the ᾱ of the Attic dialect becomes, in Epic, η; as, ἀληθείη, ἀναιδείη, εὐπλοίη, κνίσση f. ἀλήθειᾶ, ἀναιδείᾶ, εὐπλοῖᾶ, κνίσσᾶ:

γ. The original form of the masc. in εἰας seems to have been εἰας, as we still find in Hom.: Ἑρμείας Αἰνείας. The longer form at first invented for the metre prevailed in prose, except in the names of gods, as Ἑρμῆς (=Ἑρμείας), Dor. Ἑρμᾶς: but Βορέας always retained the short form, never Βορείας; though it was in Ion. contracted into ἦς, Βορῆς.

2. The Gen. sing. of masc. in ης and ας was originally ᾱο, which was contracted into ω, Dor. ᾱ. Homer uses both forms, and also a third open form with ε, (εω) in which the ω was accented as short, or rather, εω being



always pronounced as one syllable (synæresis), the accent followed the pronunciation. So in Homer: Ἑρμείας gen. Ἑρμείᾱο and Ἑρμείω: Βορέης gen. Βορέᾱο and Βορέω: εὐμμελῆς gen.—λίᾱο and -λίω: Ἀτρείδης gen. Ἀτρείδᾱο and Ἀτρείδew: ἱκέτης G. ἱκέτew; συβώτης gen. συβώτew: Doric Βορέᾱ, Ἀτρείδᾱ.—The ending ew was the most usual in Ionic, as πολίτew, Ἀτρείδew. This Doric ā is used in foreign names sometimes by the Attics: Xen. Anab. I. 5. 4 Μασκᾱ: Id. Cyr. V. 2. 14 Γωβρύᾱ.

3. Gen. plur.—The genitive plural originally ended in ᾶων, which was contracted into ᾠν (Dor. āν). In Homer both these forms are used, as ἀγοράων, τρυφαιῶν, ἀσπιστάων, θεάων and θεῶν, παρειάων and παρειῶν. And the ᾠν is resolved by ε into ἑων, which is generally pronounced as one syllable; as, πυλείων, θυρέων, ἀγορέων: Dor. Ἀτρείδᾱν, Μοισᾱν.

Obs. The ending ἑων is the usual one in Ionic. In Hdt. we find this open form in the adjective δημοσιέων from δημόσιος: so ὑψηλέων II. 136: τουτέων VI. 98: so also λεχθεισέων VII. 78.

4. The Dat. plur. ended originally in αῖσι(ν), which is still found in Homer, the Doric dialect, the Attic poets, and even in the old Attic prose writers. In Ionic the αῖσι(ν) became ἡσι(ν), and in Attic, and common dialect, it was abbreviated to αῖς. αῖς in Hom. is found only in the two words ἀκταῖς and θαῖς; ἡσι very often. ἡς very seldom, as πέτρῃς Od. η, 279; so that in the passages where ἡς is followed by a vowel, it should be written ἡσ'.

5. The Acc. plur. is in Æolic αῖς (as in the II. decl. οῖς for οὐς,) and in Doric ᾶς, (as in the II. decl. ος for οὐς,) ταῖς τιμαῖς Æol. for τὰς τιμάς (dat. pl. τιμαῖσι(ν)): πᾶσας κοῦρας Dor. for πάσας κούρας. These accusatives are often found in Hesiod and Tyrtæus, as Ἀρτυῖᾶς—δημότᾶς ἄνδρας.

*Observations on the Homeric Suffix  $\phi\iota(\nu)$ , and the locative endings  
θι,θεν,δε.*

§. 83. 1. Besides these inflexions of the cases, we find in Homer an adverbial suffix  $\phi\iota(\nu)$ , which is attached to substantives. This suffix properly signifies *locality*, and then it performs the other functions of the dative, especially *instrumentality*, and generally with a preposition or adverb used as such, the ablative functions of the genitive. In the old language it seems exactly to have corresponded to the Latin locative and instrumental ablative; as, Ἰλίοφι κλυτὰ τεῖχεα, at Troy: Od. μ, 45 πολὺς δ' ἄμφ' ὀστέοφιν θις ἀνδρῶν πυθομένων, round the bones (local); ὅσσε δακρυόφιν πίμπλαντο (instrum.); ναῦφιν ἀμύνεσθαι, at the ships; θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος, as it were before (or by) the gods (local); ἀγλαίηφι πεποιθώς, as fretus aliqua re (instrum.); ὃ οἱ παλάμηφιν ἀρήρει, in manibus; in Il. β, 363 ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήγη, the locative force seems to be exchanged for that of the personal dative, though here perhaps also φρήτρη implies a locative notion. As genitive, Il. κ, 438 κεφάλῃφιν ἔλοντο: Il. λ, 350 τιτυσκόμενος κεφαλῇφιν. It is sometimes joined with a preposition, and stands for the genitive; as, ἐξ εὐνῇφι θορεῖν, e lecto—κατ' ὄχεσφιν—ἐπ' ἐσχαρόφιν—ἀπ' ἰκρωφιν—παρὰ ναῦφιν—δι' ὄρεσφιν—ὑπὸ κρατεσφιν—σὺν ὄχεσφιν—or with an adverb; Il. ι, 107 προσθ' ἵπποιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν.

Obs. 1. This suffix is found in Sanscrit (bhi or bhis, instrumental), and in Latin, the bh or φ being changed to b, (as in ὀρφός, orbus) and is used as the sign of the dative in all its relations; as, i-bi, u-bi, ali-bi, si-bi, ti-bi, and plur. no-bis, vobis, and in the III. decl. i-bus; so Sanscrit tubhi=tibi.

*Obs. 2.* This suffix expresses the relation of no other case but the genitive or dative. There are some passages where it seems to be the acc. (Hes. Opp. 408) or the nominative (Hes. Opp. 214), but it is in reality adverbial.

*Obs. 3.* By some editors when it stands for the dative it has the iota subscript, when for the genitive it is without it. But it is incorrect to distinguish in these forms the dat. from gen. by *ι* subs., as the suffix itself stands in the place of inflection.

2. It is annexed to substantives of all three decl., and always without any change in the root:

*a.* I. Decl. only in the sing.—*a.* Dat. ἀγέλη-φι—ἀγλατήφι—ἡγορέηφι πεποιθώς—λείπε θύρηφι—ἀμ' ἡοὶ φαινομένηφιν—βίηφί τε ἡφι πιθήσας (for β' ἡ)—κεφαλῇφι λαβεῖν, ἐλέσθαι.—*b.* Gen. (Lat. ablat.) ἀπὸ νευρῇφιν ἰάλλειν, ἐξ εὐνῇφι θορεῖν.

*b.* II. Decl. sing. and plur. (all paroxyt.)—*a.* Dat. παρ' αὐτό-φι, ἐπ' αὐτόφιν—δοσε δακρυόφιν (instrum.) πλησθεν—θεόφιν μῆστωρ ἀτάλαντος—*b.* Gen. (ablat.) ἀπὸ or ἐκ πασσαλόφιν—ἐκ ποντόφιν—ἀπὸ χαλκόφιν—πλατέος πτυόφιν—ἐκ θεόφιν. ἀπ' ὄστεόφιν, ἀπ' αὐτόφιν. For the form ἐσχαρόφιν, see Lex.

*Obs. 4.* So also adjectives of the II. declension used as substantives—ἐπὶ δεξίοφιν Il. ν, 308—Il. ν, 309 ἐπ' ἀριστερόφιν: and in the feminine ἔτερηφιν Il. π, 734, Hes. Opp. 214. An attributive adjective with this suffix is sometimes joined to a substantive also with it: Il. φ, 501 κρατερῇφι βίηφι.—See 2. *a.*

*c.* III. Decl. only plur.—A few neuters in *ος* (gen. *εος*), the *ος* being changed back to the original *ες*, ὄχεσφι(ν), σὺν ὄχεσφι, κατ' ὄρεσφι—ἀπό, διά, ἐκ στήθεσφιν, and in ναῦς and κοτυληδών—ναῦφι—κοτυληδονόφι (*ο* being euphonic). Once in sing.: Il. κ, 156 ὑπὸ κράτεσφι, as if from ΚΡΑΤΟΣ for ΚΡΑΣ. The form ἐξ Ἑρέβευσφιν, Il. ι, 572, is peculiar, unless it is a corruption from ἐξ Ἑρέβεσφι.

§. 84. *a.* *θι*, generally as local dative, *where*,—οἴκοθι, κηρόθι—and joined with *πρό* as the genitive: Il. κ, 12 Ἰλιόθι πρό: Il. γ, 3 οὐρανόθι πρό: Il. λ, 50 ἡῶθι πρό. So νειόθι Il. φ, 37.

*b.* *θεν*, as genitive in prose as well as poetry, 1. joined to the vowels *η* or *ο*, mostly as the genitive of motion from a place, and with proper names; as, Ἰδηθεν, Ἰλιόθεν &c.; but also with other nouns implying the notion of *place*: οἰκόθεν (common in prose), ἀγορήθεν, λειμωνόθεν, δαίτηθεν, πρῶραθεν Thuc. VII. 36, &c. Sometimes also with other notions: πρυμνόθεν, *funditus*, Æsch. S. c. Th. 71: ἀρχήθεν Hdt. VII. 104. 2. Joined to the vowel *ε*, σέθεν, ἐμέθεν, ἔθεν. It is used in Tragedians, as σέθεν (frequently), ἐμέθεν (in Chorus), γῆθεν, ἀγρόθεν, βυσσόθεν, θεόθεν, Διόθεν. So adjectives: νειόθεν Il. κ, 10: νεόθεν Soph. Œ. C. 1448: οἰόθεν Homer, *by himself*. Here also belong the form κατὰ κρήθεν Il. π, 548: ἀπὸ κρήθεν Hes. Sc. 7, from κράς.

*Obs. 1.* Here also belong the adverbial forms in *θεν*, πόθεν, ἐγγύθεν, κείθεν, ἑκαθεν, ἔνθεν for *οὐ*, though sometimes the *θεν* is almost *otiose*; ἀνωθεν is much the same as ἀνω, κάτωθεν as κάτω.

*Obs. 2. Accentuation:*

*Dissyllables*—Paroxyton, as πόθεν. Properispomenon when the penultima is long, as κείθεν.

*Polysyllables*—Paroxyton when the penultima is by nature short; as, ἐγγύθεν Ἑλευσινόθεν: except proparoxyton ἑκαθεν, ἀνέκαθεν, ἐκάστοθεν

ἀποθεν, and those formed from οἶκος, ἄλλος, πᾶς, ἔνδον, ἔκτος: thus οἰκοθεν—ἄλλοθεν—πάντοθεν—ἐνδοθεν—ἐκτοσθεν.

*Proparoxyton*—when the penultima is long by position, or when it is by nature long and the noun is not oxyton; as, ὀπισθεν, Ἀθήνηθεν, ἔξωθεν.

*Proterispomenon*, when derived from an oxyton noun, as ἀρχήθεν, θριῆθεν.

c. δε (with accus. το) annexed to the inflected acc. (very seldom of the III. decl.) οἰκόνδε—δόμονδε—οὔδασδε—ἄλαδε—πόλινδε—κλισίηνδε—φύγαδε from ΦΥΞ—οἰκαδε (ΟΙΞ), In Ἀἰδόσδε there is the usual ellipse of δόμον. So Od. θ, 39 ἡμετερόνδε. Sometimes both the adjective and substantive have it: Od. γ, 272 ὄνδε δόμονδε: with a preposition, Od. κ, 351 εἰς ἄλαδε. So with notions that do not imply an actual place: φόωσδε, *to the light*; βούλυτόνδε, *towards evening*; φόβονδε, *to flight*.

Obs. 3. Accentuation—δέ is an enclitic, and throws back its accent according to the usual rules.

Obs. 4. The s of the acc. plur. coalesces with δ into ζ. So ἔραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθήναζε.

### Second Declension.

§. 85. 1. In the common II. decl. there are two endings, *ος*, generally masc., sometimes femin., and *ον*, neuter, except the diminutive names of women, as ἡ Γλυκέριον (§. 70. 1.).

#### Endings:

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
N.	ος	ον	οι	ᾶ	ω
G.	ου		ων		οιν
D.	φ		οις		οιν
A.	ον		ους	ᾶ	ω
V.	ος and ε, ον		οι	ᾶ	ω

Obs. 1. The voc. of *ος* is properly ε, but sometimes also *ος*, as ὦ φίλε and ὦ φίλος—always ὦ θεός, but in G. T. ὦ Θεέ: so ὦ Τιμόθεε 1 Tim. i. 18. The ε is a weakening of the ο of the root. The dat. pl. was originally οἰσι(ν), which is not unfrequent in Attic poets, and even in prose writers, especially Plato.

#### Paradigm.

	Singular.				
N.	ὁ λόγ-ος	ἡ νῆ-σος	ὁ θεός	ὁ ἀγγελος	τὸ σῦ-κον
G.	λόγ-ου	νῆ-σου	θεοῦ	ἀγγέλου	σύ-κου
D.	λόγ-φ	νῆ-σφ	θεῶ	ἀγγέλφ	σύ-κφ
A.	λόγ-ον	νῆ-σον	θεόν	ἄγγελον	σῦ-κον
V.	λόγ-ε	νῆ-σε	θεός	ἄγγελε	σῦ-κον

Plural.					
N.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα
G.	λόγ-ων	νήσων	θεῶν	ἄγγέλων	σύκων
D.	λόγ-οις	νήσοις	θεοῖς	ἄγγέλοις	σύκοις
A.	λόγ-ους	νήσους	θεούς	ἄγγέλους	σῦκα
V.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα
Dual.					
N. A. V.	λόγ-ω	νήσῳ	θεῷ	ἄγγέλῳ	σύκῳ
G. & D.	λόγ-οιν	νήσοιν	θεοῖν	ἄγγέλοιν	σύκοιν.

*Obs. 2.* Some masc. in *ος* have their plural in the neuter form (*metaplas-*  
*mus*):

ὁ δεσμός, τὰ δεσμά: more rarely οἱ δεσμοί, *Æsch. P. V. 525*, and in  
G. T. Phil. i. 13.

ὁ σταθμός, οἱ σταθμοί: rarely τὰ σταθμά (always in the sense of  
"scales").

ὁ σῖτος, τὰ σῖτα. So *Acts vii. 12*.

There are also other instances of this anomaly in the poets and dialects,  
as τὰ λύχνα, κέλευθα, κύκλα, μηρά, δρυμά, ῥύπα, ταρσά, τάρταρα: in late poets  
occasionally, βόστρυχα, δάκτυλα, δίφρα, θεσμά, ἱα (arrows), κλοιά, μύχα, δῖστα,  
πέλανα, ῥινά, τράχηλα, φιμά, χαλινά. So also ἀεθλα for ἀθλοι *Pind. Ol. I. 3*,  
though properly ἀθλον always signifies the prize, ἀθλος the game.

### Contracted Second Declension.

§. 85. 2. A few subst. which have *ο* or *ε* in their crude root before  
the ending are contracted; the contraction is regular, except that in  
the acc. plur. *εα* is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *η*.

### Paradigm.

Singular.					
N.	ὁ πλόος	πλοῦς	ὁ περίπλοος	περίπλους	τὸ ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	περιπλόου	περίπλου	ὀστέου ὀστοῦ
D.	πλόφ	πλῶ	περιπλόφ	περίπλω	ὀστέφ ὀστῶ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	περίπloon	περίπloon	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
V.	(πλόε	πλοῦ)	(περίπloe	περίπloon)	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
Plural.					
N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	ὀστέα ὀσᾱ
G.	πλόων	πλών	περιπλόων	περίπλων	ὀστέων ὀστών
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	περιπλόοις	περίπλοις	ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	περιπλόους	περίπλους	ὀστέα ὀσᾱ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	ὀστέα ὀσᾱ
Dual.					
N. A. V.	πλόω	πλώ	περιπλόω	περίπλω	ὀστέω ὀστώ
G. & D.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	περιπλόοιν	περίπλοιν	ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν

*Obs. 1.* The voc. πλόε (πλουῖ) is not used. In Æsch. Pers. 374, we find διάπλοον—νόον Æsch. Choeph. 731 Chorus. δστέων trisyllable, Arist. Ach. 1226. In Arist. Pax 1260, we find an abbreviated voc. δορυξέ for -όε, from δορυξόος -οῦς.

*Obs. 2.* Some proper names compounded of νόος, νοῦς, reassume the open form, as Ἀλκίνοος, Ἀγτίνοος, Πασίνοος: others are abbreviated to νος; the abbreviation being compensated by the lengthening of the penult., as Πασίνος, Κρατίνος, Εὐθύνοος.

*Obs. 3.* The accent of nom. dual πλώ, δστώ is remarkable; it seems to follow the analogy of the other dual forms in this declension.

*Obs. 4.* The nom. plur. of compound nouns in οὐς keeps the accent over the penultima, as in the nom. sing., though the ending οῖ would permit it to be on the antepenultima.

*Obs. 5.* In G. T. we find νοός gen. and νοί dat. from νοῦς. So πλοός gen. from πλοῦς, and σάββασι dat. plur. of σάββατον—all as if in the third declension.

### The Attic Second Declension.

§. 86. This decl. contains subst. in ως masc. or fem., and in ων neut. It has ω in all the cases where the common declension has σ or ε (voc.), and where there is ι, in the common declension, it is subscribed to the ω. So ου, ε, ω, become ω: ος, ον, οὐς, become ως, ων, ως: οἱ, οἰς, οἶν, become φ, φς, φν:

#### Paradigm.

Singular.				
N.	ὁ λε-ώς	ἡ κάλ-ως	ὁ λαγ-ώς	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
G.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
D.	λε-ῶ	κάλ-φ	λαγ-ῶ	ἀνώγε-φ
A.	λε-ών	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ών	ἀνώγε-ων
V.	λε-ός	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ων
Plural.				
N.	λε-φ'	κάλ-φ	λαγ-φ'	ἀνώγε-ω
G.	λε-ῶν	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ῶν	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	λε-ῶς	κάλ-φς	λαγ-ῶς	ἀνώγε-φς
A.	λε-ός	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ω
V.	λε-φ'	κάλ-φ	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
Dual.				
N. A. V.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
G. & D.	λε-ῶν	καλ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶν	ἀνώγε-φν.

*Obs. 1.* Some masc. and fem. drop the ν in the acc. and thus coincide with the III. decl. in ως (αἰδώς), as ὁ λαγός, τὸν λαγόν and λαγώ; and usually ἡ ἔως, ἡ ἄλως, ἡ Κέως, ἡ Κῶς, ὁ Ἄθως, ἡ Τέως, and ἀγήρως, ἐπίπλ-ως, ὑπέρχρως form their accus. in ω. So Ἀπόλλω accus. sing. from Ἀπόλλως Acts xix. 1.

*Obs. 2.* This form of this declension arose from a contraction of the final vowel of the crude root α (or ο) with the noun vowel ω, into ω, which sometimes was again resolved by ε into εω :

λαγα-ός=λαγός      ἀνώγαον=(ἀνώγων) ἀνώγεων  
 λαός=(λώς) λεός      ναός=(νώς) νεός  
 ἱλαος=(ἰλως) ἱλεως (cf. ναός=[νώς] νεός gen. from ναῦς.)

The ω formed by this contraction absorbed the following short inflexive vowel (ε, ο, or α), as νεός, gen. νεώ (νεω-ός) : acc. plur. ἀνώγεω (ἀνωγέω-α) ; and in gen. plur. the double ω is formed into one sound, as νεῶν, νεῶν.

*Obs. 3.* In this declension, proparoxytons retain their accent on the antepen. through all the cases, though the ending is long.

*Obs. 4.* The oxytons in ως are oxyton also in the gen. singular.

### Remarks on the Gender of Nouns in os.

§. 88. 1. Most in ος are masc. But there are feminines besides those mentioned in §. 70. 2, (the names of cities, islands, trees and plants) which may be thus arranged :

a. Nouns signifying the product of *trees* or *plants*, as ἡ βύσσος, *cotton*.  
 b. Containing the notions of *stone*, or *earth*, as ἡ σμάραγδος, *an emerald* ; ἡ βῶλος, *a clod*.

c. Of any vessel, as ἡ κάρδοπος, *a kneading-trough*.

d. Of a way or road, as ἡ ὁδός, ἡ κέλευθος, *a way*.

2. There are also some feminine words, many of which, being originally adjectives, agree with a feminine noun not expressed ; as, ἡ αὔλειος, (sc. θύρα,) *the house-door*.

3. There are some, the meaning of which is distinguished from the masc. of the same termination by the gender ; as, ὁ ζυγός, *the yoke* ; ἡ ζυγός, *the scale*.

4. And many which follow no analogy or rule, and can be learned only by observation, as ἡ νόσος.

### Dialects.

§. 89. I. Nom. sing.—The proper names in λαος (or λως) are in Doric λᾱς (gen. ā, dat. α), as Μενέλᾱς Pindar, for Μενέλαος, Νικόλᾱς Hdt., Ἄρκεσιλᾱς (Arcesilaus) Pindar, Ἰόλᾱ Id., Μενέλᾱ (gen.) Id., Μενέλα Eur. Troad. 212 : so in prose, Πτερέλᾱς and Πτερέλαος. The Æol. used ις for ος, as ἱπις for ἵππος, οἰκίς for οἶκος, βύθις for βυθός, Βάκχις for Βάκχος &c.

*Obs.* In G. T. the common forms in -αρχος are usually -αρχης, and are declined after 1st dec., so πατριάρχης, ἐθνάρχης, ἐκαροντάρχης &c. &c.

2. Gen. sing.—The orig. form οιο is used by Hom. and Pind. as well as ου, and in the Lyric parts of tragedy : the ο is never elided ; Theocritus uses ω.

3. Gen. sing. and plur.—a. Hdt. uses εω for ου, in gen. sing. of many proper names of men : Βάττεω for Βάττου, Κροίσεω, Κλεομβρότεω, Μεμβλιάρεω, and εων for ων in some masc. generic subst. : πεσσέων, πυρέων (f. πυρός), and in the masc. pron. αὐτέων, τουτέων, ἐκείνέων ; this εων is an Ionic resolution of ὦν=ὄων (comp. Dor. οἰκῶν f. οἶκος), after the analogy of I. decl. ἄων=ᾠν, Ion. ἑων.—b. Gen. plur. of neut. in ων is ᾶων in Hom., as Il. ω, 258 : δῶρων οἷα δίδωσι κακῶν, ἕτερος δὲ ἑᾶων (sc. δῶρων) f. Ἑὸς, Ἑὸν, unless the fem. δόσειων be supposed to be implied in δῶρων. So in Hesiod, Scut. 7 : βλε-

φάρων κυανέων, βλείφαρος perhaps in fem. So in late Epic we find *ών* for plur. of fem. in *ος*, as *νασών*.

4. Gen. and dat. dual—*οιν*, Epic for *ων*, as *δμου* for *δμου*, *ὀφθαλμοῖν*. So Theocr. *κολεοῖν*, XXII. 191.

5. Dat. plur.—*οισι* (*ν*) (and *οις*), in Hom. and all the poets and Ionic prose. Hdt. III. 26, *αὔτριοις* and dat. sing. *αὐτίφ* I. 133.

6. Acc. plur.—is in Doric (except Pindar) *ως*, and in Doric poets *ος*, (as *ᾱς* in I. decl. §. 82. 5.), so *τῶς* (never *τὸς*) *νόμως*, *τῶς* *λύκος*: so also *τῶς* *λαγός*, *hares*: so Hesiod Sc. 302 *ὠκύποδας λαγός ἦρευν*.

7. Of the contracted decl. the Epic only recognises the nom. sing. *οὖς* Od. κ, 240: and *Πάνθου* and *Πάνθφ* f. *Πάνθοος*, and of adj. *χειμάρρους* Il. λ, 493.

8. Attic decl.—Gen. sing. is in Ep. *ῶο* for *ω*, as *Πηνελεῶο* Il. ξ, 489, f. *Πηνέλεως*: *Περεῶο* Il. β, 552, f. *Πέτεως*.—In *γάλως*, *ἄθως* and *κῶς* the contracted *ω* is resolved by *α*, as *γαλώας*, *ἄθῶας*, *κῶας*, gen. *ῶα*.—Some words of this decl. have other forms in the other dialects, as *ἔως*, gen. *ω*, Ion. *ἡώς*, gen. *όος*, *οὖς* after III. decl.: *λαγός*, gen. *ω*, Ion. *λαγῶος*, gen. *ωού*, Hdt. III. 108. nom. *ὁ λαγός*.

### Third Declension.

§. 90. 1. In the III. decl. the nomin. is not, as in the other decl., the substantival root with the addition of the sign of gender; but it is a form wherein these elements have undergone some euphonic changes, as *κόραξ* not *κόρακ-ς*. The disguised root may, in most cases, be discovered by taking away the characteristic *ος* from the gen., as *αἰξ*, gen. *ΑΙΓ-ός*; *λαῖλαψ*, gen. *ΛΑΙΛΑΠ-ος*.

2. The sign of gender in this decl. is, for the masc. and fem., a final *ς*, as *ὁ κόραξ* for *κόρακς*, *ἡ φλέψ* for *φλέβς*. The neuter has no sign, and therefore presents us with the root, the final letter being in some cases dropped, as *τὸ σῆλας*, *τὸ πέπερι*, *τὸ σῶμα* for *σῶματ*. (§. 71. 4.)

	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N.	<i>ς</i>	<i>ες</i> , neuter <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ε</i>
G.	<i>ος</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>οιν</i>
D.	<i>ι</i>	<i>σιν</i> ( <i>ν</i> )	<i>οιν</i>
A.	<i>ν</i> and <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ᾱς</i> ... <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ε</i>
V.	generally like the nom.	<i>ες</i> ... <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ε</i>

*Obs.* As the masc. and fem. only add *ς* to the root, and the neuter has only the pure root, as *σῶμα(τ)*- *φλέβ-ς*, the addition of the inflexive endings increases the word by a syllable: hence this decl. is called *Imparissyllabic*.

### Remarks on the Case Endings.

#### Nominative.

§. 91. I. I. The full forms of the masc. and feminine have a final *ς*; but as the addition of this letter to the root would in some cases violate the laws of euphony, it is in such words dropped, and sometimes compensated



by the lengthening of the preceding syllable ; and where the final letter of the root is such that the *s* can combine with it, the ending undergoes such changes as the laws of euphony require.

2. The masc. and femin. are accordingly divided into three classes :

1. Words which take the *s* in the nom., as

Root: φλεβ	nom.:	ῆ φλέβ-ς	=	φλέψ	gen.:	φλεβ-ός
κορακ	ὁ	κόρακ-ς	=	κόραξ		κόρακ-ος
λαμπαδ	ῆ	λαμπάδ-ς	=	λαμπάς		λαμπάδ-ος
γίγαντ	ὁ	γίγαντ-ς	=	γίγας		γίγαντ-ος
ἄλ	ὁ	ἄλ-ς				ἄλ-ος
δελφῖν	ὁ	δελφίν-ς	=	δελφίς		δελφίν-ος
βοῖ (βῶ, βοῦ)	ὁ ἡ	βόῖ-ς (βῶν-ς)		βοῦς (βῶς)		βο-ός
Δῖ	ὁ	Δῖ-ς	=	Δίς		Δῖ-ός.

Obs. 1. In a few words the last vowel is lengthened, though the *s* is not dropped, as in the masc. part. in ῶς, to distinguish it from the neuter in ος, or to compensate for a radical letter dropped

τετυφot      ὁ τετυφot-ς =      τετυφῶς      τετυφot-ος

and in the following substantives :

ποδ      ὁ ποῦδ-ς (for πόδ-ς)      ποῦς (for πός)      ποδ-ός: and its compounds, as τετράπους, πολὺπους ;

ἄλωπεκ      ῆ ἄλώπηκ-ς (for ἄλωπεκ-ς)      ἄλώπηξ (for ἄλωπεξ)      ἄλώπεκ-ος.

2. Words which drop *s* and lengthen the last vowel of the root, as

Root: ποιμεν	nom.:	ὁ ποιμήν	gen.:	ποιμέν-ος
λέοντ	ὁ	(λέωντ) λέων		λέοντ-ος
ρήτορ	ὁ	ρήτωρ		ρήτορ-ος
αἶδος	ῆ	αἰδώς		(αἰδόσ-ος) αἰδό-ος.

So πατήρ for πατέρς, as in Gothic *faders*, *brothrs*, &c.

3. Words which have only the pure root, as

Root: θηρ	nom.:	ὁ θήρ (for θήρ-ς)	gen.:	θηρ-ός
αἰων	(ὁ)	αἰών (for αἰών-ς)		αἰών-ος
ἥρως	(ὁ)	ἥρως (for ἥρως-ς)		(ἥρως-ος) ἥρως-ος
δάμαρτ	ῆ	δάμαρτ (for δάμαρτ-ς)		δάμαρ      δάμαρτ-ος.

Obs. 2. The nom. of θηρ is not θήρς, because euphony does not allow these letters to stand together at the end of a word : so also δάμαρ instead of δάμαρτς: so αἰών not αἰώνς for the same reason, the *s* being dropped rather than ν, because, in Greek, euphony prefers ν when ο or ω precedes; though the usages of speech are rather arbitrary in this case, as some words whose root ends in ν retain the ν and drop the *s*, others retain the *s* and drop the ν. But the following rules seem in some degree to hold good :

a. After ο or ω, *s* is generally dropped, as ὁ αἰών, γράφω, λιπών, ὁ λείω. Except: διδούς (for διδόντς), though the Æolic uses διδών, and many subst., as ὁδοῦς, πλακοῦς &c.

b. After α, ε, υ, the ν (as well as the τ) is regularly dropped in the part.: ἰστάς, τύψας, τιθείς, τυφθείς, δεικνύς for ἰστάντς &c., and usually after α, ι, υ, in subst. and adj.; as, ἰμάς, μέλας, ῥίς, δελφίς, Φόρκυς. Except subst. in ᾶν, gen. ᾶνος, as παῖάν, so too μόσυν. After ε or η, the ν remains in



subst., as μήν, λιμήν. Except: ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός, and Latin names in ης, gen. εντος, Οὐάλης, εντος, Valens.

II. The neuters have only the substantival root: if this ends in τ, this letter, by the Greek euphonic rule that τ cannot be a final letter, is either wholly dropped, as σῶμα, σώματ-ος, or changed to the cognate σ or ρ; as,

πεπερί		πεπέρι-ος or ε-ος
σελας		(σέλασ-ος) σέλα-ος
σαφες		(σαφέσ-ος) σαφέ-ος
ἄρσεν		ἄρσεν-ος
σωματ	σῶμα	σώματ-ος
χαριεντ	χαρίεν	χαριέντ-ος
τετυφοτ	τετυφός	τετυφός-ος
τερατ	τέρας	τέρατ-ος
ἦπατ	ἦπαρ	ἦπατ-ος

Obs. 3. The root πῦρ is anomalously lengthened in nom.: τὸ πῦρ, gen. πῦρ-ός.

Obs. 4. On the neuter form σαφές, see §. 68, 4.

### The other Cases.

§. 92. 1. The other cases (with the exceptions which will be mentioned hereafter) are formed by annexing the inflexive endings to the root; as,

κορακ, nom. κόραξ, gen. κόρακ-ος, pl. nom. κόρακ-ες.

2. In the dative plural, where σι is added to the root, the same changes take place in the nom.; as,

φλεβ-σί=φλεψί	κόρακ-σι=κόραξι	λαμπάδ-σι=λαμπάσι
γίγαντ-σι=γίγᾱσι	ὀδόντ-σι=ὀδοῦσι &c.	

For forms such as ἀνδρασι see §. 95 4. c.

3. The accusative has the form ν in those masc. and femin. words whose nom. ends in ις, υς, αυς, ους, having the root ending in a vowel; as,

πολε	πόλις	πόλιν	βότρυς	βότρυν
	ναῖς ναῦς	ναῖν ναῦν		

Obs. 1. There are some few exceptions, for which see the dialects.

4. The accusative has the form α when the root ends in a consonant; as,

φλεβ	φλέψς	φλέβ-α	κορακ	κόραξ	κόρακ-α
λαμπαδ	λαμπάς	λαμπάδ-α	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεύς	βασιλέα

Obs. 2. ναῖ ναῦς, and βοῖ βοῦς generally have the acc. in ν, following the analogy of the nouns in υς.

5. Baryton subst. of more than one syllable, whose root ends in a τ sound, have both forms: as,

ἐριδ	ἔρις	acc. ἔριν and ἔριδ-α	κορυθ	κόρυς	κόρυν and κόρυθ-α
ὄρνιθ	ὄρνις	ὄρνιν .. ὄρνιθ-α	χαριτ	χάρις	χάριν .. χάριτ-α

The latter form always when one of the Graces is meant, and sometimes for χάριν.

*Obs. 3.* The *ν* form of these words is the only one used in prose. In G. T. we find *ἔρεις* (2 Cor. xii. 20) as the plural of *ἔρις*.

*Obs. 4.* Monosyllables, or oxytons of more than one syllable, have only the regular form in *α*, as *ποδ ποῦς* acc. *πόδα* (but *πολύπους* acc. *πολύποδα* and *πολύπουν*).

*ἐλπιδ ἐλπίς* acc. *ἐλπίδ-α* | *χλαμυδ χλαμύς* *χλαμύδ-α*.

Except *κλείς*, which has generally *κλείν* for *κλείδα*: in G. T. *κλείδα*.

*Obs. 5.* This double form arises from the facility with which *τ*, *δ*, or *θ* are dropped or changed; so that when this letter was dropped, the root was considered as ending in a vowel. In monosyllables however, or in oxytons, the emphasis on the syllable prevented the omission of the *τ* letter.

§. 93. The vocative is the same as the root, as *δαίμων*, gen. *δαίμον-ος*, voc. *δαίμον*: but there are cases where the laws of euphony require some change. We may remark,

1. *The vocat. is the same as the substantival root:*

A. When the last vowel of the root *ε* or *ο* has been lengthened to *η* and *ω*, the short vowel returns in the voc.:

<i>δαίμων</i>	gen. <i>δαίμον-ος</i>	voc. <i>δαίμον</i>		<i>μήτηρ</i>	gen. <i>μητέρ-ος</i>	voc. <i>μήτερ</i>
<i>ρήτωρ</i>	<i>ρήτορ-ος</i>	<i>ρήτορ</i>		<i>Σωκράτης</i>	<i>Σωκράτε-ος</i>	<i>Σώκρατες</i>
<i>γέρων</i>	<i>γέροντ-ος</i>	( <i>γέροντ</i> , but for euphony)			<i>γέρον</i> .	

*Obs. 1.* The Æolic used *Σώκρατε*, *Ἀριστόφανε*, *Δημόσθενε*, as if from a nom. *Σώκρατος*, and also formed the gen. in *ου*: *Σωκράτου*, *Διομήδου*, *Σοφοκλέου*.

Except:—1. The oxyton subst. (not adj.) retain the lengthened vowel, as

*ποιμήν* gen. *ποιμέν-ος* voc. *ποιμήν* (not *ποιμέν*),

except *πατήρ*, *άνήρ* and *δαήρ*, which have the short vowel *ε* in voc., and throw back the accent; as *ὦ πάτερ*, *ἄνερ*, *δαερ*.

2. The three subst. *Ἀπόλλων* (*ωνος*), *Ποσειδών* (*ωνος*), *σωτήρ* (*ήρος*), follow the analogy of these subst. in shortening the originally long vowel, the accent being always thrown back; as, *ὦ Ἀπολλον*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*.

So after the same analogy even *Ἡρακλῆης*, root *Ἡράκλεες*, is abbreviated in voc. into *Ἡράκλεις* and *Ἡρακλες*.

B. Of the adj. in *ᾱς* (*άνος*), and adj. and part. whose root ends in *ντ*, the vocative is the same as the root in the neuter, after the euphonic changes which it has undergone; as,

<i>μέλᾱς</i>	gen. <i>αν-ος</i>	neut. and voc. <i>μέλᾱν</i>
<i>χαρίεις</i>	<i>εντ-ος</i>	<i>χαρίεν</i> (for <i>χαρίεντ</i> )
<i>δεικνύς</i>	<i>ύντ-ος</i>	<i>δεικνύν</i> (for <i>δεικνύντ</i> ).

So the subst. in *ᾱς* (*αντος*) are in voc. *ᾱν* for *αντ*; as,

<i>γίγᾱς</i>	gen. <i>αντ-ος</i>	voc. <i>γίγᾱν</i> (for <i>γίγαντ</i> )
<i>Κάλχᾱς</i>	<i>αντ-ος</i>	<i>Κάλχαν</i>
<i>Αἴᾱς</i>	<i>αντ-ος</i>	<i>Αἴαν</i>

*Obs. 1.* Some subst. of this class drop the *ν* as well as the *τ*, but in this case the *ᾱ* is lengthened to *ᾶ*; as, *Ἀτλᾱς*, gen. *αντ-ος*, voc. *Ἀτλᾶ*, *Πολυδάμᾱς*, voc. *Πολυδάμῶ*.

C. The subst. in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, *ευς*, *ους*, form the voc. like the root, the nom. sign *ς* being dropped; as, *μάντις* voc. *μάντι*: *πρέσβυς* voc. *πρέσβυ*:

μῦς voc. μῦ: σῦς voc. σῦ: (Δίς) Ζεὺς voc. Δί: λῖς voc. λῖ: κῖς voc. κῖ: γραῦς voc. γραῦ: βασιλεὺς voc. βασιλεῦ: βοῦς voc. βοῦ.

The voc. of παῖς, gen. παιδ-ός, is παῖ; the τ sound of the root being dropped.

Exceptions:—Those in ις ιος, generally retain ις in voc., as ὁ Σάλαμης: though in some of them the voc. is like the root, as ὁ δελφίν from δελφίς, gen. ἰος.

D. Lastly, the voc. is the same as the root, when the root is preserved unchanged in the nom.; as θήρ, αἰών &c.

2. The voc. is not the same as the root, but as the nominative; when the root ends in a consonant, incapable, by the laws of euphony, of being the final letter; but yet, if the root had been used without it, a somewhat strange form would have been produced: so from ὁ φῶς, gen. φῶτ-ος, the vocative would have been φῶ (for φῶτ): from νίψ, gen. νιφ-ός, the voc. νί (for νίφ): from σάρξ, gen. σαρκ-ός the voc. σάρ (for σάρκ): from ὦψ, gen. ὦπ-ός the voc. ὦ (for ὦπ); instead of φῶς—νίψ—σάρξ—ὦψ.

The voc. of ἀναξ is the same as the nom. in the common language: ὁ ἀναξ, or ὦναξ, but in formularies of prayer it is ὦ ἀνᾶ or ὦνᾶ (for ἀνακτ, neither κ nor τ being admissible as final letters).

3. In subst. in ῶς and ῶ, whose root ends in ος, the voc. is formed anomalously in οῖ; as,

ἦχος	nom. ἦχώ	gen. ἦχό-ος (for ἦχόσ-ος)	voc. ἦχοῖ (for ἦχόσ-ι, ἦχό-ι)
αἶδος	αἰδώς	αἰδό-ος (for αἰδόσ-ος)	αἰδοῖ (for αἰδόσ-ι, αἰδό-ι).

Obs. 3. The voc. of all part. is the same as the nom. masculine, except ἄρχον, nom. ἄρχων.

### Paradigms.

§. 94. 1. The inflexion of the words of this decl. is twofold:

a. Those which have a consonant before the ending of the gen. os, as κόρακς, gen. κόρακ-ος.

b. Those which have a vowel, as βοῦς, gen. βο-ός.

2. Of the words of class a. the roots all end in a consonant; of class b. some in a consonant, some in a vowel.

### Words with a Consonant before os in the Genitive.

§. 95. The nom. takes the sign of gender s.

1. When the root ends in λ, the inflexive is annexed without any change, as

ἀλ ὁ ἄλς      gen. ἄλ-ος      dat. pl. ἄλ-σῖ

2. When the root ends in a Π or K sound—β, π, φ, γ, γγ, κ, ρκ (ἡ σάρξ from σαρκ), χ—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, but the s coalesces with these letters in the nom. and dat. into ψ or ξ.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ἡ λαῖλᾰψ	ὁ κόρᾰξ	ὁ λάρυγξ	ἡ θρίξ
G.	λαίλᾰπ-ος	κόρᾰκ-ος	λάρυγγ-ος	τριχ-ός
D.	λαίλᾰπ-ι	κόρᾰκ-ι	λάρυγγ-ι	τριχ-ί
A.	λαίλᾰπ-α	κόρᾰκ-α	λάρυγγ-α	τρίχ-α
V.	λαῖλᾰψ	κόρᾰξ	λάρυγξ	θρίξ
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	λαίλᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
G.	λαίλᾰπ-ων	κορᾰκ-ων	λαρύγγ-ων	τριχ-ων
D.	λαίλᾰψι(ν)	κόρᾰξι(ν)	λάρυγξι(ν)	θριξί(ν)
A.	λαίλᾰπ-ας	κόρᾰκ-ας	λάρυγγ-ας	τρίχ-ας
V.	λαίλᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	λαίλᾰπ-ε	κόρᾰκ-ε	λάρυγγ-ε	τρίχ-ε
G. & D.	λαίλᾰπ-οιν	κορᾰκ-οιν	λαρύγγ-οιν	τρίχ-οιν

*Obs. 1.* The root of nominatives in ψ and ξ generally ends in π and κ, sometimes β; the root of those in γξ ends in γγ, except ὁ, ἡ λύγξ, a lynx, gen. λυγκ-ός. For φάρυγγος from φάρυγξ, the poets used φάρυγος.

3. When the root ends in a T sound—δ, τ, (ἡ νύξ f. νυκτ dat. plur. νυξί = νυκσί), θ,—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, and these letters are dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plural; when in νθ, both are dropped in the dat. plur., but only θ in the nom. sing.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ἡ λαμπάς	ἡ κόρυς	ὁ ἡ ὄρνις	ὁ ἄναξ	ἡ ἑλμινς
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-ος	ἄνακτ-ος	ἑλμινθ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-ι	ἄνακτ-ι	ἑλμινθ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	κόρυθ-α & κόρυ-ν	ὄρνιθ-α & ὄρνιν	ἄνακτ-α	ἑλμινθ-α
V.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἄναξ & ἄνα	ἑλμινς
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἄνακτ-ες	ἑλμινθ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	κορύθ-ων	ὄρνιθ-ων	ἀνάκ-των	ἐλμίνθ-ων
D.	λαμπά-σι(ν)	κόρυ-σι(ν)	ὄρνι-σι(ν)	ἄναξι(ν)	ἑλμῖ-σι(ν)
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	κόρυθ-ας	ὄρνιθ-ας	ἄνακ-τας	ἑλμινθ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἄνακ-τες	ἑλμινθ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	λαμπάδ-ε	κόρυθ-ε	ὄρνιθ-ε	ἄνακτ-ε	ἑλμινθ-ε
G. & D.	λαμπάδ-οιν	κορύθ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-οιν	ἀνάκτ-οιν	ἐλμίνθ-οιν.

*Obs. 2.* Besides ἑλμῖσι we find also ἑλμῖξι, probably from a root 'ΕΛΜΙΓ'.

*Obs. 3.* We find the form ἀνάκτεσιν Od. XV. 556.

*Obs. 4.* To this class also belongs the feminine χάρις (for χάρις like comes, comit-is), χάριτ-ος.

4. *a.* The root ends in *ν* or *ντ*, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root; but these letters are both dropped before the *σ* of the nom. sing. and dat. plur.; and the *ντ* is compensated by changing the short vowel into the long, and *ο* into *ου*, *ε*, into *ει*.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ἡ ῥίς	ὁ δελφίς	ὁ γίγας	ὁ ὁδούς (Ion. ὁδών)
G.	ῥῖν-ός	δελφῖν-ος	γίγαντ-ος	ὁδόντ-ος
D.	ῥῖν-ί	δελφῖν-ι	γίγαντ-ι	ὁδόντ-ι
A.	ῥῖν-α	δελφῖν-α	γίγαντ-α	ὁδόντ-α
V.	ῥῖν	δελφίς(ιν)	γίγαν	ὁδούς
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	ῥῖν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὁδόντ-ες
G.	ῥῖν-ῶν	δελφῖν-ων	γίγαντ-ων	ὁδόντ-ων
D.	ῥῖ-σί(ν)	δελφῖ-σι(ν)	γίγαν-σι(ν)	ὁδοῦ-σι(ν)
A.	ῥῖν-ας	δελφῖν-ας	γίγαντ-ας	ὁδόντ-ας
V.	ῥῖν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὁδόντ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	ῥῖν-ε	δελφῖν-ε	γίγαντ-ε	ὁδόντ-ε
G. & D.	ῥῖν-οῖν	δελφῖν-οιῶν	γίγαντ-οιῶν	ὁδόντ-οιῶν

*Obs. 5.* The substantives whose root is *ῖν* retain this as a late form of the nomin., so G. T. ᾤδῖν 1 Thess. v. 3.

*Obs. 6.* In κτεῖς (κτενός), εἰς (ένός), μέλας, τάλας (but Theocr. II. 4 τάλᾱς), gen. *ανος* the omission of *ν* has been compensated by the lengthening of the short vowels *ε* into *ει*, and *α* into *ᾱ*.

*Obs. 7.* In Latin names in *ens*, *ent-is*, the *ε* is lengthened into *η* instead of *ει* (comp. χαρίεις, -ίεντος), as Κλήμης (for Κλήμεντ) gen. Κλήμεντ-ος, Clemens, Οὐάλης, Οὐάλεντ-ος, Valens. The Latin adjectives in *ens*, *ent-is*, many of which have been adopted by Plutarch, end in *ηνς*, as ποτήνς *potens*, σαπίηνς *sapiens*.

*Obs. 8.* To this class belong the neuter adj. and part.,

τὸ μέλαν μέλανος χάριεν (χαρίεντ), χαρίεντ-ος

τύψαν (τύψαντ), τύψαντ-ος δεικνύν (δεικνύντ), δεικνύντ-ος

and the pronoun τί *quid*, and τί *aliquid*, for τίν and τιν, gen. τίν-ος and τιν-ός, dat. pl. τί-σι and τί-σι.

*b.* The root ends in *ν*, *ντ*, and *ρ*, and the inflexive endings are annexed to the root. The nom. has dropped the *ς*, but to compensate for this, the short vowels are lengthened, *ε* into *η*, *ο* into *ω*. In the dat. plur. the *ν* or *ντ* are dropped before the ending *σι*, as from ποιμέν-σι we have ποιμέσι: and in words in *ντ*, the short vowel is lengthened, as from λέοντ-σι λέουσι. The *τ* of the root in *ντ* must of course be dropped, as λέων for λέωντ.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ὁ ποιμήν	ὁ δαίμων	ὁ λέων	ὁ αἰθήρ	ὁ ῥήτωρ
G.	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	λέοντ-ος	αἰθέρ-ος	ῥήτορ-ος
D.	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	λέοντ-ι	αἰθέρ-ι	ῥήτορ-ι
A.	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	λέοντ-α	αἰθέρ-α	ῥήτορ-α
V.	ποιμήν	δαῖμον	λέον	αἰθήρ	ῥήτορ
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
G.	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμόν-ων	λέοντ-ων	αἰθέρ-ων	ῥητόρ-ων
D.	ποιμέ-σι(ν)	δαίμο-σι(ν)	λέουσι(ν)	αἰθέρ-σι(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)
A.	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	λέοντ-ας	αἰθέρ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας
V.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>					
N.A.V.	ποιμέν-ε	δαίμον-ε	λέοντ-ε	αἰθέρ-ε	ῥήτορ-ε
G. & D.	ποιμέν-οι	δαίμόν-οι	λέοντ-οι	αἰθέρ-οι	ῥητόρ-οι

*Obs. 9.* Ἡ χεῖρ belongs to this class, and is anomalous, in that the short vowel of the root (χερ) ε is lengthened to ει instead of η, and that this ει is retained throughout the inflexion, as χεῖρ, χειρός &c., except in the dat. pl. and dual χερσί(ν), χεροῖν. In poetry the form with ε or that with ει is used indifferently, as χειρός and χερός, χεροῖν and χειροῖν, χερσί and χείρεσι (Ep. χείρεσσι, see §. 108. 3). The Ionic uses the short forms χερός, χερί, χέρα, except in nom. and acc. dual, as χεῖρε not χέρε.

*Obs. 10.* The following words in ων, (gen. ονος) in some of their cases drop the ν and suffer a contraction: ἡ εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνης and εἰκοῦς, dat. εἰκονι, acc. εἰκόνα and εἰκά, acc. pl. εἰκόνας and εἰκούς, (where the accent is anomalous, like that of some words in the contr. II. decl., see §. 85. *Obs. 4.*), ἡ ἀηδών, gen. ἀηδόνης and ἀηδοῦς, voc. ἀηδοῖ (Aristoph. Av. 679.), ἡ χελιδών, gen. χελιδόνης &c., voc. χελιδοῖ (Aves 1411.).

*Obs. 11.* The neuter adj. and part. in εν and ον belong to this class:

τὸ ἄρσεν, but ὁ ἡ ἄρσην; τὸ γράφον (for γράφοντ), but ὁ γράφων,

c. To this class belong the syncopated subst. in ηρ, which drop the ε in the gen. and dat. sing. and dat. plur., and to soften the pronunciation insert α before the ending σι of the dat. plur.—Ἀνὴρ is syncopated in all the cases except voc. sing., but inserts an euphonic δ. See §. 29.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ πατήρ (§. 109. 5.)	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ
G.	πατρ-ός	μητρός	θυγατρός	ἀν-δ-ρός
D.	πατ-ρί	μητρί	θυγατρί	ἀν-δ-ρί
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	ἀν-δ-ρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	ἀνερ

Plural.				
N.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἄν-δ-ρῶν
D.	πατρ-ά-σι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἀν-δ-ράσι(ν)
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	ἄν-δ-ρας
V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	πατέρ-ε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε	ἄν-δ-ρε
G. & D.	πατέρ-οιω	μητέρου	θυγατέρου	ἄν-δ-ροῖν.

*Obs. 12.* Ἡ γαστήρ has in the dat. pl. γαστράσι (*Dio Cassius*) and γαστήρσι (only in *Hippocr.*) which properly should be γαστέρσι. Also δαστήρ, έρος, which has no other syncopated form, has the dat. pl. δαστράσι after this analogy. In poetry we find also, *metri gratia*, θύγατρες, θυγατρῶν, πατρῶν, Δήμητρος and Δήμητρα (in *Eur. Sapp.* 173. 261.); and so on the other hand, πατέρος, θυγατέρος, μητέρι.

*d.* The nom. has dropped the *s*, but without any change of vowel. The root ends in *ν*, *ντ*, *ρ* and (only δάμαρ) *ρτ*, and the declension consists in the simple addition of the case endings to the nom. In the roots ending in *ντ* or *ρτ*, of course the *τ* is dropped in the nominative, and in the dat. plur. the *ν* and *ντ*, before the *σι*. See Paradigm of Ξενοφῶν below.

*Obs. 13.* The neuters of this class all end in *ρ* (*αρ, ορ, ωρ, υρ*), as τὸ νέκταρ, ἡτορ, πέλωρ, πῦρ (gen. πῦρ-ός). On the lengthening of *υ* in πῦρ see §. 91. *Obs. 3.*

Singular.				
N.	ὁ παιᾶν	ὁ αἰών	ὁ Ξενοφῶν	ὁ θήρ
G.	παιᾶν-ος	αἰών-ος	Ξενοφῶντ-ος	θηρ-ός
D.	παιᾶν-ι	αἰών-ι	Ξενοφῶντ-ι	θηρ-ί
A.	παιᾶν-α	αἰών-α	Ξενοφῶντ-α	θήρ-α
V.	παιᾶν	αἰών	Ξενοφῶν	θήρ
Plural.				
N.	παιᾶν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θήρ-ες
G.	παιᾶν-ων	αἰών-ων	Ξενοφῶντ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
D.	παιᾶ-σι(ν)	αἰῶ-σι(ν)	Ξενοφῶ-σι(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)
A.	παιᾶν-ας	αἰών-ας	Ξενοφῶντας	θήρ-ας
V.	παιᾶν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θήρ-ες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	παιᾶν-ε	αἰών-ε	Ξενοφῶντ-ε	θήρ-ε
G. & D.	παιᾶν-οιν	αἰών-οιν	Ξενοφῶντ-οιν	θηρ-οῖν.

*Obs. 14.* These four words in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, κυκεῶν, ἄλων, drop the *ν* in the acc. sing. and are contracted, as Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκεῶ, ἄλω; but κυκεῶ is rather poet. The abbreviated forms Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, are only used in Attic prose, generally with the article prefixed. The full forms, generally at least, are without the article. See Plato

Cratyl. p. 402 D and E. p. 404 D, and 405 D, where both the forms occur with this distinction. Also of γλήχων or βλήχων we find the Bæot. acc. γλάχω in Aristoph. Ach. 874.

*Words with a Vowel before the ending os in the Genitive.*

§. 96. There are three classes of these words :

a. Nomin. in αὐς, εὐς, οὐς ;

b. .... ης, ες, ας (gen. αος), ος (gen. εος), ως and ω (gen. οος) ;

c. .... ις, υς, ι, υ.

*I. Substantives in αὐς, εὐς, οὐς.*

§. 97. 1. The root ends in ν, originally F, and s is the sign of gender. The case endings are added to the root, the F being dropped when it comes between two vowels ; and as the F is often preceded by ε, the genitive ends mostly in εος, for εFος. Thus the ν(F) remains at the end of the word, as in the nom., and voc. sing., and before consonants, as in the dative plural, and in the acc. sing. of those in αὐς and οὐς ; but those in εὐς have ā in the accusative, and the ν being in these substantives considered as a consonant (F) between the ε and α, it is omitted ; as, βασιλέFa, βασιλέα.

Obs. 1. This declension is illustrated by the Sanscrit substantive *nāus*, a ship (feminine like ναῦς), gen. *nāv-as*, loc. *nav-i*, acc. *nav-am*, &c.

2. Those in εὐς have the Attic gen. έως for έος, and the dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted ; but the contraction in the acc. plur. does not generally take place. When εὐς is preceded by a vowel, as χοεύς, Εὐβοεύς, the long endings ā, ās, ως, absorb the short vowel ε of the root and are circumflexed, as χοῶς, χοᾶ, χοᾶς.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ χοεύς	ὁ ἡ βοῦς(bosf.bovs)	ἡ γραῦς
G.	βασιλέ-ως	χο(έω)ῶς	βο-ός	βοῦ-ις
D.	βασιλεῖ	χοεῖ	βο-ῖ	βοῦ-ι
A.	βασιλέ-ā	χο(έα)ᾶ	βοῦν	γραῦν
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	βοῦ	γραῦ
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γραῖ-ες
G.	βασιλέ-ων	χο(έω)ῶν	βο-ῶν	γραῖ-ῶν
D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	χοεῦσι(ν)	βουσί(ν)	γραυσί(ν)
A.	βασιλέ-ās (and εῖς)	χο(έα)ᾶς	(βό-ας)βοῦς	(γραῖ-ας)γραῖς
V.	βασίλεις	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γραῖ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	βασιλέ-ε	χοέε	βό-ε	γραῖ-ε
G. & D.	βασιλέ-οιν	χοέοιν	βο-οῖν	γραῖ-οῖν.



*Obs. 2.* The gen. sing. of those in εὺς is, in Attic poetry, sometimes έος for έως, as Θησέος, ἀριστέος. The acc. sing. is in Attic (sec §. 110. 2.) and other poetry sometimes ἦ for έā, as ἱερῇ, συγγραφῇ, Μηκιστῇ (Il. ο, 339). The nom. and voc. plur. end sometimes in old Attic writers in ῆς for εῖς: Πλαταιῆς for Πλαταιεῖς, and the Ionic εες is found in Plato Theæt. p. 109 B: οἱ Ἡρακλέες τε καὶ Θησέες. The acc. plur. εῖς is generally considered as un-Attic, but it is found in many MSS. and editions: υἱεῖς for υἱέας is very common. So G. T. γονεῖς Matt. x. 21; γραμματεῖς Matt. xxiii. 34, &c. The long ā is in Attic poetry sometimes shortened *metri gratia*; and usually in the other poets.

*Obs. 3.* The following are declined like χοεύς: Πειραιεύς, gen. Πειραιέως (Plato) and Πειραιῶς, acc. Πειραιᾶ, ὁ ἀγυιεύς, gen. ἀγυιῶς, acc. ἀγυιᾶ, plur. ἀγυιᾶς, and several proper names, as Ἑρετριῶς, Στεριῶς, Μηλιᾶ, Εὐβοῶς, Εὐβοᾶ, Εὐβοᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς, Δωριᾶς. The uncontracted exceptions are, ἀλιεύς (ἀλιέως, ἀλιέα, ἀλιέας), and some national names.

*Obs. 4.* The nom. plur. of βούς and γράυς is usually uncontracted in Attic: βόες, γράες; In the acc. plur. βούς, γράυς, ναύς, are the only forms which usually occur, and but very rarely βόας, and (in the Anthol. I. 23) βόα (βόφα, *bov-em*), the υ being after the analogy of βασιλεύς considered as a consonant.

*Obs. 5.* The only words declined like βούς are ὁ χοῦς, *congius*, and ἡ ροῦς, but neither are contracted in plur. like γράυς, only ἡ ναῦς (νάψ, *navis*) acc. sing. ναῦν, dat. and acc. plur. ναυσίν, ναῦς: in the other cases it is anomalous.

## II. Words in ης (ες); ως (gen. ωος); ως and ω (gen. οος).

§. 98. 1. The noun root ends in ε, α, ο (lengthened to ω), or ως, and the nom. ends in s, which is in the cases retained or dropped by the same rules as the υ in the former class—that is, it remains at the end of words and before consonants, but is dropped between two vowels. In the dat. plur. one s is dropped, as σαφέ-σι not σαφέσ-σι.

### Words in ης and ες.

2. The endings ης, ες are only adjectival (ης masc. and fem., ες neuter) and adjectival proper names ending in -λης, -νης, -γενής, -κλής (= κληής), -κράτης, -μήδης, -πείθης, -σθενής. The neuter is the pure root, with s added (see §. 68. 4.). In the masc. and fem. the short vowel ε has been lengthened into η. The s is dropped throughout between two vowels.

3. The words of this decl. drop the s added to the root and are contracted in all their cases, except nom. and voc. sing., and dat. plural, and those in -κλής (= κληής), suffer in the dat. sing. a double contraction.

	<i>Singular.</i>			
	Masc. and Fem.		Neuter.	
N.	σαφής		σαφές	
G.	(σαφέσ-ος)	σαφέ-ος	σαφοῦς	
D.	(σαφέσ-ι)	σαφέ-ϊ	σαφεῖ	
A.	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφῇ	σαφές
V.	σαφές		σαφές	
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες, σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α σαφῇ
G.	(σαφέσ-ων)	σαφέ-ων σαφῶν		
D.	(σαφέσ-σι)	σαφέ-σι(ν)		
A.	(σαφέσ-ας)	σαφέ-ας σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α σαφῇ
V.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α σαφῇ
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. N.	(σαφέσ-ε)	σαφέ-ε σαφῇ		
G. & D.	(σαφέσ-οιν)	σαφέ-οιν σαφοῖν.		

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
N.	ἡ τριήρης	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλέης -λῆς
G.	τριήρε-ος -ρους	τριηρέ-ων -ρων	Περικλέε-ος = λέους
D.	τριήρε-ϊ -ρει	τριήρε-σι(ν)	Περικλέε-ϊ = λέει = λεί
A.	τριήρε-α -ρη	τριήρε-ας -ρεις	Περικλέε-α = λέᾱ
V.	τρίηρες	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλέες = λεις
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	τριήρε-ε = ρη		
G. & D.	τριηρέ-οιν = ροῖν.		

*Obs. 1.* The contraction τριήρεε = η, not ει, is remarkable.

*Obs. 2.* The proper names of this declension, and also Ἄρης, have in the acc. sing. two forms of declension (*Heteroclitēs*), as Σωκράτεια = Σωκράτη and Σωκράτην as if in the I. decl. The form κλῆν from κλῆς is not used till late writers.

*Obs. 3.* We find also the open gen. τριηρέων: and an open form of the dual occurs in Attic, ξυγγενέε. The tragedians use the open form κλέης *metri gratia*, as Ἡρακλέης, dat. -κλείει, voc. -κλεες. The contracted acc. Ἡρακλῆ is a rare form. The voc. ὦ Ἡρακλες, as an exclamation, belongs to late prose.

*Obs. 4.* The accus. sing. εα is, in Attic, contracted into ᾱ when a vowel precedes, ὕγιης, ὕγια = ὕγιαᾱ, but ὕγιῃ also occurs. So εὔφνα and εὔφνῃ &c.

*Words in ωs, gen. ωos : in ωs and ω, gen. oos.*

§. 99. 1. *a.* The root of ωs, gen. ωos, is o lengthened to ω, to which the generic s is annexed: the voc. is the same as the nom.

Sing. N.	ὁ, ἡ θῶς	ὁ ἦρως
G.	θω-ός	ἦρω-ος
D.	θω-ί	ἦρω-ι
A.	θῶ-α	ἦρω-α(=ἦρω)
V.	θῶς	ἦρως &c.

(gen. pl. and dat. &c. §. 105. 3. *a.*) Plur. ἦρωας=ἦρως.

*b.* The endings ωs, ω, gen. όos, οὐs, belong only to fem. subst. The noun root ended originally in o, which is lengthened into ω in the nom. The personal s is, in the Attic and common language, dropped (except in αἰδώς), so that the noun ends in ω, as ἦχώ for ἦχος. (On the voc. in οἶ, see §. 92. 3.)

2. They are contracted in all the cases except the nom. The dual and plur. are declined like a noun of the II. decl. in os.

S. N.	ἡ αἰδώς (for αἰδος)	ἡ ἦχώ (for ἦχος)
G.	αἰδό-ος αἰδοῦs	ἦχό-ος ἦχοῦs
D.	αἰδό-ϊ αἰδοῖ	ἦχό-ϊ ἦχοῖ
A.	αἰδό-α αἰδῶ	ἦχό-α ἦχώ
V.	αἰδό-ϊ αἰδοῖ	ἦχό-ϊ ἦχοῖ.

*Obs.* The Ion. has two other subst. in ωs, ἡ ἦώς, and ὁ χρώs, (gen. χρώος, dat. χροῖ, acc. χρόα). In Attic χρώs is declined: χρωτός, χρωτί, χρωτα. The dat. χροῖ (for χρωτί) occurs in certain phrases with ἐν: ξυρεῖ ἐν χροῖ, ἐν χροῖ μάχεσθαι. The Attic form of ἦώς is ἔως which follows the II. Attic decl.

### III. Words in īs, ūs.

§. 100. The subst. in īs, ūs ended originally in ιFs, υFs, s being the personal sign, as ΔῖF-s (for ΔῖF), gen. ΔῖF-ός, dat. ΔῖF-ί &c., as the dative ΔιFί is actually found in inscriptions<sup>a</sup>. (Comp. *divus*=δῖος, Sansc. *diw*, Angl. *heaven*.) The digamma coalesced with the preceding short vowel into one long one; as, ΔῖFs=Δῖs, ἰχθυFs=ἰχθυs (as βόFs, βοῦs, βός, βόv-is). Its former existence was marked at the end of a word and before consonants by the lengthening of the vowel, which however, before vowels, became short again; the digamma being there probably considered as a consonant, (as in βασι-

<sup>a</sup> Böckh. Inscr. i. p. 47.

λέφος, *bovis*,) and therefore being dropped instead of coalescing with the vowel. as Δῖ-ός, ἰχθῦ-ος. The dative plur. is ἰχθῦσι for ἰχθῦσι, σῦσί for σῦσί, contrary to the analogy of γραυσί, βουσί, βασιλεῦσι.

		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ὁ κῑς	ἡ σῦς	ὁ ἰχθῦς
G.	κῑ-ός	σῦ-ός	ἰχθῦ-ος
D.	κῑ-ί	σῦ-ί	ἰχθῦ-ϊ
A.	κῑν	σῦν	ἰχθῦν
V.	κῑ <sup>a</sup>	σῦ	ἰχθῦ
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	κῑ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
G.	κῑ-ῶν	σῦ-ῶν	ἰχθῦ-ων
D.	κῑ-σί(ν)	σῦ-σί(ν)	ἰχθῦ-σι(ν)
A.	κῑ-ας	σῦ-ας	ἰχθῦ-ας ἰχθῦς
V.	κῑ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες ἰχθῦς
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	κῑ-ε	σῦ-ε	ἰχθῦ-ε
G. & D.	κῑ-οῖν	σῦ-οῖν	ἰχθῦ-οῖν

*Obs. 1.* The acc. of Δῖς is Δῖα, not Δῖν. So also ἰχθῦα (Theocr. XXI. 45.) for ἰχθῦν.

*Obs. 2.* In some other words in ῦς the crude root ends in s, but as this is dropped between vowels, and in other respects they follow this analogy, their declension exactly coincides with this paradigm; as, μῦς, *mus*, gen. (μῦ-ός), *mur-is*, μῦ-ί, *mur-i*, μῦν (like σῦν), μῦ (like βού), μῦ-ες, μῦ-ῶν, μῦ-σί, μῦ-ας, μῦ-ε, μῦ-οῖν.

#### IV. Words in ῖς, ῑ, ῡς, ῥ.

§. 101. The substantival root ends in ε, (as appears from the genitive,) the s in the masc. and fem. being the personal sign. In the gen. sing. and plur. the masc. and fem. subst. take the Ionic-Attic ending ως and ων, the accent however being placed on the antepenult. as if the ω was short. The dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted. The radical letter ε is changed in nom., acc., and voc. sing. to ῑ, or ῡ. The lengthened form of the genitive with ε (εως) and the short vowel in nom., acc.,<sup>a</sup> voc. sing. are the chief distinctions between these words and those of the preceding class in ῖς and ῡς.

<sup>a</sup> For the accentuation see Lobeck Paral. 349.

		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.		ἡ πόλις	ὁ πήχυς
G.		πόλε-ως	πήχε-ως
D.		πόλει	πήχει
A.		πόλιν	πήχυν
V.		πόλι	πήχυ
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.		πόλεις	πήχεις
G.		πόλε-ων	πήχε-ων
D.		πόλε-σι(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)
A.		πόλεις	πήχεις
V.		πόλεις	πήχεις
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.		πόλε-ε	πήχε-ε
G. & D.		πολέ-οιν	πηχέ-οιν.

*Obs. 1.* The adj. in *υς*, *εια*, *υ* follow *πήχυς* in the masc. *ἄστυ* in the neuter (see §. 103. IV. *d.*), except that they do not take the Attic gen. *ως*, as *ἡδύς*, *ἡδέος*.

*Obs. 2.* In the tragic and comic Iambics the subst. in *ις* sometimes form their gen. in *εος*, as *πόλεος*, *ὑβρεος*, *ὄφεος*. The Attic gen. *πόλεως* is often pronounced (by Synæresis) as dissyllable.

*Obs. 3.* Instead of the dual form *εε*, we find sometimes *ει* and *η*, as Isocr. Paneg. c. ii. τὸ πόλῃ : Plat. Rep. III. p. 410 E τὸ φύσει and τὸ φύσῃ. In the adjectival compounds of *πήχυς* we find *εος* and *εες* for *εως* and *εις*, see also §. 122. 3. ; *πήχους* and *πηχῶν* are used by later writers.

*Obs. 4.* In the Ionic and Doric dial. the *ι* is not changed to *ε* : *πόλις*, gen. *πόλιος*, dat. *πόλιι*, *πόλιι*, plur. *πόλιες*, *πόλις* : so in the Attic and common dial. in adj. in *ις*, *ι*, whose root does not end in a consonant ; as, *ἰδρις*, *ἰδρι*, gen. *ἰδριος*, dat. *ἰδριι*, (but also *ἰδρεῖ*), and also in certain subst. which are rather poetic ; as, *ὁ γάστρις*, *ὁ γλάνις*, *ἡ δῆρις*, gen. *δήρεως* and *δήριος*—*ἡ ἔγχελυς*, (but plur. *ἐγχέλεις*, *ἐγχέλεων*, Ion. *ἐγχέλυες* &c.), *ἱρις*, *ἱφις*, *ὁ ἡ κάσις*, *ἡ κνήστις*, *ὁ λάτρις*, *ἡ μάγαδις* (dat. *μάγαδι* Xen. Anab. VII. 3. 32), *ἡ μῆνις* (also *μήνιδος* &c.), *ἡ νῆρις*, *ὁ ἡ οἷς* (*οῖς* Ion.), *ἡ ὄκρις*, τὸ πέπερι (gen. *έριος* and *εος*), *ὁ ἡ πόρτις*, *ὁ ἡ πόσις* (gen. *πόσιος*, but dat. *πόσει*), *ὁ ἡ τίγρις*, (gen. in good Attic *τίγριος*, acc. *τίγριν*, Ælian, but in plur. *τίγρεις*, *τίγρεων* ; besides which there is another form of declension in the late Greek in *ιδος*, as *τίγριδος*), *ἡ τρόπις*, (also *τρόπιδος*, &c.), *ἡ τύρσις* (gen. *τύρσιος*, &c., but plur. *τύρσεις*, *τύρσεισι*), *ὁ φθοῖς* (as *οἷς*, contracted in the root).

		<i>Singular.</i>		
N.		ὁ ἡ πόρτις	ἡ ἔγχελυς	ὁ ἡ οἷς
G.		πόρτι-ος	ἐγχέλυ-ος	οἷ-ός
D.		πόρτι-ι πόρτι	ἐγχέλυ-ι	οἷ
A.		πόρτιν	ἐγχελυν	οῖν
V.		πόρτι	ἐγχελυ	οῖς

		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἰῶν
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	ἐγγέλεσι(ν)	οἰσί(ν)
A.	πόρτι-ας πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶας, οἶς
V.	πόρτι-ες πόρτ-ις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	πορτί-ε	ἐγγέλε-ε	οἶε
G. & D.	πορτί-οιω	ἐγγελέ-οιω	οἰοῖω

## V. Neuters.

§. 102. 1. In all the neuters of this declension, the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

2. In most of those whose nominative at present ends in a vowel, the noun letter τ has been dropped, as σῶμα, or changed to σ, as τερας; the τ returns and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root in its restored form. And where the crude root ended in κ, this is also dropped in the nom., as γάλα=γάλακτ, but returns in the genitive.

3. In the words in ρ, the ρ formed part of the root, and τ has been dropped. We see that the ρ originally belonged to the root, as in Sanscrit the neuter *jakrt* for instance answers to the Lat. *jecur*, so that the gen. of ἥπαρ must properly have been ἥπαρτ-ος. So ὕδωρ Gr., *udra* Sanscrit. *water*.

## Paradigms.

## I. Where the radical letter is τ.

§. 103. 1. Where the τ or κτ has been dropped, but returns, and the inflexive endings are attached thereto. In the dat. plur. the τ is dropped necessarily before the σι.

		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	τὸ σῶμα	τὸ γόνυ	τὸ γάλα
G.	σώματ-ος	γόνατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος
D.	σώματ-ι	γόνατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι
A.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α
G.	σωμάτ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων
D.	σώμα-σι(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)
A.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	σώματ-ε	γόνατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε
G. & D.	σωμάτ-οιω	γονάτ-οιω	γαλάκτ-οιω

*Obs. 1.* In the roots *δόρατ*, *γόνατ*, the *a* has been changed in the nominative to *υ*.

2. Where the *τ* has been changed to *s*, and returns before the inflexive endings. Before the *σι* of the dat. plur. it is of course dropped.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ τέρας	τὸ (ῶς) οὖς
G.	τέρατ-ος	ῶτ-ός
D.	τέρατ-ι	ῶτ-ί
A.	τέρας	οὖς
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	τέρατ-α	ῶτα
G.	τεράτ-ων	ῶτ-ων
D.	τέρα-σι(ν)	ῶ-σί(ν)
A.	τέρατ-α	ῶτ-α
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	τέρατ-ε	ῶτ-ε
G. & D.	τεράτ-οιυ	ῶτ-οιυ.

*Obs. 2.* The word *τέρας* in the plural sometimes drops the *τ*, and is contracted, as *τέρα*, *τερῶν*: the neuters *γέρας*, *γῆρας*, *κρέας*, *κέρας* drop the *τ* throughout, and the gen. and dat. sing., the dual, and the plur. (except dat.) are contracted, though the open forms are also used: *κρέας* however has also its regular form with *τ*: and *γῆρας* also in very late Greek.

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	τὸ κέρας		τὸ κρέας
G.	κέρατ-ος and (κέρα-ος)	κέρως	(κρέα-ος) κρέως
D.	κέρατ-ι .. (κέρα-ι)	κέρα	(κρέα-ι) κρέα
A.	κέρας ..		κρέας
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	κέρατ-α (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ	(κρέα-α) κρέα
G.	κεράτ-ων .. (κερα-ων)	κερῶν	(κρεά-ων) κρεῶν
D.	κέρασι(ν)		κρέα-σι(ν)
A.	κέρατ-α .. (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ	(κρέα-α) κρέα
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	κέρατ-ε .. (κέρα-ε)	κέρᾱ	(κρέα-ε) κρέα
G. & D.	κεράτ-οιυ .. (κερά-οιυ)	κερῶν	(κρεά-οιυ) κρεῶν.

*Obs. 3.* The *a* in the cases of *κέρας* is sometimes long, sometimes short: *κέρᾱσι*, *κεράων* in Homer; but *κέρᾱτα*, *κέρᾱτε*, in Anacr. II. Æschyl. ap. Athen. II. p. 476 C; *κέρᾱσι* Eur. Bacch. 919. The contracted *a* of the plur. is in Epic generally short: *γέρᾱ* (but *γέρᾱ* Soph. Electr. 435, Eur. Phoen. 874.), *σκέπᾱ* from τὸ γέρας, τὸ σκέπας; so especially *κρέᾱ*, even in Aristophanes. Homer uses the following shortened forms of *τέρας*, *τέραα*, *-άων*, *-άεσσι*; of *κέρας*. *κέρα* Dat.—Plur. *κέρα*, *κεράων*, *-άεσσι* and *-ασσι*; of *κρέας*, plur. *κρέα*, *κρεάων*, *κρεῶν* and *κρειῶν*, *κρέασιν*. (See §. 111: 1.) So

γεράεσσι Theocr. XVII. 109. In Ionic the *a* is changed into *ε* as κέρεος, (as in βρέτας &c.)

Obs. 4. In G. T. we find κρεᾶ; always κέρατα, κεράτων; τέρατα, τεράτων.

3. Where the noun root ended in *ρτ*, and the *τ* has been dropped: but returns in the inflexion and the *ρ* is dropped; in the dative plur. the *τ* is dropped again.

τὸ ἦπαρ, gen. ἦπατ-ος &c.	plur. ἦπατ-α, ἦπάτ-ων, ἦπα-σι(ν)
τὸ σκῶρ, ... σκατ-ός &c.	σκα-σί(ν)
τὸ ὕδωρ, .. ὕδατ-ος &c.	ὕδα-σι(ν). See §. 113. 18.

II. Where the root had not *τ* for its radical letter, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

*Words in as, gen. aos.*

*a.* In these words the root is the same as the nom. In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped, though it is not between two vowels; and contraction takes place in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. plur. The only words of this class are σέλας, δέπας and κνέφας,

Sing. N.	τὸ σέλας	Pl. (σέλασ-α) σέλα-α σέλᾱ
G.	(σέλας-ος) σέλα-ος	(σελάσ-ων) σελά-ων
D.	(σέλασ-ι) σέλα-ϊ σέλq	(σέλασ-σι) σέλα-σι
A.	σέλας	(σέλασ-α) σέλα-α σέλᾱ
D.N.A.V.	(σέλασ-ε) σέλα-ε	G. & D. (σελάσ-οιυ) σελά-οιυ.

Obs. 1. So κνέφας (poet. and prose), gen. κνέφαος Ep., κνέφους Aristoph., Eccl. 291, κνέφαϊ Ep., κνέφα Xenoph. Cyr. IV. 2. 15. The dat. plur. of δέπας is sometimes δέπασσι in Epic, probably shortened from the Epic δεπά-εσσι for δεπάσ-εσσι.

*Words in os, eos.*

*b.* The ending *os*, (gen. *eos*,) belongs only to neuter subst.: in the nom. the noun letter *ε* of the root, to which *s* has been added (see §. 68. 4.), is changed to the fuller *ο*, as noun root γενε(*s*), nom. γένος, *genus*, gen. (γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος, *gener-is*. (Comp. the Sanscrit *manas*=μένος, *manas-as*=μένε-ος, *manas-i*=μένε-ϊ.) In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped, though not between two vowels. (Comp. the Sanscrit. plur. locat. *manassu*=μένεσ-ι.) The gen. and dat. sing. are contracted; so also the dual and plur. throughout, except the dat. plural.

Obs. 1. In the dual *εε* is contracted into *η*, not *ει*; and *εα* in the plur., when a vowel precedes, is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *η*: so Περικλέᾱ.



<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	τὸ γένος (for γένες)			τὸ κλέος (for κλέες)	
G.	(γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος	γένους		κλέε-ος	κλέους
D.	(γένεσ-ι) γένε-ϊ	γένει		κλέε-ϊ	κλεί
A.	γένος			κλέος	
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	(γένεσ-α) γένε-α	γένη		κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
G.	(γενέσ-ων) γενέ-ων	γενῶν		κλέε-ων	κλεῶν
D.	(γένεσ-σι) γένε-σι(ν)			κλέε-σι(ν)	
A.	(γένεσ-α) γένε-α	γένη		κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	(γένεσ-ε) γένε-ε	γέν-η		κλέε-ε	κλέ-η
G. & D.	(γενεσ-οιν) γενέ-οιν	γενοῖν		κλέε-οιν	κλεοῖν

*Obs. 2.* In the following neuters in *as*, which properly belong to this declension, the *ε* is changed to *α* instead of *ο*.

βρέτας (poet.), gen. βρέτεος, plur. (βρέτεια) βρέτη, βρετέων

κῶας (poet.), plur. in Homer: κῶα, κῶεσι(ν)

οὔδας (poet.), gen. οὔδεος, dat. οὔδεϊ and οὔδει (Hom.)

*c.* Where the root ends in *ρ*, and has not been changed (*αρ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *υρ*), and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. τὸ νέκταρ	N. νέκταρ-α	N. A. V. νέκταρ-ε
G. νέκταρ-ος	G. νεκτάρ-ων	G. & D. νεκτάρ-οιν
D. νέκταρ-ι	D. νέκταρ-σι(ν)	
A. νέκταρ	A. νέκταρ-α	
V. νέκταρ	V. νέκταρ-α	

*d.* Where the substantival root ends in the vowel *ε*, which is changed to *ι* in the nom. acc. voc. sing.: the other inflexions are attached to the unchanged root.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ σίνᾱπι	τὸ ἄστϋ
G.	σινάπε-ος	ἄστε-ος
D.	σινάπε-ι	ἄστε-ι
A.	σίναπι	ἄστν
V.	σίναπι	ἄστν
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
G.	σινapé-ων	ἄστέ-ων
D.	σινάπε-σι(ν)	ἄστε-σι(ν)
A.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
V.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η

N. A. V.	Dual.	
G. & D.	σινάπε-ε	ἄστε-ε
	σιναπέ-οιν	ἄστέ-οιν

Obs. 1. The Attic gen. is very seldom found in the sing. of neuters in *υ* and *ι* (ἄστεος Eur. Orest. 729.); the plural genitive is always paroxyton.

§. 104. Table of all the Nominative Endings with their Genitives.

Those in thin type are only Adjectival endings.

Nom.	Gen.	Examples and Remarks.
1. α	ατος	most verbal subst. in <i>μα</i> , as τὸ πρᾶγμα, στόμα, αἷμα, ὄμμα, σῆμα, κῶμα (§. 103. 1.).
	ακτος	only τὸ γάλα (§. 103. 1.).
2. αις	αιδος	only ὁ ἡ παῖς and its compounds, as ἄπαις (§. 95. 3.).
	αιτος	only ἡ δαίς, and τὸ σταῖς (§. 95. 3.).
3. ᾶν	ᾶνος	παιᾶν (§. 95. d.).
	ᾶν	neuter of adj. in <i>ᾶς</i> ; as, μέλαν from μέλᾶς. (See §. 125.)
	αντος	neuter of part. in <i>ᾶς</i> ; as, τύψαν. (See §. 125.)
	ᾶν	only πᾶν from πᾶς.
4. ᾶρ	αρος	masc. and femin. and dissyllabic neuters with short penultima, as τὸ ἔαρ, gen. ἔαρος, and also τὸ νέκταρ, (with long penult.) gen. αρος (§. 95. d.); ᾶρ only in monosyllables, as ψᾶρ, κᾶρ; τὸ ἄλκᾶρ and εἴθαρ occur only in this form. For the contract. see No. 14.
	αρτος	only ἡ δάμαρ, §. 95. d.
	ατος	the polysyllabic, and those dissyllabic neuters which have a long penultima; as, τὸ δέλεαρ, τὸ ἥπαρ, and with short penult, τὸ φρέαρ and τὸ στῆαρ, gen. ᾶτος. In both of these the <i>αρ</i> is in Attic long. §. 102. 3. and 133. III.
5. ας	ᾶδος	all femin. subst. (§. 95. 3.) and adj. of the common gender, as ὁ ἡδρομάς.
	ατος	§. 103. 2. and Obs. 2. and 3.
	αος	
	ανος	the adj. μέλας and τᾶλας.
	αντος	all masculine subst., as ἱμάς (§. 95. 4. a.) and part., as τύψας, and πᾶς.
	εος	§. 103. V. Obs. 2.
	αδος	ἡ δᾶς, gen. δαδός, formed from δαίς (§. 95. 3.).
6. αυς	αος	only ἡ γραῦς (§. 97.).
	εώς	only ἡ ναῦς.
7. ειρ	ειρος	only ἡ χεῖρ and ὁ φθείρ (§. 95. 4. b.).
8. εις	ενος	only ὁ κτεῖς and εἷς, <i>υπυς</i> (§. 95. 4. a.).
	εντος	the particip. and adj. or adjectival subst. in <i>οῖς</i> and <i>ῆς</i> . The <i>ο</i> and <i>η</i> is contracted with the <i>εις</i> , as ὁ πλακοῖς = πλακοῦς, gen. οὔντος, μελιτοῦς, μελιτοῦντος; and several names of cities in <i>οῦς</i> ; as, Μυοῦς, Ὀποῦς, Ἀμαθοῦς, Ἀνθεμοῦς, Σελινοῦς, gen. οὔντος: τιμήεις = τιμῆς, gen. ῆντος (§. 95. 4. a.).
9. εν	ενος	the neuters of the two adj. ἄρρεν f. ἄρρην, and τέρεν f. τέρην; and εἷν f. εἷς.

Nom.	Gen.	
	εντος	the neut. of adj. and participles in εἰς.
10. ες	εος=ους	the neuter of adj. in ης.
11. εως	εως	as βασιλεύς (§. 97.). (Zeús, see §. 113. 4.).
12. η	ητος	only τὸ κάρη, an Ion. word.
	αικος	only ἡ γυνή.
13. ην	ηνος	monosyllabic subst. (except ἡ φρήν, gen. ενός), as ὁ μήν, ψήν, and the following masc. of more than one syllable; δοθιήν, Ἑλλην, κηφήν, λειχήν, πευθήν, πυρήν, σωλήν, (§. 95. 4. b.).
	ενος	all other words of more than one syllable, and ἡ φρήν, ενός (§. 95. 4. b.).
14. ηρ	ηρος	monosyllabic subst. and their compounds; as, ὁ θήρ, ἡμί-θηρ, and the derivatives in τηρ, as ὁ ἀροτήρ, ὁ πάνθηρ, ὁ σπινθήρ, ὁ ἰβήρ (§. 95. 4. d.).
		<i>Obs.</i> The following neuters in εαρ are contracted to ἦρ: ἔαρ, ἦρ, gen. ἔαρος(=ἦρος), ἔαρ(=ἦρι, in common prose the only forms in use are ἔαρ, ἦρος, ἦρι; in old Attic the forms ἔαρος, ἔαρι and ἦρος, ἦρι, are interchanged); and κέαρ=κῆρ, Ep. κέαρ; also Æsch. Prom. Vinct. 245: στέαρ=σ τηρ, gen. στέατος=στητός, dat., στέατι=στητί, φρέαρ, gen. φρεατός=φρητός, φρέατι=φρητί; (the accent of the two last follows the analogy of the monosyllables), δέλεαρ, gen. δελέατος(=δελητος).
	ατος	the other polysyllabic words.
	ερος	as, ὁ πατήρ, πατρός (§. 95. 4. c.).
15. ης	ητος	all collective or abstract names; as, ἡ βεβαιότης, and the adj. of one termination in -βλής, -δμής, -θνής and -κμής (§. 95. 3.).
	ηθος	only ὁ Πόρνης, a frontier hill in Attica (§. 95. 3.).
	εος=ους	all adjectives of the termination ης, neut ες; the proper names ending in -γενής, -κλής, -κράτης, -μήδης, -πείθης and σθενής, and ὁ σής, gen. σεός, pl. σείες, σέων &c. (later σητός &c.) §. 98. 2.
	εντος	§. 95. <i>Obs.</i> 6.
ης	ηντος	see No. 8.
16. ι	ϊτος	only τὸ μέλι, and its compnds. ῥοδόμελι, ὑδρόμελι (§. 103. 1.).
	εος & εως	the other subst. of this termination; they are only a few words of foreign origin, τὸ πέπερι, σίνᾱπι and σῶαπυ, (vos), κιννάβαρι, Att. τιγγάβαρι, κόμμι, in late writers gen. τοῦ κόμμεως and κόμμιδος, in Hdt. and Hippocr. indeclinable; and probably the Greek word ἄκαρι.
	ινος	τί quid, τὶ aliquid.
17. ιν	ινος	see No. 19, ις, gen. ἰνος.
18. ινς	ινθος	only ἡ ἑλμινς and ἡ πείρινς (§. 94. c.).
19. ις	ϊος	see §. 100.
	ϊος	see §. 101.
	ιδος	most subst. which have not a s before the ending ις; as ἑλπίς, ἔρις, κνημὶς (§. 95. 3.).
	ἰθος	only ὁ ἡ ὄρνις, ἡ μέρμις, ἡ δέλλις, ἡ ἄγλις (§. 95. 3.).
	ἰνος	the following subst., many of which have in late Greek ιν also in the nominative: ἡ ἀκτίς, ἡ γλωχίς, ὁ δελφίς (late

Nom.	Gen.	
is cont.		δελφίν), ἡ ἐρμῖς, ὁ ἡ θῖς, ὁ ἰκτίς, and ἰκτίν, ἡ ἴς, ἡ πηρίς and πηρίν, ἡ ῥηγμῖς, ἡ ῥίς, ὁ σταμίν, ὁ τελμῖς, ἡ ὑσμῖς, Hom. dat. ὑσμῖνι ; and the proper names, Ἐλευσίς, Σαλαμῖς, Τραχίς (§. 95. 4. a.).
	εως	the subst. in ξῖς, ψῖς, most of those in σῖς, and ἡ ἀγρωστis, ἡ ἀμπωtis or ἀνάπωtis, ἡ ἀρδῖς, ἡ βούβρωστis, ἡ γράστis, ἡ δάμαλῖς, ἡ δέρρις, ἡ δύναμις, ἡ ἐπαυλῖς, ὁ ἔχῖς, ἡ ζιγγίβερις, ἡ θλάσπις, ἡ κάππαρις, ἡ κίδαρις and κίταρις, ἡ κίσσηρις, ἡ κόνῖς, ὁ ἡ κόρις, ἡ κύστις, ὁ μάντις and compounds, ἡ μάρις, ὁ ἡ νῆστis, ὁ ὄρχῖς, ἡ ὄφις, ἡ πανήγυρις, ἡ πάρδαλις, ἡ πόλις and compounds, ὁ πρύτανις, ἡ πίστις, ἡ πίστρις and πρίστις, ἡ πύστις, ἡ ράχῖς, ἡ σάγαρις, ἡ σεμίδαλις and ἡ σίλιγνῖς, ἡ σέρις (but also σέριδος), ἡ σπάνῖς, ἡ τύρρις and τύρσις, ἡ ὕβρις, ἡ ὕδραυλις, ἡ ὕνῖς, and ὕννῖς, ἡ φάτις.
20. on	ονος	neut. of adjectives.
	οντος	neut. of participles.
21. op	ορος	τὸ ἄορ, τὸ ἦτορ.
22. os	εος=ους	all substant. of this termination (all neuter), §. 103. IV. b.
	οτος	neuter of part. in ὡς.
23. ous	οος	§. 97.
	οδος	only ὁ πούς and its compounds, as τετράπους (§. 95. 3.).
	οντος	only ὁ ὀδούς and its compounds ; and participles of this ending.
	ουντος	see No. 8.
24. u	ῦος	τὸ δάκρυ, τὸ νᾶπυ.
	εος	only τὸ ἄστυ and τὸ πῶϋ ; (the latter is an old poetic word and is not contracted in the cases,) and the neuter of adj. in υς uncontracted, as εὐρύ.
	ατος	only τὸ δόρυ and τὸ γόνυ, see below ; τὸ μῶλυ and τὸ φῖτυ are indeclinable.
25. un	ῦνος	only ὁ μόσυν (§. 95. d.).
	υντος	neuter participles, (masc. ὕς.)
26. uns	υνθος	only Τίρυνς (§. 95. 3.).
27. up	υρος	only τὸ πῦρ, gen. πυρός, ψίθυρ, μάρτυρ, a late form of μάρτυς, and ὁ Κέρκυρ, ὕρος, ὁ Λίγυρ, ὕρος (§. 95. d.).
28. us	ῦος	most subst. of this ending, as ὁ βότρυς, ὁ στάχυς. Oxytons have the υ both in nom. and acc. generally long, as ἡ ὀφρύς, ἡ ἰσχὺς, ἡ Ἐριννύς ; the monosyllables are perispomena, as ἡ δρῦς (§. 100.).
	υδος	ὁ ἔπηλυς, and the other compound words in ηλυσ (from ἐλθεῖν), ἡ χλαμύς, ἡ κροκύς, ἡ πηλαμύς, ὁ ἡ σύγκλυς.
	ῦδος	ἡ δαγύς (§. 95. 3.).
	υθος	only ἡ κόρυς, ὕθος, and ἡ κόμυς, ὑθος.
	ῦνος	Φόρκυσ and Γόρτυς. The form in un seems to belong to the late writers.
	ῦρος	only ὁ μάρτυς, of which a late form is μάρτυρ.
	εως	only ἡ πῆχυς, ὁ πέλεκυς, ὁ πρέσβυς (§. 101.), and ἔγχελυς (§. 101. Obs. 5.).
	εος	the adj. of this ending.
29. ω	οος=οὗς	ἡ ἡχώ, ἡ εὐεστῶ, ἡ πειθῶ, and many proper names of women, as Γοργῶ, Ἐρατῶ, Κλειῶ, Κλωθῶ (§. 99. 2.).

Nom.	Gen.	
30. <i>ων</i>	<i>ωνος</i>	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ κλών</i> (except <i>ἡ χθών</i> , <i>όνος</i> ) and the masc. oxytons of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἐλαιών</i> , <i>ἱππών</i> , <i>φαρετρεών</i> (except the following, <i>ὁ ἀλεκτρυών</i> , <i>-ονος</i> , <i>ὁ ἡγεμών</i> , <i>ὁ κανών</i> , <i>ὁ κηδεμών</i> , <i>ὁ κλαδών</i> , <i>ὁ Μακεδών</i> , <i>ὁ Παφλαγών</i> , <i>ὁ πλαγγών</i> ), and the following paroxytons, <i>ὁ ἄκρων</i> , <i>ἡ ἄλων</i> , <i>ὁ ἄμβων</i> , <i>ἡ βλήχων</i> or <i>γλήχων</i> , <i>ὁ δόλων</i> , <i>ὁ εἶρων</i> , <i>ὁ κάπων</i> , <i>ὁ κήλων</i> , <i>ὁ κηρίων</i> , <i>ὁ κλύδων</i> , <i>ὁ κόκκων</i> , <i>ὁ κρότων</i> , <i>ὁ κύφων</i> , <i>ὁ</i> (also <i>ἡ</i> ) <i>κώδων</i> , <i>ὁ κώθων</i> , <i>ὁ Λάκων</i> , <i>ἡ μήκων</i> , <i>ὁ μυοπάρων</i> , <i>ὁ πώγων</i> , <i>ὁ ρώθων</i> , <i>ὁ σάπων</i> , <i>ὁ σίφων</i> , <i>ὁ σπάδων</i> , <i>ἡ τρήρων</i> , <i>ὁ τρίβων</i> ; lastly, all nicknames, as <i>μάκρων</i> , <i>μαλακίων</i> and <i>μάλθων</i> , <i>κοτύλων</i> , <i>γάστρων</i> , <i>φύσκειν</i> , <i>σαλάκειν</i> (§. 95. d.).
	<i>ονος</i>	all feminine oxyt., as <i>ἡ χιών</i> , <i>εἰκών</i> , <i>ἀηδών</i> ; all masculine paroxytons, as <i>ὁ ἄξων</i> (except those mentioned in the last paragraph); and the oxyt. masc. exceptions in the last paragraph, as <i>ὁ ἡγεμών</i> ; and all adjectives ending in <i>ων</i> , neut. <i>ον</i> .
	<i>οντος</i>	<i>ὁ γέρων</i> , <i>ὁ δράκων</i> , <i>ὁ λέων</i> , <i>ὁ θεράπων</i> , <i>ὁ Ἀχέρων</i> , <i>ὁ ἄκων</i> , <i>ὁ τέων</i> , <i>ὁ κνώδων</i> and <i>σπάδων</i> ( <i>οντος</i> and <i>ωνος</i> ); participles in <i>ων</i> , and adjectives <i>έκών</i> , <i>ἄκων</i> .
31. <i>ῶν</i>	<i>ῶντος</i>	many contracts, as <i>Ξενοφῶν</i> ( <i>άων</i> ), <i>ῶντος</i> .
32. <i>ωο</i>	<i>ωρος</i>	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ φώρ</i> , and <i>ὁ ἄχώρ</i> , <i>ὁ ἰχώρ</i> , <i>ὁ κέλωρ</i> , <i>ὁ μήστωρ</i> , τὸ <i>πέλωρ</i> (§. 95. d.).
	<i>ορος</i>	the other subst. of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἡγήτωρ</i> (§. 95. b.).
	<i>ατος</i>	<i>σκώρ</i> and <i>ὔδωρ</i> .
33. <i>ως</i>	<i>ως</i>	<i>ὁ δμῶς</i> and <i>ὑποδμῶς</i> , <i>ὁ ἥρως</i> , <i>ὁ θῶς</i> , <i>ὁ πάτρως</i> and <i>μήτρως</i> (§. 99.).
	<i>οος = ους</i>	§. 99.
	<i>ωτος</i>	<i>ὁ φῶς</i> , τὸ <i>φῶς</i> (contracted from <i>φῶος</i> , and in Epic resolved into <i>φῶως</i> , so acc. <i>φῶωσδε</i> , in <i>lucem</i> ), <i>ὁ χρώς</i> , <i>ὁ ἔρως</i> , <i>ὁ γέλως</i> , <i>ὁ ἰδρώς</i> , and the adjectives ending in <i>-βρώς</i> and <i>-χρώς</i> (§. 95. 3.).
	<i>οτος</i>	participles in <i>-ώς</i> .
	<i>φδος</i>	only <i>ἡ φῶς</i> (from <i>φωῖς</i> ), <i>φωδός</i> (§. 95. 3.).
34. <i>ξ</i>	<i>κος</i>	<i>ἡ γλαῦξ</i> , <i>ὁ κόραξ</i> , <i>ὁ ἡ λύγξ</i> , <i>λυγκός</i> (§. 95. 2.).
	<i>γος</i>	<i>ὁ ἡ αἶξ</i> , <i>ἡ φλόξ</i> , <i>ὁ λάρυγξ</i> , <i>ἡ λύγξ</i> .
	<i>χος</i>	<i>ὁ βήξ</i> , <i>ἡ πτύξ</i> .
	<i>κτος</i>	<i>ὁ ἄναξ</i> , and some compounds, as <i>χειρῶναξ</i> , <i>ἡ νύξ</i> , <i>πορ</i> , and the compounds ending in <i>γάλαξ</i> , <i>ὁμογάλαξ</i> (§. 95. 2.).
35. <i>ψ</i>	<i>πος</i>	<i>ὁ γύψ</i> , <i>ἡ ὦψ</i> (§. 95. 2.).
	<i>βος</i>	<i>ἡ φλέψ</i> , <i>ὁ χάλυψ</i> .
	<i>φος</i>	<i>ἡ κατῆλιψ</i> .

## Gender of Nouns of the third Declension.

§. 105. The following rules may be laid down :

I. *Masculine*.—*a*. All subst. in *ᾶν*, *υν*, *ας* (gen. *ανος*, *αντος*), *ευς*, *ηξ*, without exception. *b*. All in *ην*, *ων* (*ωνος*, *οντος*, *ῶντος*), *ηρ*, *ειρ*, *υρ*, *ωρ*, *ης* (*ητος*), *ους* and *ως* (*ως*, *ωτος*, *ωδος*) and *ψ*, with the following exceptions :

a. ην : ὁ ἡ χήν (ηνός), ὁ ἡ ἀδήν (ένος), and ἡ φρήν.

b. ων : ἡ ἄλων, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων, ἡ μήκων, ἡ τρήρων, ὁ ἡ αὐλών, ὁ ἡ κώδων.

c. ηρ : ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ κήρ (κηρός), ἡ ραιστήρ ; and in poetry, ἡ ἀήρ, ἡ αἰθήρ ; (elsewhere, ὁ ἀήρ, ὁ αἰθήρ), and the contract neuters in ηρ from εαρ, as τὸ στήρ.

d. ειρ : ἡ χεῖρ.

e. υρ : τὸ πῦρ.

f. ωρ : the neuters ἔλδωρ, ἔλωρ, πέλωρ, σκώρ, τέκμωρ, ὕδωρ ; ὁ ἰχώρ, ὁ ἀχώρ.

g. ης : all abstracts in ότης, ύτης, as ἡ βεβαιότης (ότητος), and the Epic ἡ ἐσθής (ήτος).

h. ους : τὸ οὖς.

i. ως : τὸ φῶς, ἡ δῶς.

j. ψ : ἡ καλαῦροψ, ἡ κατήλιψ, ἡ λαῖλαψ, ἡ ὄψ, ἡ φλέψ, ἡ χέρνιψ, ἡ (sometimes ὁ) ὤψ.

II. *Feminine*.—a. Substantives in άς (gen. άδος), αυς, ινς, υνς, ὦ and ὠς (όος). The abstracts in ότης, ύτης, without exception. b. Those in εις, ις, and ιν, υς, and ων (ονος), with the following exceptions :

a. εις : ὁ κτεῖς.

b. ιν : and ις : ὁ κῖς, ὁ γλάνις, ὁ λῖς (Ep.) gen. ιως ; ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, ὁ ἰκτίν, ὁ ἡ θῖς, ὁ τελμῖς, gen. ἱνος ; ὁ κόπις, ὁ ὄρχις, ὁ ὄφις, gen. εως, οἱ and αἱ κύρβεις (εων) ; and several names of animals which are common, as ὁ ἡ ὄρνις (ιβος), ἡ ὁ τίγρις (ιος, ιδος), ὁ ἡ ἔχις (εως), ὁ ἡ κόρις (εως).

c. υς : ὁ βότρυς, ὁ θρῆνυς, ὁ ἰχθύς, ὁ μῦς, ὁ νέκυς, ὁ στάχυς, ὁ ἡ ὕς or σῦς, gen. υος ; ὁ πέλεκυς, ὁ πῆχυς, gen. εως.

d. ων : gen. ονος : ὁ ἄκμων, ὁ κανών, ὁ ἀλεκτρυών, ὁ ἡ κίων.

Obs. 1. Those in ξ are masc. or fem. indifferently as usage may have determined, except those in ηξ (ηκος), which are all masc. ; and the properispom. in αξ, as ἡ βῶλαξ, αξ (gen. αγος), αγξ (αγγος), ιξ, ιγξ, υξ, υγξ, which are feminine.

Obs. 2. The only noun which ends in αῖς, (αιδος,) is ὁ ἡ παῖς, gen. παιδός ; and in αῖς, (αιτός,) only ἡ δαῖς, τὸ σταῖς.

III. *Neuter*.—a. All subst. in α, η, ορ, ωρ, ος, ι and υ. b. Those in αρ and ας (gen. ατος, αος), and the contracts in ηρ, except ὁ ψάρ, ὁ λᾱς.

### Quantity of Nouns of the Third Declension<sup>a</sup>.

§. 106. 1. The inflexive terminations α, ι, υ, ας, are short, except the ᾱ of the acc. sing. subst. in εὗς, as τὸν ἱερέᾱ, τὸν βασιλέᾱ, but it is sometimes short.

2. The words in αξ, ιξ, υξ, αψ, ιψ, υψ, ις υς, have the penultima in the cases either long or short, as the radical vowel of their endings is either long or short by nature ; as, ὁ θῶρᾱξ, ᾱκος, ὁ ρίψ, ρῖπος, ἀκτίς, ἱνος, but βῶλᾱξ, ἄκος, κατήλιψ, ἴφος, ἐλπῖς, ἶδος.

3. To distinguish whether the three doubtful vowels α, ι, υ, are long or short, we may remark :

I. a. αξ is long : α. In monosyllabic masc., as ὁ βλάξ, (ᾱκός,) and in those feminines whose gender is ᾱγος, as ἡ ῥάξ, ῥᾱγός (on the contrary, ἡ ὀρᾱξ, -ᾱκός ; so πτᾱκα is femin. in Æsch. Ag. 135). β. In dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by nature, as ὁ θῶρᾱξ, ὀκος, (except ὁ κλῶνξ,

<sup>a</sup> Pass. Taf. 4.

λείμαξ, μείραξ<sup>a</sup>), (but femin. and those with a short penultima are short, ἡ αὐλάξ, ἄκος, ἡ μείραξ, ἄκος, ὁ φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ ἀνθραξ, ἄκος,) and in all words of three or more syllables, as ἱέραξ, ἄκος. γ. In contemptuous words where a vowel precedes the αξ, as ὁ φλύαξ, ἄκος, *prattler*, ὁ νέαξ, ἄκος, *young fellow*. δ. in the following dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by position only, φόρταξ, στόμφαξ, πάσσαξ, κόρδαξ, πόρπαξ, σύρφαξ, λάβραξ, gen. ἄκος, φέναξ.

b. ιξ is long: α. In monosyllables, as ὁ ἱξ, ἡ φρίξ, ὁ ἡ ψίξ, gen. ἱκος; except most of those monosyllables which begin with two consonants, as ἡ θρίξ, τριχός. β. In dissyllables whose penultima is long whether by nature or position, as ἡ βέμβιξ, ἱκος, ὁ τέττιξ, ἱγος, ἡ σπάδιξ, ἱκος, ὁ φοῖνιξ, ἱκος; except ἡ χοῖνιξ, ἱκος, and those whose middle letter is λ, as ὁ ἡλιξ, ἱκος, §. 45. 3.

c. υξ is long only in dissyllables whose penult. is long by nature, though even here it is accented as short; as ὁ κῆρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ κῆυξ, ὕκος, ὁ δοῖδυξ, ὕκος; and two whose penult. is long by position only, as ὁ βόμβυξ, ὕκος, ὁ κόκκυξ, ὕγος.

II. α. αψ is always short, as ὁ Ἄραψ, Ἄραβος.

b. ιψ is long in monosyllables, ὁ ἱψ, κνίψ, θρίψ, ὁ ῥίψ, gen. ῥιπός; except ἡ ΝΙΨ (ἱ), νιφός, ὁ λίψ, λιβός.

c. υψ is long in monosyllables, as ὁ γύψ, ὕπος, ὁ γρύψ, ὕπος.

III. α. υς is long: α. In monosyllables, as ὁ κίς (§. 100.). β. In those whose gen. ends in υος and ιθος, as ἡ ῥίς, ῥινός, ἡ ἀκίς, ἱνος, ὁ ἡ ὄρνις, ἰθος. γ. In many whose gen. ends in ἰδος: ἀψίς, βαλβίς, βατραχίς, κηκίς, κηλίς, κληίς (Ion. for κλείς), κημίς, κρηπίς, κησίς, σφραγίς, σχοινίς, τευθίς, φαρκίς, χειρίς, ψηφίς, gen. ἰδος.

b. υς is long: α. In monosyllables. β. In words of more than one syllable, whose genitive ends in υος; but in both the υ is short in the cases, except the acc. in ὕν, as ἡ ὄρνις, ὁ μῦς, gen. ὕος, ὁ ἰχθύς, ὕος (ἰχθύς) §. 100—γ. In ἡ δαγύς, ὕδος and ἡ κώμυς, ὕθος.

### Accentuation of the Cases of the Third Declension.

§. 107. 1. General rule. The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation admit, on the syllable on which it is in the nomin.: as τὸ πρᾶγμα, πράγματος (but πραγμάτων), ὁ ἡ χελιδών, χελιδόνος.

2. Special rule. 1. The genitives and datives of monosyllables are accented on the last syllables; as, ὁ μήν, μηνός, μηνί, μηνοῖν, μηνῶν, μησί.

3. Exceptions.—α. The following ten subst. are in the gen. pl. and gen. and dat. dual paroxyton: ἡ δάς, ὁ δμῶς, ἡ θῶς, τὸ ΚΡΑΣ (gen. κρατός), τὸ οὔς (gen. ὠτός), ὁ ἡ παῖς, ὁ σής, ὁ Τρώς, ἡ φῶς, (gen. φωδός), τὸ φῶς *light* (gen. φωτός); as, δάδων, δάδοιν, θῶων, κράτων, ὦτων, ὦτοι, παίδων, παῖδοιν, υέων, Τρώων, φῶδων, φῶτων (but, τῶν δμωῶν f. αἱ δμωαί, τῶν Τρωῶν f. Τρωαί, τῶν φωτῶν f. ὁ φῶς, *man*, τῶν θωῶν f. θωή, *loss*.)

b. The following contracted monosyllables are in their cases either properispomena, if the nature of the last syllable permits it, or if not, paroxyton: τὸ ἦρ (Ep. ἔαρ), ὁ Θῶν (Θόων), κῆρ (Ep. κέαρ), ὁ λᾶς (λᾶας), ὁ πρῶν (πρηών); as, ἦρος, ἦρι, Θῶνος, κῆρος, κῆρι, λᾶς, λᾶι, λᾶων, πρῶνος, πρῶνι.

The following contracted monosyllables, on the contrary, follow

the special rule : *στέαρ*=*στήρ*, *στέατος*=*στητός*, *φρέαρ*, *φρέατος*=*φρητός*, *Θράξ*, *Θρήξ*, *Θρήϊκος*=*Θρακός*, and *Θρηκός*, *οἷς* (Ion. *οῖς*), *οἶός*, *οἶί*, *οἶων*, *οἶσί*.

c. The monosyllabic participles and the pronoun *τίς*, *quis* ? retain the accent on the radical syllable in the cases, as, *φύς*, *φύντος*, *ὦν*, *ὄντος*, *ὄντι*, *ὄντων*, *οὔσι*, *ὄντοιν*, *τίς*, *τίνος*, *τίνι*, &c. ; *πᾶς* and *ὁ Πάν*, in gen. and dat. sing. are oxyt., and in the other cases are properispom. where the final syllable is short, and the penult. long by nature, otherwise paroxyton ; as, *πᾶς*, *παντός*, *παντί*, *πάντων*, *πάντοιν*, *πᾶσι*, *ὁ Πᾶν*, *Πανός*, *τοῖς Πᾶσι*.

*Obs.* 1. Of course this rule does not apply to the Epic datives, *παίδεσσι*, &c.

4. Oxytons and perispomena of more than one syllable retain the accent on the same syllable throughout their cases, and are either paroxyton or properispomena, according to the nature of their syllables : as, *ὁ ἡγεμών*, *όνος*, *ἡ ἀκτίς*, *ἰνος*. The cases of paroxytons, proparoxytons, and properispomena follow the general rules for accents ; when the last syllable is short they are proparoxyton, when it is long paroxyton ; as, *τὸ δόρυ*, gen. *δόρατος*, but *δοράτων* : *τὸ σῶμα*, *σώματος*, but *σωμάτων* : *τὸ ὄνομα*, *ονόματος*, but *ονομάτων* : so *λέων*, *λέοντος*, *λέουσι*, *λεόντων*.

5. Exceptions.—The following subst. follow the analogy of the monosyllables :

a. *ἡ γυνή* (*γυναικός*, *γυναικί*, *γυναικοῖν*, *γυναιξί*, *γυναικῶν* : but *γυναῖκα*, *γυναῖκες*, &c.), *ὁ ἡ κύων* (*κυνός*, *κυνί*, *κυνοῖν*, *κυνῶν*, *κυσί* : but *κύνα*, *κύνες*, &c.).

b. The syncopated cases of substantives in *ηρ* (§. 95. 4.) ; *ὁ πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *ἀνὴρ* and *γαστήρ*, which are accented on the ultima, (except in dat. plural in *άσι*.) while in the unsyncopated forms they are paroxyt., except *Δημήτηρ*, which in its syncopated forms is proparoxyton ; as, *Δήμητρος*, *Δήμητρι*, *Δήμητρα*, and *θυγάτηρ*, in the poetic forms *θύγατρες*, *θύγατρας*.

c. Compounds of *εἷς*, *unus*, in gen. and dat. sing. : *οὐδεῖς*, *οὐδενός*, but *οὐδένων*, *οὐδέσι* : *μηδεῖς*, *μηδενός*, &c.

d. The Epic and Ionic gen. and dat. sing., from *γόνυ* and *δόρυ* : *γουνός*, *γουνί*, but *γούνα*, *γούνων* &c. : *δουρός*, *δουρί*, but *δούρα*, *δούρων*, *δούρεσσι*, and the Att. poetic forms *δορός*, *δορί*.

6. The subst. in *ις* and *υς* are in the Attic gen. sing. and pl. proparoxyton, as *πόλις*, *πόλεως*, *πόλεων* ; but those in *ι* and *υ* only in gen. sing., as *ἄστυ*, *ἄστεως* (Eurip. *ἄστεος*), but *ἄστέων*.

7. The acc. of subst. in *ῶ* has not the circumflex but the acute, as *ἡχά* = *ἡχώ* (not as by general rule 49. 2. b. *ἡχῶ*) from *ἡ ἡχώ*.

8. a. The accent of the voc. of syncopated subst. in *ηρ* is as far back as possible ; as, *ὦ πάτερ*, *μητερ*, *θύγατερ*, *Δήμητερ*, *ἄνερ* ; so in the following, *Ἀπόλλων* (*ωνος*), *Πουσειδῶν* (*ῶνος*), *σωτήρ* (*ῆρος*), *Ἀγαμέμνων* (*όνος*), *Ἀμφίων*, (*ίονος*), *δαήρ* (*έρος*) ; as *ὦ Ἀπολλων*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*, *Ἀγάμεμνον*, *Ἀμφιον*, *δαερ*. Also in the uncontracted proper names in *ης* ; as, *ὦ Σώκρατες*, *Δημόσθενες* ; of the contract proper names, only *ὦ Ἡρακλῆς* (§. 97. *Obs.* 3.) f. *Ἡρακλῆς* ; and most compound substantives and adjectives (except those ending in *φρων*, which retain the accent on the penult., as *ὦ Λυκόφρον*, *κρατερόφρον*), as *ὦ αὐτόκρατορ*, *κακόδαιμον*, *εὐδαιμον*, *ἐνόσιχθον*, *αὐταρκες*, *κακόηθες*.

b. The vocative of nouns in *ευς*, *ω*, and *ως*, is perispomenon ; as, *βασιλεῦ*, *Σαπφοί*, *αἰδοί*.



*General Observations.—Dialects in the third Declension.*

§. 108. 1. The usual change of  $\eta$  into  $\bar{a}$  takes place in Doric,

(Except  $\alpha\lambda\theta\eta\rho$ ,  $\theta\eta\rho$ ,  $\theta\eta\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ , and all personal names in  $\tau\eta\rho$ );

as,  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ,  $\mu\bar{\alpha}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , &c., Ἑλλαν, Ἑλλᾶνες, ποιμᾶν for ποιμήν, gen. ἑνός, νεότᾱς, gen. ᾱτος for νεότης, ἥτος; and even the dat. plur. of φρήν, gen. ενός, is in Pindar φρασίν, but with short  $\acute{\alpha}$ .

2. In the Ionic dialect  $\eta$ , as elsewhere, is used for  $a$ ; especially in words in  $\alpha\xi$ : as,  $\theta\acute{o}\rho\eta\xi$ ,  $\omicron\lambda\eta\xi$ ,  $\iota\rho\eta\xi$  for  $\iota\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\xi$ ;  $\psi\acute{\alpha}\rho$  varies in Homer,  $\psi\eta\rho\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\psi\bar{\alpha}\rho\omega\upsilon$ ;  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho$  never takes  $\eta$ .

3. The dat. pl. in Epic. is, *metri gratia*,  $\sigma\iota(\nu)$ ,  $\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu)$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu)$ ; the primary form was  $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$ , which is strengthened into  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu)$ , or shortened to  $\sigma\iota$ , or  $\sigma\sigma\iota$ . These terminations are annexed to the pure root, as  $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (f.  $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\omega\upsilon$ , gen.  $\kappa\upsilon\nu$ -ός),  $\nu\epsilon\kappa\acute{\upsilon}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (f.  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon$ -ος),  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (f.  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\alpha\nu\tau$ -ός),  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (f.  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\xi$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$ -ος),  $\iota\nu$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ : so  $\phi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (Pind.)  $\theta\eta\rho$ -σί, so even in participles as  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}\nu$ - $\tau\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ . In neuters which have a final  $s$  in the substantival root, this is dropped before  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ , in consequence of its position between two vowels: as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (for  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  f.  $\tau\acute{o}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\varsigma$ ),  $\delta\epsilon\pi\acute{\alpha}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (f.  $\tau\acute{o}$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\varsigma$ ), which is shortened to  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\sigma\sigma\iota$ . So also the  $\upsilon$ (f) of roots in  $\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon$  ( $\alpha f$ ,  $\epsilon f$ ,  $\omicron f$ ) is dropped in some words; as,  $\beta\acute{o}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (for  $\beta\acute{o}f$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ ,  $\delta\omicron\upsilon$ - $\iota\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ ),  $\iota\pi\pi\acute{\eta}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  ( $\iota\pi\pi\acute{\eta}f$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ ). The ending  $\sigma\sigma\iota$  is for the most part affixed to roots which end in a vowel, as  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon$ - $\sigma\sigma\iota$  f.  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon$ -ος; but also  $\iota\rho\iota$ - $\sigma\sigma\iota$  f.  $\iota\rho\iota\varsigma$  ( $\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ ), and usually  $\pi\omicron\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}$  f.  $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$  ( $\pi\omicron\delta$ ός). Also  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\sigma\sigma\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\sigma\sigma\iota\upsilon$  Pindar. In the dative ending  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$  the  $\sigma$  is not doubled; for the Homeric  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\sigma\sigma\iota$  and  $\gamma\acute{o}\nu\alpha\sigma\sigma\iota$ , see below, 113, Obs. 1. and 103. 4. a.

This primary form  $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ , as  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$ - $\epsilon\sigma\iota\upsilon$ , (distinguished from  $\sigma\iota$  as  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon$ - $\sigma\iota$ ), is very general in Doric writers, but rare in Homer: the Ionic prose has frequently preserved this form in roots ending in  $\nu$ , as  $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ - $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ .

Obs. This dative in  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  is found in Attic poetry, and even in the senarius Eur. Alc. 756  $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ : Soph. Antig. 1297.

4. The gen. and dat. dual ends (as in II. decl.) in Epic in  $\omicron\upsilon\upsilon$  for  $\omicron\upsilon$ , as  $\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\Sigma\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\omicron\upsilon$ .

5. The gen. plur. in Ionic is generally  $\epsilon\omega\upsilon$ ; so in Hdt.,  $\chi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\lambda\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\chi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\mu\upsilon\rho\iota\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ , even  $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$  II. 181: in Theocritus VIII. 49,  $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$   $\alpha\iota\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$  (for  $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$   $\alpha\iota\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$ ) f.  $\acute{\eta}$   $\alpha\iota\xi$ , after the analogy of I. decl., so  $\chi\alpha\rho\iota\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$   $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu$  (?)<sup>a</sup>.

6. The acc. sing. of words in  $\upsilon\varsigma$  is sometimes  $a$  instead of  $\nu$ ; as  $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$   $\pi\acute{o}\nu\tau\omicron\nu$ ,  $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$  (for  $\acute{\eta}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ ) Theocr. (see §. 122. 3. b.),  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ , Hom. from  $\nu\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\varsigma$  ( $\nu\acute{\alpha}f\varsigma$ ,  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}f$ - $a$ ,  $\nu\alpha\upsilon$ - $\epsilon\tau$ ) for  $\nu\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\nu$ .

7. The Æolic drops the  $s$  of the voc. sing., as  $\acute{\omega}$   $\Sigma\acute{\omega}\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon$ .

*Observations on the Dialects of the several Paradigms.*

§. 109. 1. Subst. in  $\omega\varsigma$  (gen.  $\omicron\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ), in Epic drop the  $\tau$  of the dat. and acc. sing., and then contract the radical and inflexive vowels; so in Homer,  $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}$ , for  $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha$  and  $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\iota$  f.  $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ :  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$  for  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\tau\alpha$  and  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\tau\iota$  f.  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\varsigma$ ; and after the same analogy,  $\iota\chi\acute{\omega}$  for  $\iota\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$  f.  $\iota\chi\acute{\omega}\rho$ . On  $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}$  and  $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\acute{\omega}$  for  $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu\alpha$  f.  $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$ , see §. 95. Obs. 13. Those in  $\omega\upsilon$ , (gen.  $\omicron\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ), sometimes take in poetry the short vowel; as,  $\kappa\rho\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\omega\upsilon$ , gen.  $\acute{\iota}\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , Homer: Ἀκταίων, gen.  $\omicron\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\omicron\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , Eurip. So the old form  $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\omega\upsilon$  (Att.  $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$ ), gen.  $\omicron\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\omicron\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$  (Dor.  $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$  and  $\Pi\omicron\tau\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , Ion.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. and Schæfer. Eur. Hec. 1053. Ahrens Dial. Dor. §. 30.

Ποσειδέων, ωνος) : δ πρῶν, πρῶνος, πρῶνι, in Hesiod (as if from πρηῶν, ὄνος) πρεόνος and πρηῶνος.

2. ις, (-ιδος, -ιθος) : for the regular double form of the acc. sing. in ιν and ιδα see 92. 5. The latter of these is less common in Attic than in the other dialects. The Homeric, Ionic, and Doric dialects have the gen. in ιος—so μήνιος—especially proper names, as Θέμιος Hdt., Κύπριος Theocr., Πάριος Pind., so Ἰσίοις, Θέτιος : and the dat. is sometimes contracted into ι, as Θέτι, Θέτι : so Ἰσὶ (Hdt. II. 59.), μήτι. The dative is sometimes short as if no contraction had taken place, as δαί λυγρῇ Hom., so in the compound adjectives, ἀπολι Hdt. VIII. 61, ἀχάρι (al. ἀχάριτι) I. 41. The substantives in ηῖς (ηίδος) are sometimes contracted in poetry, as παρηῖς, παρηιδος=ῆδος, Νηρηῖς, Νηρηίδες=Νηρηῆδες. For ιδος the Doric uses ιτος, as Ἀρτέμιτος for -ιδος.

3. On the Ionic and Hom. forms of ας, ατος, see §. 103. Obs. 2.

4. The Epic uses both the open and contract forms οἷς=οῦς, and ῆις=ῆς. The Doric uses αἷς=ᾱς (the ι being dropped) for ῆις=ῆς, as ἀργαῖς=ἀργᾱς, gen. ἀργᾶντος ; and in those in οἷς it contracts oe to ω, as τυρῶντα, and the Epic and Ionic to ευ, as λωτεῦντα Hom.

5. Ὁ πατήρ &c. (§. 95. 4. c.) are in Homer either syncopated or not, as the metre may require ; as,

Sing.	N.	πατήρ, &c.	ἀνὴρ
	G.	πατέρ-ος and πατρός	ἀνέρος and ἀνδρός
	D.	πατέρ-ι .. πατρί	ἀνέρι .. ἀνδρί
	A.	πατέρ-α .. (πάτρα not used)	ἀνέρα .. ἄνδρα
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
Plur.	N.	θυγατέρες .. θύγατερες	ἄνδρες .. ἄνδρες
	G.	θυγατέρων .. θυγατρῶν	ἄνδρῶν ..
	D.	θυγατέρεσσι ..	ἄνδράσι .. ἄνδρεσσιν
	A.	θυγατέρας .. θύγατρας	ἄνερας .. ἄνδρας
Dual.			ἀνέρε .. ἄνδρε.

§. 110. 1. αὖς, εὖς, οὖς. Γραῦς has in Homer the nom. γρηῦς, dat. γρηῖ, and voc. γρηῦ and γρηῦ. In the Ionic dialect also the ᾱ is changed to η, as gen. γρηός, pl. γρηῖς ; so in ναῦς. Βοῦς is not contracted in the Epic dialect : on the Ep. dat. βόεσσι see §. 107. 3. : in the Doric the nom. is βῶς, acc. βῶν ; which acc. is found in Il. η, 238, in the sense of " ox-hide."

2. In collective names in εὖς, the Epic used η for the ε in all the cases where the υ(F) has been dropped, as a compensation for this letter : as βασιλεύς, voc. εὔ, dat. pl. εὔσι, but ἦος, ἦϊ, ἦᾱ, ἦες, ἦων, ἦᾱς ; and in this form the long α in εᾱ, εᾱς becomes short. The Ionic used the open forms in the dat. and acc. sing., nom. and acc. plural, though we find βασιλῇ Hdt. VII. 220, but in an oracle. In Pindar both the open forms and the Epic with η are used. Of course in the dramatic chorus the Ionic and even Epic forms occasionally occur as Eur. Phoen. 829. The form η for εᾱ of the acc. sing. is by some editors admitted into the Trimeter<sup>a</sup>, though by others<sup>b</sup> it is written εᾱ and pronounced as one syllable ; in Soph. Aj. 189, we find βασιλῆς for -εις. From ἈΡΙΣΤΕΥΣ we find, Il. α, 277, the dat. pl. ἀριστήεσσι for ἀριστεῦσι, so also ἱππῆεσσι, τοκέεσσιν. The vowel of some proper names is either η or ε to suit the metre : such as Ὀδυσσῆος (or Ὀδυσῆος) and Ὀδυσσεός, also Ὀδυσσεῦς, Ὀδυσῆϊ and Ὀδυσεῖ, Ὀδυσσῆα and Ὀδυσσεᾶ, also Ὀδυσῆ (sometimes wrongly written Ὀδυσῆ) ; of the others, Ἀτρεΰς and Τυδεΰς have always ε, as Τυδέος, εἶ, εᾱ and η (see §. 97. Obs. 2). In the Ionic dial. of Hdt. collective nouns are always written with the η, though

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck Aj. 108 and 186.

<sup>b</sup> Monk Alc. 25.

the readings are not undoubted. Proper names are always found in Hdt. in the open forms, with ε, as Περσέος, Δωριέες, Φωκέων, Αιολέας. In Theocr. XV. 93. we find Δωριέεσσι for Δωριεῦσι, and in Hdt. VIII. 5, Εὐβόεσσι.

3. ης, neut. ες (gen. εος). (§. 97.) In Epic and Doric writers the open forms εα almost always. Pindar frequently however contracts the εα acc. sing. into η, and even in Homer we find ἀκραῇ Od. β. 421 : εες, εῖ are found as well as εις, ει : εις sometimes in proper names becomes εος in Doric. so Πραξιπέλεος Theocr. V. 105. The gen. pl. is in Homer pronounced as one syllable, unless the vowel precedes the εων, when a contraction always takes place : as ζαχρηῶν for ζαχρηέων. The acc. sing. εα and acc. pl. έας εα are also open, but may be pronounced as one syllable. In Ionic the open forms are used even when a vowel precedes, Hdt. I. 8. ὑγία. V. 44 περιδέεας, but in acc. sing. we find ᾱ sometimes Hdt. II. 108. 3. ἐνδεᾶ.

4. In proper names in κλέης the Epic contracts εε into η, as Ἡρακλέης, κλῆος, ἡῖ, ἡα (and εα in Hesiod), voc. Ἡράκλεις (see also §. 98. Obs. 3.) : but in the adj. in έης the contraction varies between ει and η, as ἀκλέης, ἀκληεῖς, ἀγακλῆος, but εὐκλείας (acc. pl.) from εὐκλέης, so εὐρρεής, gen. εὐρρεῖος. The Ionic and Doric drop one ε in these words, as Περικλέος, -εῖ for εέος εεῖ, and sometimes other poets, *metri gratia*.

Obs. A poetic form of these proper names ends in κλος, which is used *metri gratia* : Ἰφικλῆς and Ἰφικλος : Πάτροκλος is the nom. in Homer : but acc. Πάτροκλον and -κλῆα, voc. Πάτροκλε and -κλεις.

5. α. ως (gen. ωος) : In Epic and Ionic the open form is regularly used. The contract forms found in Homer are, ἦρω and ἦρωι, acc. ἦρω (not ἦρω'), Μίνω, acc. from Μίνως.

δ. ὤς, and ὠ (gen. ὀος) : These words in Epic, Ionic, and also Attic, have the contract form, except χρώς and its compounds, as χροός, χροῖ, χρόα. In Il. κ. 238 some editors read αἰδοῖ, so Πυθοῖ Pind. Isthm. VI. 51. The Ionic acc. is frequently οὖν for ω, as Ἴώ, Ἴουν, ἦός, ἦοῦν. The Doric and Æol. gen. is οῖς and ὠς : so Moschus, τᾶς Ἀοῖς, τᾶς Ἀχῶς.

§. 111. 1. α. ας (gen. αος) : Homer uses either the open or contract form of most cases, as the verse requires ; as, γήραῖ and γήρα, δέπα, σέλα. The nom. and acc. pl. however are always contracted. And in Hdt. we find γήραος, γήραῖ—κρέως, κρέα, κρεῶν—κέρεος, κέρει, κερέων, κέρεια, γέρεια, τέρεος and τέρατος, τέρεια, τέρατα.

β. ος (gen. εος) : Gen. plural is always open, εων : (Eur. Elect. 615 τειχεῶν :) gen. sing. is εως Ep. and Doric, in the words Ἐρέβους, θάμβους, θάρσευς, θέρευς, σάκευς Hes. Sc. 334 : γένους Od. ο. 333 : χεῖλους Theocr. VII. 20 : ὄρευς Ibid. 46 : in all others it is open ; the nom. and acc. plur. are generally open, but often pronounced with synæresis, as νεῖκεᾶ, βέλεᾶ, τεύχεᾶ, and τεύχη, so τεμένη. The other cases are either open or contract in Epic, with which the Ionic agrees. The Epic lengthens the ε of σπέος, κλέος, δέος, χρέος, sometimes into ει, sometimes into η, as gen. σπείους, dat. σπῆῖ, acc. σπέος and σπείος, pl. gen. σπείων, dat. σπέεσσι and σπήεσσι ; gen. δείους ; χρέος and χρεῖος ; κλέᾶ and κλεία.

2. ις (gen. ἰος), υς (gen. ὕος) : Dat. sing. of ὕς, ὕι is in Epic sometimes pronounced with synæresis as if contracted, as διζυῖ, ὀρχηστυῖ, πληθυῖ, ἰξυῖ, νέκυι ; acc. pl. is sometimes, *metri gratia*, open, but oftener contracted, as ἰχθῦς for ἰχθύας, ὀφρῦς, γένῦς, δρῦς ; νέκυσ is always open. The nom. plur. is never contracted, but is sometimes pronounced with synæresis. Dat. pl. in Hom. is υσσι and υεσσι (dissyll.), as ἰχθύσσιν and ἰχθύεσσιν, as well as υσιν.

3. ις and ῖ (gen. ἰος, Att. εως) ; ὕς and ὕ (gen. ὕος, Att. εως) : α. The words in ις (Att. gen. εως), retain in the Epic and Ionic dialect the ι of the

nom. throughout the cases, and in Ionic the dat. sing. is always, the acc. pl. generally, contracted ( $\mu = \bar{i}$ ,  $\text{ιας} = \bar{i}\varsigma$ ), as πόλις, ιος, ἰ, ιν, ιες, ίων, ισι, ιας and ἰς: so κόνι in Hom. who also uses εἷ in dat. sing. as well as εἰ: as πόσει and πόσει f. πόσις, νεμέσσει f. νέμεσις, μάντεϊ, πτόλει and πόλει f. πόλις; some words in the Ionic retain the ε of the root in other cases also, as ἐπάλξεις instead of ιας, ἐπάλξεσιν, especially πόλις (which also changes the ε into η *metri gratia*), and οἷς, οῖς. So Eur. Hel. 223 πόλει in Chorus. Of these words the following forms are found in Homer:

G.	πόλιος,	πτόλιος,	πόλεος,	πόληος	ῥίος,	οἷος
D.		πτόλει,	πόλει,	πόληϊ		
A.	πόλιν,	πτόλιν		(πόληα in Hes.)	ῥιν	
N.	πόλιες,			πόληες		
G.	πολίων				οἷων,	οἷων
D.	πολίεσσι				οἷεσσιν,	οἷεσσιν, ῥεσσιν
A.	πόλιας (sometimes dissyllabic)	πόλεις,	πόληας	ῥις.		

*Obs.* The form πολίεσι is found in Pind. Pyth. VII. 9, and in a Spartan treaty, Thucyd. V. 77.

In the neuters in ι (Att. gen. εος), the Ionic uses the form with ε as well as that with ι.

b. ὤς (Att. gen. εως) The Ionic gen. is εος, as πήχεος, except ἔγχελυς, gen. -υος; in Homer the dat. sing. is open or contract, as εὐρέϊ, ἄστεϊ, πήχει, πλατεί. The nom. pl. may be either open or contract; the acc. pl. is εας, which *metri gratia* is pronounced as one syllable, as πελέκεας: πολέας (generally trisyll.) is now restored for the former reading πολεῖς, from πολύς.

### Anomalous Nouns.

§. 112. Such substantives as vary from the above given rules and analogies are called Anomalous. They divide themselves into four classes:

1. Where the nominative has assumed a form which cannot, according to the foregoing analogies, be deduced from the radical form as it is seen in the gen., as γυνή, γυναικ-ός.—These occur mostly in the III. Decl.

2. Where there are two sing. nominative forms, or one sing. and another plural, whence proceed one or more cases with different inflexions (*Abundantia*).

3. Where one nominative form has in all or some of its cases two different inflexions, both of which however may proceed regularly from that nominative: such as many subst. in ις, which have two inflexions: one as from a root ending in a T consonant, the other as from a root ending in a vowel, ὁ ἡ ὄρνις, gen. ἰθος, pl. ὄρνιθες and ὄρνεις (*Heteroclites*).

4. Where there is one nominative form and two different inflexions in one or more cases, one of which is formed regularly from the existing nom., whilst for the other a new nominative must be supposed, as θεράπων, οντος, acc. θεράποντα and θέραπα, as if from θέραψ. This double formation is called *Metaplasma*, and the substantives *Metaplasta*.

*Obs.* These anomalies probably arose from bye forms of words with the same meaning but a different inflexion. These forms either were appropriated to different dialects, as ἔως (ω Att.), ἡώς (οῦς Ion.), and thus both preserved; or were retained by the poets for the sake of metre, harmony, or variety. Many words have one form in general use, while the bye forms exist only in some particular cases; so that sometimes two forms supply the cases deficient in each other.

*Anomalous Substantives, of which all the forms in use belong to the third Declension, and are mostly referable to a double root.*

§. 113. For those anomalous nouns which have been already treated of under the paradigms, see *Index*.

1. Γόνυ (τό), and Δόρυ (τό), see §. 103. 1. In Homer we find the following forms ;

S. G.	γούνατος and γουνός	δούρατος and δουρός
D.		δούρατι .. δουρί
Dual.		δοῦρε
P. N.	γούνατα and γούνα	δούρατα .. δοῦρα
G.	γούνων	δούρων
D.	γούνασι (γούνασσι) and γούνεσσι	δούρασι .. δούρεσσι.

*Obs.* 1. The form γούνασσι, Il. ι, 484, and ρ, 451, is doubtful. The other reading, γούνεσσι, is certainly preferable.

*Obs.* 2. The Ionic declension is γόνυ, γούνατος, &c. In Attic poetry we find gen. δουρός, dat. δουρί; and the phrase δουρί ελεῖν, even in Attic prose. So also dat. δόρει<sup>a</sup> (though the reading is doubted), Soph. Œd. Col. 626. 1316, Arist. Pax 357, Vesp. 1081, and the plur. δόρη, Eur. Rhes. 274.

*Obs.* 3. The forms δουρός, δουρί, must be derived from a root δορ, so also γουνός &c. from γον, of which the longer roots were ΓΟΝΑΤ, ΔΟΠΑΤ; the Epic forms γουνός, δουρός, &c. have the Ionic ου for ο, (so οὔνομα, κοῦρος for ὄνομα, κόρος); the accent denotes a monosyllabic nominative.

2. Γυνή (ή), gen. γυναικ-ός, dat. γυναικ-ί, acc, γυνάικ-α, voc. γύναι. Plur. γυνάϊκες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί(ν), γυνάϊκας.

*Obs.* 4. This declension may arise from metaplasma, as the nom. γυνή seems to belong to the I. decl. In confirmation of this we find in the grammarians regular forms of the first decl., as γυνήν and γυνάς from Pherecrates (in Etym. M. p. 241, 26. and in Antiatt. p. 86.), pl. γυναί from Philippiades Adoniasus. (Antiatt. Ibid.) The voc. γύναι is formed like ἄνα and γάλα for ἄνακτ, γάλακτ, as neither κ nor τ can end a word.

3. Δόρυ, see γόνυ.

4. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, from the Bæotic nom. Δεύς, Lat. *Deus*, dat. Διί (in Pindar Δί), acc. Δία, voc. Ζεῦ. Poetic and late prose forms are Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζήνα.

*Obs.* 5. There are also rarely used forms, as nom. Ζᾶν, Ζάς, Δίς, Βδεύς, Δᾶν, gen. Ζανός, Δανός, acc. Ζᾶνα, Ζῆν, Ζεῦν.

*Obs.* 6. Ζεύς seems to come under that class of words which, beginning with two consonants, have dropped one of them. Thus in ΖΕΥΣ=ΣΔΕΥΣ, the Σ being dropped, we get the Bæotic form Δεύς, whence Διός, and the Δ being dropped the Doric ΣΙΟΣ. Ζεύς or Δεύς is nothing more than a form of Δίς, properly Δίϝς (Lat. *divus*), the digamma being changed into υ, and so we find Böckh Inscript. I. 47, Διϝί.

5. Θέμις, Æsch. Prom. V. 18, Θέμιδος; Eum. 2. Θέμιν.

*Obs.* 7. Old and Epic language: θέμις, *right*; Θέμις, *Themis*; gen. θέμιστος and Θέμιστος, Doric θέμιτος and Θέμιτος: dat. Θέμιστι Il. ο, 87: nom. pl. θέμιστες Hom. Od. π, 403: acc. pl. θέμιστας Il. ι, 156: so also Plat. Rep. II. p. 380 A, of the Homeric goddess. In the common language, this word is only used in the phrase θέμις ἐστί, *fas est*; where it seems to be indeclinable, as if it were θέμιτόν ἐστι, e. g. φασὶ θέμις εἶναι Plat. (not Θέμιν) and in the Attic poets τὸ μὴ θέμις.

<sup>a</sup> Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad voc. δόρυ.

6. *Θεράπων*, Eur. and Epigram., acc. *θέραπα*, plur. nom. *θέραπες*, as if from *θέραψ*, which is found in late prose.

7. *Κάρᾱ* (τὸ), poetic gen. *κρατ-ός*, dat. *κρατί* and *κάρᾱ*, acc. τὸ *κάρᾱ*, τὸ *κράτα* (Sophocl.), τὸν *κράτα*, plur. acc. τοὺς *κράτας* Eur. Phoen. 1199.

Homeric forms :

S. N.	<i>κάρη</i>	G.	<i>κάρητος</i>	<i>καρήατος</i>	<i>κρατός</i>	<i>κράατος</i>
		D.	<i>κάρητι</i>	<i>καρήατι</i>	<i>κρατί</i>	<i>κράατι</i>
		A.	<i>κάρη</i> ( <i>κράτα</i> Od. θ, 92.)			
Pl. N.	<i>κάρᾱ</i> ( <i>κάρᾱα</i> Hymn. Cer. 12.)		<i>καρήατα</i> , <i>κάρηνα</i>			
	G.	<i>κράτων</i>	<i>καρήνων</i>			
	D.	<i>κрасί</i>				
	A.	<i>κράατα</i>	<i>κάρηνα</i>			

The nom. *κάρηας* is found in Antimachus. An Ionic dat. is *κάρη*.

8. *Κλείς* (ῆ), gen. *κλειδ-ός*, dat. *κλειδ-ί*, acc. *κλείδ-α* and (commonly) *κλείν*. Pl. nom. and acc., *κλείς*, *κλείδες*, *κλείδας* (§. 111. 3.).

Obs. 8. Ionic, *κληίς*, *ίδος*, *ίδι*, *ίδα*; old Attic, *κλής*, *κλήδος*, *κλήδι*, *κλήδα*.

9. *Κύων* (ὁ ῆ), gen. *κυν-ός*, dat. *κυνί*, acc. *κύνα*, voc. *κύον*. Pl. *κύνες*, *κυνῶν*, *κυσί*, *κύνας*.

10. *Λίπα* (τὸ), Epic, always in the combinations *ἀλείψασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ*, *χρίσαι* and *χρίσασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ*; and in Ion. prose of Hippocr. : *τῷ ῥοδίνῳ ἀλειφέσθω λίπα, ἐλαίῳ χρίων λίπα τὰς χεῖρας*, and also in Attic prose : *ἀλειφέσθαι, χρίεσθαι λίπα*. From these examples some think that *λίπα* is the dat. from τὸ *λίπα*, gen. *ας*, dat. *αῖ*, *α*, the *α* being by the every day pronunciation shortened to *λίπᾱ*, and *ἐλαιον* is then the adj. of *ἐλάα*; so that *λίπ' ἐλαίῳ* is with *olive oil*; but the quantity and the elision render this very doubtful.

11. *Μάρτυς* (ὁ), gen. *μάρτυρος*, as if from *μάρτυρ*, dat. *μάρτυρι*, acc. *μάρτυρα*, sometimes *μάρτυν*. Dat. pl. *μάρτυσι*.

Obs. 9. The nom. *μάρτυρ* is Æolic, but used in late Greek, especially in the Christian writers, in the sense of "martyr."

12. *Μεῖς* (ὁ), gen. *μηνός* : Ion. form of *μήν*, -ός, but found also in Plato, Tim. p. 39.

13. *Ναῦς* (ῆ, *navis*), gen. *νεώς*, dat. *νηί*, acc. *ναῦν*. Dual gen. and dat. *νεοῖν*. Nom. and acc. dual do not occur. Pl. *νήες*, *νεῶν*, *ναυσί(ν)*, *ναῦς*. Cf. *γραῦς*, §. 97. The gen. *νεώς* is an Ionism which obtained in Attic.

Epic and Doric declension of *ναῦς*.

S. N.	Epic and Ion.	<i>νηῦς</i> , <i>νηύς</i>	Dor.	<i>ναῦς</i>
G.		<i>νηός</i> , <i>νεός</i>		<i>ναός</i>
D.		<i>νηί</i>		<i>ναί</i>
A.		<i>νήα</i> , <i>νέα</i>		<i>ναῦν</i> and <i>νᾱν</i>
D. N. A. V.				
G. and D.		<i>νεοῖν</i>		<i>ναοῖν</i>
P. N.		<i>νήες</i> , <i>νέες</i>		<i>νᾶες</i>
G. (Epic <i>ναῦφι</i> )		<i>νηῶν</i> , <i>νεῶν</i>		<i>ναῶν</i>
D. (Epic <i>ναῦφι</i> )		<i>νηυσί</i> , <i>νήεσσι</i> , <i>νέεσσι</i>		<i>ναυσί</i> , <i>ναέσσι</i> Pind.
A.		<i>νήας</i> , <i>νέας</i>		<i>νᾶας</i>

Obs. 10. The Doric gen. *ναός*, and the Ionic *νηός*, is also used by the tragedians : *νήας* acc. pl. by Eurip. in a chorus, Iph. A. 254 : the nom. pl. *ναῦς* only by late writers<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. 170.



14. Ὀρνις (ὁ ἡ), gen. ὀρνιθ-ος &c. In the plur. there is a form declined like πόλις, except in the dative.

Obs. 11. Dor. ὀρνις, gen. ὀρνιχ-ος &c., acc. ὀρνιχα and ὀρνιν.

15. Οὖς (τὸ), gen. ὠτ-ός &c. Pl. ὄτα, ὄτων (§. 106. 3.), ὠσί(ν) (§. 103. II.).

Obs. 12. The Epic uses the open form (οὐας), οὐατος, οὐατα, οὐασι(ν) and ὠσί(ν). The Doric uses ὠς, ὠτός &c.

16. Πνύξ (ἡ), gen. πυκν-ός, dat. πυκνί, acc. πύκνα.

Obs. 13. The nom. has undergone an euphonic metathesis, as may be seen from πυκνός, *frequens*, which belongs to the same root; it must originally have been πύκνς. A later declension was πνυκός &c.

17. Σῆς (ὁ), gen. σε-ός, plur. σέες, gen. (Aristoph. Lysistr. 730.) σέων §. 106. 3, &c.; in later writers σῆς, σητός &c.

18. Σκώρ and Ὑδωρ, §. 103. 3. There is no analogy for the change of the radical α into ω: in Hes. Opp. et Di. 61. the dat. is ὕδει.

19. Φθόις, φθοῖς (ὁ), gen. Φθοι-ός and (from φθόις) φθοῖθ-ος, plur. φθόεις and φθοῖδες, acc. φθοῖς Arist. Plut. 677.

20. Χοῦς (ὁ), χοός, χοῖ, χοῦν, χόες, χουσί, χόας like βούς (§. 97.), and also gen χοῶς, acc. χοᾶ, acc. plur. χοᾶς (as if from χοεύς). The latter forms are preferred by the Attics: χοῦς, in the sense of "*thrown up earth*," is declined only like βούς. The form χοεύς is Ionic, dat. χοεῖ.

21. Χρῶς (ὁ), χρωτός, χρωτί, χρῶτα. Ion. and old poetic forms: χροός, χροῖ, χρόα like αἰδώς. So also adjectives compounded with this substantive: ταμεισίχροα, λευκόχροα; but also the forms in ωτος &c.: μελανοχρῶτα, μελαγχρῶτες. The dat. χρῶ is found in certain phrases, as ξυρεῖ ἐν χρῶ. See §. 99. Obs.

22. Γοργῶ (ἡ), gen. οὔς in the old writers, and also Γοργών, gen. ονος, ωνος.

23. Βλήχων, gen. -ωνος, and acc. βληχῶ.

24. Αἰθιόψ: acc. plur. Αἰθιοπῆας and Αἰθίπας.

25. Γέλως. See §. 109. 1.

26. Εἰκων, -κονος—εἰκοῦς Eur. Hel. 77, εἰκῶ acc.

27. Θηρητήρ: acc. pl. θηρήτορας from -ωρ Il. 4, 544.

### Defectives.

§. 114. Some subst. want one or more cases, whence they are called defective in their cases; those cases which do occur are mostly found only in certain formulas or phrases.

1. Δέμας: nom. and acc.

2. Μάλης, gen.: only in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης *under the arm*. Later writers said ὑπὸ μάλην. The other cases are supplied from μασχάλη.

3. Μέλε: only voc. in a pathetic address, *O dear*, root ΜΕΛΟΣ, compare *melior*<sup>a</sup>.

4. ὄναρ and ὕπαρ, nom. and acc. Both subst. are used adverbially: ὄναρ, *in a dream*, ὕπαρ, *waking*. From ὄναρ the following forms are derived: a. τοῦ ὀνείρατος, -τι, τὰ ὀνείρατα plur., without nom. sing., which is supplied by, b. τὸ ὄνειρον and, c. ὁ ὄνειρος. These four forms are in Homer used indifferently.

5. Ὅσσε (τῶ), nom. and acc. dual; gen. and dat. like the II. decl. with plur. ending, ὄσσων, ὄσσοις.

6. Ὀφελος and ἡδος, nom. only in certain formulas, as τί ἂν ἡμῖν ὄφελος εἴη; ἡδος is Epic<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Pott Indo-German. Sprach. i. 265.

<sup>b</sup> See Liddell and Scott, ad voc.

7. **Χρέως** : an Ionic-Attic form of the Epic *χρείως* and *χρεῖος*, is used for the nom. gen. and acc. The defective cases are supplied from τὸ χρεῖος, gen. *χρέους*, plur. τὰ χρέα.

*Obs. 1.* The following Epic forms are to be referred here: *λῖς* (λίς), *δ*, acc. *λῖν*—gen. *στιχός*, nom. plur. *στίχες* (from ἡ ΣΤΙΧ)—τῷ λιτί, λίτα—ἦρα φέρειν or ἐπιφέρειν: ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν τινί, *alicui gratum facere*—ἡλέ—φρένας ἡλέ or ἡλεέ. And also several adverbial forms: ἐπικλῆν, ἐπιπολῆς, ἐξαίφνης, &c.

*Obs. 2.* The nouns defective in number are those which, from the notion which they express or from usage, have only one number, as *δ αἰθήρ*, οἱ Ἑτήσiai, αἱ Ἀθῆναι.

*Obs. 3.* Names of Greek festivals are always neuter plural, as τὰ Ὀλύμπια &c.

### Abundantia.

#### Anomalous Substantives of which one or more forms belong to the I. and II. Declension.

§. 115. Substantives which have two forms of the nominat. in the sing., or one in the sing. and another in the plural:

1. Where the two nominatives are different forms of the II. declension and, *a.* of the same gender.

*δ λεώς* and *λαός*, *δ νεώς* and *ναός*, *δ λαγώς* and *λαγός*, *δ ταώς*, plur. also ταῖοι, *δ ὀρφώς* and *ὀρφος*, *δ κάλως*, plur. also κάλοι, ἡ ἄλως, plur. also αἱ ἄλοι.

*Obs. 1.* The Attic form in *ως* is used also by the Ionic, and the Ionic form in *ος* by the Attic.

*b.* Of different gender (*Heterogenea*), in the II. declension:

*δ νῦτος* and τὸ νῦτον (the former form is not approved by the Atticists): *δ ζυγός* and τὸ ζυγόν—*δ ἐρετμός* and τὸ ἐρετμόν (both poetic), and some names of plants, as *θύμος*, *ὀρίγανος* and *ον*. In the plural the neuter form is most used, and οἱ ζυγοί does not occur. Cf. §. 85. 1. *Obs. 2.*

2. In different declensions, and usually of different genders:

*a.* I. and II. decl.:

αἱ πλευραί and (sometimes) τὰ πλευρά,

ὁ φθόγγος and ἡ φθογγή,

ὁ χώρος and ἡ χώρα.

*b.* I. and III. decl.:

ἡ ἀρπαγή and ἡ ἀρπαξ Hes. Op. 350.

αὐλή and αὐλῖς Eur. Cyc. 363.

ἡ πτύξ, πτυχός and ἡ πτυχή, ἡς,

ἡ δίψα and τὸ δίψος,

ἡ νάπη (the older form) and τὸ νάπος, &c.

*Obs. 2.* *δ πρέσβυς* (an old man) only acc. *πρέσβυν*, voc. *πρέσβυ*; (all three forms almost wholly poetic, but *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτατος*, very generally used).—οἱ *πρέσβεις* in old poetry in the sense of *elders*, *princes*, Hes. Scut. Herc. 245 *πρεσβῆες*. The common expression for *old man* was *δ πρεσβύτες*, *ου*. In the sense of *ambassador* the common word was in the sing. *δ πρεσβευτής*, *οὔ*, in the plur. οἱ *πρέσβεις*, dat. *πρέσβειω*: *πρέσβυς* occasionally in poetry.

*Obs. 3.* ἡ βλάβη, ἡ γνώμη, τὸ πάθος, are in Ionic and poetry τὸ βλάβος, τὸ γνώμα, ἡ πάθη.



c. II. and III. decl. :

τὸ δάκρυον and τὸ δάκρυ : the latter form was the older and remained in poetry, and the dat. plur. δάκρυσιν is found in the old Attic prose.

ἀστήρ and ἄστρο Il. θ. 555.

Obs. 4. The following dialectic forms are to be referred here : μάρτυς, υρος, Ep. μάρτυρος, ου, — φύλαξ, ακος, Ion. φύλακος, ου, — φρίκη, ης, commonly, but φρίξ, ιός more Epic : ἀλάστωρ, ορος, but Soph. Ant. 974 ἀλαστούροισιν. In the Æol. Dial. αἶγος, ἀρπαγος, ἀνακος, ἰέρακος, γλαῦκος, αὔλακος, ἄγωνος, κήρυκος, γέροντος (dat. plur. γερόντοις), παθημάτων (for παθήμασι, comp. *poematibus* for *poematibus*), for αἶξ, ἀρπαξ &c.

### Heteroclites.

§. 116. Where with one nominative there are two sorts of inflexion— which may both be regularly formed, according to different analogies, either of the same (III.) or different declensions in one or more cases. For the heterocl. both forms of which belong to III. decl. see §. 113.

1. I. and III. decl. :

a. In all the cases ; nom. ης (gen. ου and ητος), ὁ μύκης, gen. μύκου and μύκητος, and some proper names, as Δάρης, Κόμης, Μύνης, Πύλης and Χάρης. Θαλῆς has in old Attic Greek the Ionic gen. Θάλεω as well as Θαλήτος, dat. Θάλητι and Θαλῆ acc. Θάλητα and Θαλῆν.

b. Compound proper names in -κράτης, -σθένης and -φάνης, and the noun ἄρης, have the acc. sing. of the I. decl. : as, Σωκράτης, Σωκράτους, Σωκράτει, acc. Σωκράτη (Aristoph. and Plat.) and Σωκράτην (Xenoph.) : Δημοσθένης, acc. -σθένη and -σθένην : Ἀριστοφάνης, acc. -φάνη and -φάνην ; ἄρης, ἄρεος, ἄρει, ἄρη and ἄρην, also ἄρεα Soph. Œd. Tyr. 190. and Theocr. XX. 44. e conj. Herm. (Epic ἄρηος, ηῖ, ηα). A genitive ἄρεως is also found, but it is doubtful.

Obs. 1. The acc. in -κλήν, from compounds in κλής, is not found till late writers. In the plural also, the declension of these words varies : Κλεισθενεῖς and (more common) Ἀριστοφάναι, τοὺς Σωκράτας. Στρεψιάδης (I. decl.) has in Aristoph. Nub. 1206. the voc. Στρεψιάδες.

Obs. 2. In the Ionic, on the contrary, the substantives in ης of I. decl. have in their acc. sing. and plur. the εα, εας of III. decl. ; as, τὸν δεσπότεα, τοὺς δεσπότεας, f. δεσπότης, ου : Μιλτιάδεα f. Μιλτιάδης, ου.

2. II. and III. decl. :

The nouns in ος, common to the II. and III. decl., are declined as masc. in the II., as neuters in the III. : ὁ and τὸ ὄχος, τοῦ ὄχου and ὄχους, τὸν ὄχον and τὸ ὄχος : ὁ and τὸ σκότος, ὁ and τὸ σκύφος, ὁ and τὸ τάρτεχος, ὁ and τὸ ἄφενος, ὁ and τὸ βράγχος.

3. Contracts of the II. and the III. : πρόχοος, Att. πρόχους, gen. πρόχου &c., dat. plur. πρόχουσι, like βούς, βουσί.

Οἰδίπους, gen. ποδος, and poet. που, dat. ποδι, acc. ποδα and πουν, voc. που. There are Epic and Lyric forms as if from Οἰδιπόδης, gen. πόδαο, Dor. ᾱ, Ion. εω, dat. η, acc. ην, voc. α.

4. The Attic II. and III. decl. : ὁ γέλως, γέλωτος, γέλωτι, acc. ωτα and ων : so πάτρως, μήτρως, Μίνως, which have their gen. and acc. sing. in the Attic II. as well as in the III. decl., which is followed exclusively in the other cases. Μίνως has also in acc. ω.

πάτρως, gen. πάτρω and πάτρωος, dat. πάτρωι, acc. πάτρων and πάτρωα :

Μίνως, gen. Μίνω and Μίνωος, dat. Μίνωι, acc. Μίνω, Μίνων and Μίνωα.

Obs. 3. Ὁ κάλως, gen. ω—Homer and Hdt. use κάλοι, acc. κάλους, and the late Epic writers κάλωις & of ἥρως Pausan. uses τοῦ ἥρω for ἥρωος.

## Metaplasta.

§. 117. Where there is one nominative and two forms of inflexion, one of which is formed regularly from the nom., and for the other some obsolete nom. must be supposed. For the metaplasta of the II. decl., see §. 85. 1. *Obs.* 2. Those of different declensions are—

a. Of the II. and I. decl.: *Κροῖσος*, gen. *ου*, Ion. *εω* &c. See §. 89. 3.

b. The nouns common to the II. and III. decl. are:

1. *Δένδρον*, gen. *ου* &c.: dat. plur. *δένδρεσι* from *τὸ δένδρος* (acc. sing. *δένδρος*, Hdt. with various reading). So in all poetry and late prose we find *τῷ δένδρει*, *τὰ δένδρη*: *ἡνιόχος, ου*; *ἡνιοχῆα* II. θ, 312, &c. Nom. plur. *ἡνιοχῆες* II. ε, 505.

2. *Ἴκτινος*, acc. *ον*, and sometimes *ικτῖνα*: Paus. *ικτίνες*.

3. *Ἔρως*, gen. *ωτος* &c.: poet. acc. *ἔρον*: dat. *ἔρω*.

*Obs.* 1. Homer has the complete declension, *ἔρος*, *ἔρφ*, *ἔρον*: *ἔρως* is only used in Homer where the metre requires it, and the decl. in *ωτος* is not known to the old Epic either in *ἔρως* or *γέλως*. Of the latter Homer (Od. σ, 100.) has dat. *γέλφω*, or perhaps *γέλω*; of the accus. we find the various readings *γέλων*, *γέλω*, *γέλον*, in Od. σ, 350, and ν, 346.

4. *Κλάδος*, *ου*: dat. plur. *κλάδεσι* Aristoph. Aves 239.

5. *Κοινωνός*, gen. *ου*: Xen. *οἱ κοινῶνες*, *τοὺς κοινῶνας*, *κοινῶνι* Pind. Pyth. III. 28, as if from *κοινῶν*.

6. *Κρίνον*, gen. *ου*, &c., dat. plur. *κρίνεσι* Aristoph. Nub. 911, nom. plur. *κρίνεα* Hdt. II. 92.

7. *Λᾶας*=*λᾶς*, gen. *λᾶος* (Soph. Œd. Col. 196 *λᾶου*): dat. *λᾶϊ*, acc. *λᾶαν*=*λᾶν*, sometimes *λᾶα*, plur. *λᾶες*, *λᾶων*, *λᾶεσσι*: nom. dual *λᾶε* II. ψ, 329.

8. *Ὀνειρος* (and *ὄνειρον*), gen. *ου*, and *ὄνειρατος*. See §. 114. 4.

9. *Πρόσωπον*, gen. *ου*, II. η, 212, dat. plur. *προσώπασι* (like *ὄνειρον*).

10. *Πῦρ*, gen. *πυρός* &c. plur. *τὰ πυρά*, *watch fires*, after II. decl.

11. *Υἱός*, gen. *υἱοῦ*: also especially in Attic as if from *υἱεύς* III. decl.:

S. N.	Pl. <i>υἱεῖς</i>	D. <i>υἱέε</i>
G. <i>υἱέος</i>	<i>υἱέων</i>	<i>υἱέων</i>
D. <i>υἱεῖ</i>	<i>υἱέσι</i> (later <i>υἱεῦσι</i> )	
A. ( <i>υἱέα</i> not used)	<i>υἱέας</i> and <i>υἱεῖς</i> .	

*Obs.* 2. In Epic there is a double declension from *υῖς* and *υἱεύς*.

Sing. gen. *υῖος* and *υἱέος*, dat. *υῖι* and *υἱεῖ*, acc. *υῖα* and *υἱέα*, dual *υῖε*, plur. *υῖες* and *υἱέες*, *υἱεῖς*, gen. *υἱέων*, dat. *υἱάσι* (like *πατράσι*), acc. *υῖας* and *υἱέας*, voc. *υῖες* and *υἱεῖς*.—Ion. *υῖῆος*, *υῖῆι* &c.

b. The Attic II. and III. decl.:

*ἡ ἄλως*, *ὁ ταώς*, *ὁ τυφώς* have a declension in *ωνος*, besides the Attic decl. in *ω*.

*Obs.* 3. *ἡ ἄλως* and *ὁ ταώς* generally follow the Attic decl. (acc. sing. *ἄλων*, *ταών*): but the forms *ἄλωνος*, *ἄλωνες*, *ωσι(ν)*, *ταώνι*, *ταώνες*, *ταώσιν*, are not unfrequently used. The form in *ως*, gen. *ωος* is very rare (*ἄλωα* Arat. 940. Call. Fr. 51.) In Attic, the last syllable of *ταώς* was pronounced as if aspirated and circumflexed, as *ταῶς* (= *ταῤῶς*, *πανο*), *ταῶ* &c. Also *τυφώς* generally followed the II. decl., though the forms *τυφῶνος* &c. were used in all the ages of the language.

*Obs.* 4. In some words, the old Epic language has a neuter nom. and acc. derived immediately from the crude root, the fuller forms of which were in common use; as, *τὸ δῶ* for *δῶμα*, (*δῶ* even in plural: *χρύσεια δῶ*

Hes. Th. 933.), τὸ κριῖ for ἡ κριθή, τὸ ἀλφι for ἀλφινον, βριῖ for βριθύ, τὸ γλάφυ for γλαφυρόν, ἔρι for ἔριον, ῥῥ for ῥάδιον: also the feminine nom. in Hesiod ἡ δῶς for δόσις, ἡ ἄρπαξ for ἄρπαγή. Some forms of this sort occur in other cases, as μᾶστι, μᾶστιν for μᾶστις, α, f. ἡ μᾶστις, νίφα (τήν) (f. ΝΙΨ), ἀλκί for ἀλκή f. ἀλή, κρόκα for κρόκην f. κρόκη, ἰῶκα for ἰωκήν f. ἰωκή, αἶδος ι, α for ου, η, η f. αἶδης, ἀνδραπόδεσσιν for -οις f. ἀνδράποδον, ὑσμῖνι for ὑσμίνη f. ὑσμίνη, and other metaplasta. Here also belong δορός, δορί, γουνός, γουνί, f. δόρυ, γόνυ, and the locative adverbs οἴκαδε, φύγαδε (from ΟΙΞ, ΦΥΞ for οἶκος, φυγή).

### Indeclinable Nouns.

§. 118. Substantives which have only one form for all their cases are called Indeclinable. The cases are marked by the cases of the article:

- a. Some foreign words, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ πάσχα—ό, τοῦ, τῷ Ἀβραάμ.
- b. Names of letters: τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ ἄλφα.
- c. Most cardinal numerals: δέκα ἀνδρῶν.
- d. The two pure Greek words τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ χρεών (properly participle of χρή), and θέμις in combinations with εἶναι (§. 112. Obs. 7.).
- e. Infinitives used as substantives, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ γράφειν.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Of Adjectives and Participles.

§. 119. An Adjective expresses quality.

1. Adjectives are divided in respect of their terminations into

a. Those which have three terminations, one for each gender; as, καλὸς (ἀνὴρ), καλὴ (γυνή), καλόν (τέκνον).

b. Those which have two terminations, one for the masc. and femin. together, and one for the neuter; as, σώφρων (ἀνὴρ, γυνή), σώφρον (τέκνον).

c. Those which have but one termination, which generally expresses the masc. and femin., but sometimes also the neuter gender; as, φυγὰς (ἀνὴρ, γυνή).

2. All Participles have three terminations, one for each gender; as, γράψας, ασα, αν.

3. The declension of participles and adjectives varies very little from that of substantives. One especial difference is, that the voc. masc. of participles is always the same as the masculine nominative.

4. The feminine of all adjectives of three terminations is declined after the I. decl.—the masc. and neut. ending in *ος*, *ον*, after the II. decl.,—while the other endings follow the III. decl.

Those of two terminations in *ως* and *ος*, are declined after the II. decl.; but in any other ending, after the III. decl.

Those of one termination, almost all after the III. decl.

*Accentuation of the Cases of Adjectives and Participles.*

§. 120. 1. The feminine and neuter are generally (see *Obs.* 3.) accented throughout (except gen. pl., see *Obs.* 5.), on the same syllable as the nominative, when the nature of the last syllable permits it; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν: κοῦφος, κούφη, κοῦφον: χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν: μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν: τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν: δαίφρων, δαίφρον.

*Obs.* 1. This rule is not always observed: those in αἰμων and ἡμων are proparoxyton in the neuter; as, ὁ ἡ ἐλεήμων, neut. ἐλέημον: εὐδαίμων, not εὐδαῖμον. But all in φρων are paroxyt. in the neuter as well as in the masculine, as δαίφρων, δαίφρον.

*Obs.* 2. In adj. in ος, η (ā), ον, when the masc. is proparoxyton or pro-perispomenon, the feminine sing., in consequence of the final η or α being long, becomes paroxyton; as, ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπίνη, ἀνθρώπινον: ἐλεύθερος, ἐλευθέρα, ἐλεύθερον: κοῦφος, κούφη, κοῦφον: σπουδαῖος, σπουδαία, σπουδαῖον: but whenever in the course of the inflexion the final syllable of the feminine becomes short, the accent of the masculine returns; as, ἀνθρώπιναι, ἐλεύθεραι, κοῦφαι, σπουδαῖαι, like ἀνθρώπινοι, ἐλεύθεροι, κοῦφοι, σπουδαῖοι.

*Obs.* 3. The feminines of adjectives and participles in ύς, ώς, ών and εἰς are properispomena; as, βαρύς, βαρεῖα, βαρύ: τετυφώς, τετυφυῖα, τετυφός: λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν (but λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον): τυφθεῖς, τυφθεῖσα, τυφθέν: δεικνύς, ὕσα, ὕν: φύς, φῦσα, φύν.

παιδεύων, παιδεύουσα, παιδεῦον:		τιμήσων, τιμήσουσα, τιμήσον:
φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν:		λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν:
πεπαιδευκώς, πεπαιδευκυῖα, πεπαιδευκός:		
παιδευθεῖς, παιδευθεῖσα, παιδευθέν.		

*Obs.* 4. The contracts in οὔς, ἦ, οὔν, from εος, εᾶ, εον or όος, όα, όον, are perispomena in all their cases, even where the open form in εος is proparoxyton, as ἀργύρεος=ἀργυρούς, ἀργύρεον=ἀργυρούν.

2. In participles, the accent of the feminine and neuter is on the same syllable as in the masc., when the laws of accentuation permit: oxyton participles become in the feminine properispomena when the ultima is short.

*Obs.* 5. The gen. plur. of baryton feminines (such as ἐλευθέρα, τύψασα) are perispomena *only when the masc. is declined after the III. declension*:

βαρύς, εἶα, ὕ,	G. Pl. βαρέων, βαρειῶν,	
χαρίεις, ἰεσσα, ἰεν,	.. .. χαριέντων, χαριεσσῶν,	
μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν,	.. .. μελάνων, μελαινῶν,	
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,	.. .. πάντων, πασῶν,	
τυφθεῖς, εἶσα, ἐν,	.. .. τυφθέντων, τυφθεισῶν,	
τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν,	.. .. τυψάντων, τυψασῶν.	
but		
ἀνθρώπινος, ἰνη, ιον,	.. .. ἀνθρωπίνων,	} as masc. fem. and neut.
ἐλεύθερος, ἐρά, ερον,	.. .. ἐλευθέρων,	
τυπτόμενος, ἐνη, ενον,	.. .. τυπτομένων.	

*Obs.* 6. The real nom. masc. of μεγάλη (nom. μέγας, neut. μέγα) was μέγας, whence the fem. gen. plur. is paroxyton.

*Obs.* 7. In Doric the genitive in ᾶν, from all adjectives declined after the second declension, is circumflexed, as ἀλλᾶν from ἄλλος.

*Obs.* 8. The accent of comparatives and superlatives is thrown as far back as possible, as καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιον, κάλλιστος.

*Table of the Terminations of Adjectives and Participles, with  
Observations thereon.*

§. 121. Adjectives and Participles of three terminations:

I. *ος, η, ον*: N. ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν

G. ἀγαθοῦ, ἀγαθῆς, ἀγαθοῦ

N. ὀγδοός, ὀγδόη, ὀγδοον

N. γραφόμενος, γραφομένη, γραφόμενον

*ος, ᾱ, ον*: N. δίκαιος, δικαῖα, δίκαιον

G. δικαίου, δικαῖας, δικαίου

N. ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν

G. ἐχθροῦ, ἐχθράς, ἐχθροῦ

N. ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον, sometimes contr. ἄθρους,  
but generally open to distinguish it from  
ἄθρους, noiseless.

G. ἀθρόου, ἀθρόας, ἀθρόου.

1. This class contains most adj. The feminine ends in *ᾱ*, when *ρ* or a vowel precedes the termination, ἀθρόος *α*, except adj. in *οος*, which form their feminine in *η* (*οη*), unless when *ρ* precedes the *ο*, as ὀγδόος *η*. Compare the I. declension, §. 78.

2. Adj. in *εος, έα, εον*, which signify some material, as χρύσεος; and multiple adjectives (*adjectiva multiplicativa*) in *όος, όη, όον*, as διπλόος, *double*, are sometimes contracted; in the latter όη is contracted into *ῆ*, όα into *ᾱ*, as ἀπλόη = ἀπλη, ἀπλόα = ἀπλᾱ: in the former the έα of the feminine sing., when a vowel or *ρ* precedes it, is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *ῆ*, as ἀργυᾱ: so the neuter plural όστέα = όστᾱ.

χρύσ-εος, χρυσ-οῦς, χρυσ-έᾱ, χρυσ-ῆ, χρύσ-εον, χρυσ-οῦν

ἀργύρ-εος, ἀργυρ-οῦς, ἀργυρ-έᾱ, ἀργυρ-ᾱ, ἀργύρ-εον, ἀργυρ-οῦν

διπλ-όος, διπλ-οῦς, διπλ-όη, διπλ-ῆ, διπλ-όον, διπλ-οῦν.

Obs. 1. In Hdt. III. 42, we find διπλέη for διπλῆ, the contracted *ῆ* being resolved by the Ionic *ε*: in Pind. Isthm. IV. 17, III. 88, διπλόα, διπλόαν.

Obs. 2. Δικρόος is generally contracted in masc. and neuter, the feminine is generally open; ὀγδόος is never contracted, ἀθρόος seldom, though both are sometimes pronounced as dissyllables.

Obs. 3. Of κεράμεος = κεραμοῦς (f. κέραμος) and χύτρεος = χυτροῦς (f. χύτρα) these forms almost always are used, κεραμοῦς, χυτρεοῦς<sup>a</sup>, nom. plur. κεραμεᾱ, χυτρεᾱ &c.; so φοινικιοῦς, ιοῦν (ι being inserted) for φοινίκεος, έα, εον = φοινικοῦς, οῦν.

Obs. 4. Φρούδος (πρὸ ὁδοῦ) is only used in nom. sing. and plural. The Epic πότνια is only used in the feminine, and some others likewise, such as λοχέαιρα, εὐπατέρεια, ἀντιάνειρα &c.

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. 147. Pors. Med. 675.

*Obs.* 5. The feminine of *δῖος* has a short *ä*, *διᾶ*.

*Obs.* 6. The poets generally use the open forms of these words in *εος* sometimes however pronouncing them as dissyllables. The comedians prefer the contract<sup>a</sup> which occurs also in tragedy in the forms in *ῆ* and *ᾶ*.

§. 122. II. ὤς, εἰᾶ, υ : N. γλυκύς, γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ  
G. γλυκέος, γλυκείας, γλυκέος  
G. pl. γλυκέων, γλυκειῶν, γλυκέων.

1. The masc. is declined like *πῆχυς* (§. 101.), but with the common gen. *εος* (*εως* belongs to late Greek); the feminine follows the I. decl. : the neuter like *ἄστυ*, §. 103. V. *d.*, but the plur. has always the open form *έα*.

*Obs.* 1. Ἡμῖους has in Attic Greek both an open and contract acc. plur. ἡμίσεας and ἡμίσεις : the contract neuter ἡμίση occurs in Theophrastus and Demosth. In late Greek we find the gen. ἡμίσιους. In some passages, as Thuc. VIII. 8; IV. 104, the masculine termination seems to be joined with a fem. subst., but in the former of these passages it is the Ionic feminine form (see §. 3); in the latter it is not masculine but neuter.

2. *Accent.*—The feminine is properisp., where the last syllable permits it, except the Epic words *ελάχεια*, *λίγεια* f. *λιγύς*, *θάλεια* f. *ΘΑΛΥΣ*) and the poetic *θαμειαί*, *ταρφειαί* from the defectives, *θαμέες*, *ταρφέες* : the feminine plur. gen. is perispomenon. See §. 120. *Obs.* 5.

3. *Dialects.*—*a.* The Epic uses *η* in the feminine gen. and dat. as *είης*, *είῃ*; and in some few words *έα* or *έη*, as *βαθέης*, *θηλέας*, *ώκίας*. So in Ionic *έα* (and *έη* Hippocr.) nom. *έας* gen. and *εαν* and *εην*, acc. as *όξέη*, *βαθέην*, *ήμισέας*, which latter passed also into old Attic, Plato Menon. p. 83 C *ήμισέας*<sup>b</sup>. Hdt. used *έα* (not *έη*,) instead of *εἰα* in nom. and acc., as *βαθέα*, *έης*, *έη*, *έαν*—*θήλεα*, *έης*, *έη*, *έαν*, and once *ειην* I. 71. *τρηχείην*.

*b.* The Epic and Doric poets used the masc. of some adjectives of this ending as common; as, Π. τ, 97 Ἥρη θῆλυς εἰούσα : Od. ε, 467 θῆλυς ἐέρση : Od. ζ, 122 θῆλυς αὖτή : Od. κ, 527 οἷν θῆλύν τε μέλαιναν : Od. μ, 369 ἡδὺς αὖτη : Π. κ, 27 πουλὺν ἐφ' ὕγρην : Theocr. XX. 8 ἀδέα (for ἡδύν) χαῖταν. The acc. of *εὔρύς* is in Homer *εὔρεα* Π. ι, 72, besides *εὔρύν*.

*Obs.* 2. The Homeric gen. of *εὖς* is *εῆος*, which is the correct reading, not *εῆος*.

*Obs.* 3. *Πρέσβυς* has no feminine, and is not applied to females. The old Epic however has a feminine form *πρέσβα* expressing the notion of rank.

§. 123. Participles in

ὤς, ὤσα, ὤν : N. δεικνύς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν  
G. δεικνύντος, δεικνύσης, δεικνύντος  
G. pl. fem. δεικνυσῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.)  
N. φύς, φύσα, φύν  
G. φύντος, φύσης, φύντος  
G. pl. fem. φουσῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

See *όδοός* (§. 95. 4. *a.*) for the declension of the masc. and neuter. The fem. follows the I. decl.

<sup>a</sup> Elmsley Med. 1129.

<sup>b</sup> Stallb. ad loc. Buttm. Sprachl. i. 62.

- §. 124. 1. εἰς, εῖσα, ἐν : N. χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν  
 G. χαρίεντος, χαριέσσης, χαρίεντος  
 G. pl. fem. χαριεσσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

See §. 95. 4. α. for decl. of masc. and neuter. The only difference is that the dat. plur. ends in εἰσι as χαρίεσι, not εἰσι, which would be the regular compensation for the dropping of the radical ν. The masculine being paroxyton, the feminine is proparoxyt. where the laws of accentuation permit it, otherwise paroxyton : except the gen. plur. which is perispomenon, see §. 120. Obs. 5. The neuter nom. is paroxyton, except where the penult. is long by nature, as τιμῆεν.

2. Some adj. in ῆεις, ῆεσσα, ῆεν, and όεις, όεσσα, όεν, are contracted and, where the ultima permits it, circumflexed, as

- N. τιμή-εις, τιμῆς, τιμή-εσσα, τιμῆσσα, τιμῆ-εν, τιμῆν  
 G. τιμῆντος, τιμήσσης, τιμῆντος :  
 N. μελιτό-εις, μελιτοῦς, μελιτό-εσσα, μελιτοῦσσα, μελιτό-εν, μελιτοῦν  
 G. μελιτοῦντος, μελιτούσσης, μελιτοῦντος.

Obs. The contracted η becomes in Doric ā, which is sometimes found in the chorus of tragedy. For the neut. όεν, we find in Epic όειν, so Apoll. σκιδόειν, δακρυόειν, and Il. μ, 283 λωτεῦντα for λωτόεντα.

### 3. Participles in

- εἰς, εῖσα, ἐν : N. τυφθείς, τυφθεῖσα, τυφθέν  
 G. τυφθέντος, τυφθείσης, τυφθέντος :  
 N. τιθείς, τιθεῖσα, τιθέν  
 G. τιθέντος, τιθείσης, τιθέντος :  
 G. pl. fem. τυφθεισῶν, τιθεισῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. α.

- §. 125. 1. ᾱς, αἰνᾶ, ᾶν : N. μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν  
 G. μέλᾱνος, μελαίνης, μέλᾱνος  
 G. pl. fem. μελαινῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

So τάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν. These are the only words of this class. For decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. α. and Obs. 6. and 8.

2. ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾱν : N. πᾱς, πᾱσα, πᾱν  
 G. παντός, πάσης, παντός  
 G. pl. πάντων, πασῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).  
 Dat. sing. παντί, pl. πᾱσι.

Only πᾱς and its compounds, as ᾗπας, ᾗπᾱσα, ᾗπᾶν ; the αν of the compounds being short, though used sometimes by the poets as long. For the decl. of the masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. α. and the paradigm of στάς (§. 126).



## 3. Participles in

ās āsǎ ǎν : N. λείψας, λείψῶσα, λείψαν

G. λείψαντος, λειψάσης, λείψαντος

G. pl. fem. λειψασῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

So part. aor. I. act., and part. pr. and aor. II. of ἵστημι. For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. a.

4. ην, εῖνα, εν : N. τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν

G. τέρενος, τερείνης, τέρενος

G. pl. fem. τερεινῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

This is the only word of this class. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. b.

5. ούς, οὔσα, όν : N. διδούς, διδουσα, διδόν

G. διδόντος, διδούσης, διδόντος

G. pl. fem. διδουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Only part. pr. and aor. II. act. (δούς, δοῦσα, δόν, gen. δόντος, δούσης, pl. fem. δουσῶν) of verbs in ωμι.

6. ών, οὔσα, όν : N. ἐκών, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν

G. ἐκόντος, ἐκούσης, ἐκόντος

G. pl. fem. ἐκουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Besides this word, only the compound ἀέκων, generally ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκον. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. a.

7. ων, ουσά, ον : N. λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον

G. λείποντος, λειπούσης, λείποντος

G. pl. fem. λειπουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Part. pr. fut. aor, II. (λιπών, οὔσα, όν) act. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. a. So also part. pr. of contract verbs in άω, έω and όω ; as,

N. τιμῶν, τιμῶσα, τιμῶν

G. τιμῶντος, τιμώσης, τιμῶντος

G. pl. fem. τιμωσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.):

N. φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν

G. pl. fem. φιλουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.):

N. μισθῶν, μισθοῦσα, μισθοῦν

G. pl. fem. μισθουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Obs. 1. Like φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν, gen. φιλοῦντος &c. is declined the contr. fut. act. of liquid verbs ; as, σπερῶν, οὔσα, οῦν (contracted from σπερέων &c.) from σπείρω.

8. ώς, υῖα, ός : N. τετυφώς, τετυφυῖα, τετυφός

G. τετυφότης, τετυφυίας, τετυφότης

G. pl. fem. τετυφυῖων (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Obs. 2. On the form ἐστώς, ὦσα, ὡς and ός &c., see §. 308. Obs. 4. The words μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα—πολύς, πολλή, πολύ—πρᾶος, πραεῖα, πρᾶον, are anomalous : πρᾶος has in the fem. and neuter plural, in the masc. gen. plur., and sometimes in the other cases, forms from πραῖς, (Ion. πρηῖς declined like γλυκύς, εῖα, ύ,) which word is found in the dialects.



Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-ός ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-έ	ἀγαθ-ή ἀγαθ-ῆς ἀγαθ-ῇ ἀγαθ-ήν ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ος φίλι-ου φίλι-ῳ φίλι-ον φίλι-ε	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-ᾱς φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-ᾱν φίλι-ᾱ	φίλι-ον φίλι-ου φίλι-ῳ φίλι-ον φίλι-ον
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-οί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-οός ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-αῖς ἀγαθ-άς ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-ους φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι φίλι-ων φίλι-αις φίλι-ᾱς φίλι-αι	φίλι-α φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-α φίλι-α
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	ἀγαθ-ῶ ἀγαθ-οῖν	ἀγαθ-ᾱ ἀγαθ-αῖν	ἀγαθ-ῶ ἀγαθ-οῖν	φίλι-ῳ φίλι-οιν	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-αιν	φίλι-ῳ φίλι-οιν
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκύς γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύν γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖᾱς γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖαν γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύ γλυκύ	πρᾶος πράου πράῳ πρᾶον πρᾶος(ε)	πραεῖα πραεῖᾱς πραεῖα πραεῖαν πραεῖα	πρᾶον πράου πράῳ πρᾶον πρᾶον
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκεῖς γλυκέων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκεῖς γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι γλυκειῶν γλυκεῖαις γλυκεῖᾱς γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα γλυκέων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκέα γλυκέα	πρᾶοι and πράοις and πράους .. πρᾶοι ..	πραεῖς πραέων πραεῖσι πραεῖς πραεῖς	πραεῖαι πραειῶν πραεῖαις πραεῖᾱς πραεῖαι πραέα πραέων πραεῖσι πραέα πραέα
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	γλυκεῖᾱ γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	πράῳ πράοιν	πραεῖᾱ πραεῖαιν	πράῳ πράοιν
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεντα χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα χαριέσσης χαριέσση χαρίεσσαν χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεν χαρίεν	λειφθείς λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέντα λειφθείς	λειφθείσα λειφθείσης λειφθείση λειφθείσαν λειφθείσα	λειφθέν λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέν λειφθέν
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεντ-ες χαριέντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-ας χαρίεντ-ες	χαρίεσσ-αι χαριεσσ-ῶν χαριέσσ-αις χαριέσσ-ᾱς χαρίεσσ-αι	χαρίεντ-α χαριέντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-α χαρίεντ-α	λειφθέντες λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντας λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι λειφθεισῶν λειφθείσαις λειφθείσᾱς λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντα λειφθέντα
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	χαρίεντ-ε χαριέντ-οιν	χαριέσ-σᾱ χαριέσ-σαιν	χαρίεντ-ε χαριέντ-οιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντοιιν	λειφθεισᾱ λειφθεισαιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντοιιν

<p>χρύσε-ος χρυσέ-α χρύσε-ον  χρυσούς χρυσή χρυσοῦν  χρυσοῦ χρυσῆς χρυσοῦ  χρυσῷ χρυσῇ χρυσῷ  χρυσοῦν χρυσήν χρυσοῦν  χρυσῇ χρυσῇ χρυσοῦν</p>	<p>ἀπλό-ος ἀπλό-η ἀπλό-ον  ἀπλοῦς ἀπλή ἀπλοῦν  ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῆς ἀπλοῦ  ἀπλῷ ἀπλῇ ἀπλῷ  ἀπλοῦν ἀπλήν ἀπλοῦν  ἀπλῇ ἀπλῇ ἀπλοῦν</p>
<p>χρυσοῖ χρυσαῖ χρυσᾶ  χρυσῶν χρυσῶν χρυσῶν  χρυσοῖς χρυσαῖς χρυσοῖς  χρυσοῦς χρυσᾶς χρυσᾶ  χρυσοῖ χρυσαῖ χρυσᾶ</p>	<p>ἀπλοῖ ἀπλαι ἀπλᾶ  ἀπλῶν ἀπλῶν ἀπλῶν  ἀπλοῖς ἀπλαις ἀπλοῖς  ἀπλοῦς ἀπλᾶς ἀπλᾶ  ἀπλοῖ ἀπλαι ἀπλᾶ</p>
<p>χρυσῷ χρυσᾶ χρυσῷ  χρυσοῦν χρυσαῖν χρυσοῖν</p>	<p>ἀπλῷ ἀπλᾶ ἀπλῷ  ἀπλοῖν ἀπλαιν ἀπλοῖν</p>
<p>πολύς πολλή πολύ  πολλοῦ πολλῆς πολλοῦ  πολλῷ πολλῇ πολλῷ  πολύν πολλήν πολύ  πολύ πολλή πολύ</p>	<p>μέγας μεγάλη μέγα  μεγάλου μεγάλης μέγαλου  μεγάλῳ μεγάλῃ μεγάλῳ  μέγαν μεγάλην μέγα  μέγα μεγάλη μέγα</p>
<p>πολλοί πολλαί πολλά  πολλῶν πολλῶν πολλῶν  &amp;c.</p>	<p>μεγάλοι μεγάλαι μέγαλα  μεγάλων μεγάλων μεγάλων</p>
<p>στάς στάσα στάν  στάντος στάσης στάντος  στάντι στάση στάντι  στάντα στάσαν στάν  στάς στάσα στάν</p>	<p>λιπών λιπούσα λιπόν  λιπόντος λιπούσης λιπόντος  λιπόντι λιπούση λιπόντι  λιπόντα λιπούσαν λιπόν  λιπών λιπούσα λιπόν</p>
<p>στάντες στάσαι στάντα  στάντων στασῶν στάντων  στάσι(ν) στάσαις στάσι(ν)  στάντας στάσας στάντα  στάντες στάσαι στάντα</p>	<p>λιπόντες λιπούσαι λιπόντα  λιπόντων λιπουσῶν λιπόντων  λιπούσι(ν) λιπούσαις λιπούσι(ν)  λιπόντας λιπούσας λιπόντα  λιπόντες λιπούσαι λιπόντα</p>
<p>στάντε στάσα στάντε  στάντοιν στάσαιν στάντοιν</p>	<p>λιπόντε λιπούσα λιπόντε  λιπόντοιν λιπούσαιν λιπόντοιν</p>

*Obs. 1.* The declension of *πολύς* proceeds from a double root, ΠΟΛΥ and ΠΟΛΛΟ. In Epic *πολύς* is declined regularly. In Homer we find the following forms :

S. N.	πολύς and πουλύς	πολλή	πολύ πουλύ
G.	πολέος		
A.	πολύν .. πουλύν	πολλήν	πολύ
P. N.	πολείες .. πολείς		
G.	πολέων		
D.	πολέσι, πολέσσι and πολέεσσι		
A.	πολέας .. πολείς.		

Attic declension :

Sing.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ (πόλει Chorus, Æsch. Suppl. 745.)
	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ (πολλόν Chorus, Soph. Ant. 86. Trach. 1196.)
Plur.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
	πολλῶν		(πολέων Chorus, Eur. Hel. 1333.)
	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς (πολείων Chorus, Eur. Iph. T. 1263.)
	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά (πολέα Chorus, Æsch. Ag. 723.)

*Πουλύς* is also used as common by Homer ; so *Il.* κ, 27.

The Ionic declines it regularly, *πολλός, ἡ, όν.*

*Obs. 2.* *Μέγας* also has a double root for its cases : ΜΕΓΑ and ΜΕΓΑΛΟ or ΜΕΓΑΛΑ. Æsch. *S. c. Theb.* 824 has the voc. ὦ μεγάλε Ζεῦ.

### Adjectives of two Terminations.

*Remark.*—These adjectives have two terminations only in the nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives, as the neuter form is the same as the masculine in the genitives and datives.

§. 127. *ος, ον* : ὁ ἡ ἄλογος, τὸ ἄλογον.

To this class belong (besides a few primitives, as ὁ ἡ βάρβαρος, λάβρος, ἡμερος, λοῖδορος, τιθασός, χέρσος, ἡσυχος, δάπανος, ξωλος, μάχλος, χαῦνος),

1. *a.* All compounds in *ος<sup>a</sup>*, as

ὁ ἡ ἀκόλαστος, ὁ ἡ ἄλογος, ὁ ἡ ἀργός (for ἀεργός), (but ἀργός, ἡ, όν), ὁ ἡ ἐνδοξος, ὁ ἡ εὐφωνος, ὁ ἡ πολυφάγος, ὁ ἡ πολυγράφος, ὁ ἡ πάγκαλος (καλός, ἡ, όν), ὁ ἡ πάλλευκος (λευκός, ἡ, όν), θεόπνευστος, ον (πνευστός, ἡ, όν), ἀπαίδευτος, ον (παιδευτός, ἡ, όν), ὁ ἡ ὑπέρδεινος (δεινός, ἡ, όν), ὁ ἡ διάφορος, ὁ ἡ ὑπερσυντελικός (f. συντελικός), ὁ ἡ ψευδάττικος (f. Ἄττικός), ὁ ἡ μισοπέρσικος (f. Περσικός).

*Obs. 1.*—Exceptions. *a.* Adjectives ending in *κός, τός, τέος*, derived from compound verbs, have three terminations ; as, ἐπιδεικτικός, ἡ, όν, from ἐπιδείκνυμι : κατασκευαστός, ἡ, όν, from κατασκευάζω : ἀνεκτός, ἡ, όν, from ἀνέχω ; though some such words in *τός* are considered as themselves compounds rather than derived from compound verbs, and have only two terminations ;

<sup>a</sup> See *R. P. Med.* 822.

as, ὁ ἡ ἐξάίρετος, ἐπίληπτος, περιβόητος, ὑποπτος &c. Adjectives compounded with a compound derivative have only two terminations, as ἀκατασκεύαστος -ον.

*Obs. 2.*—Exception β. Some compounds of πᾶν have sometimes three terminations; as, παμβδελυρά, παμμυσαρά, παγκάλη, παμποικίλη.

*Obs. 3.* In poetry some adjectives of this class have a feminine in η, especially in Homer Il. σ, 45 ἀγακλειτή. Od. ζ, 108, ἀριγνώτη. Il. σ, 219, ἀριζήλη, &c., so ἀταυρώτη Arist. Lys. 217: πολυκλαύτην Æsch. Ag. 1526: ἀμφιβρότη Il. β, 389: αὐτομάτη Il. ε, 799.

δ. Most adj. with the derivative ending ιος (ειος) ιμος; as, ὁ ἡ δόλιος: ὁ ἡ βασιλειος: ὁ ἡ γνώριμος. Those in αιος are uncertain; as, ὁ ἡ ἀναγκαῖος and ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον: ὁ ἡ βέβαιος and βέβαιος, α, ον. Adjectives with the derivative endings ρος, λος, εος, have three terminations.

*Obs. 4.* There is great uncertainty in the adjectives in ιος: thus always, μέτριος, ία, ιον; and these following have always three terminations, ἄλλότριος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, αἴτιος, ἄξιος, ἀνάξιος, ἀνόμοιος, δημόσιος, κύριος, μακάριος, ὀσιος, παράλιος; but some compounds of these words have only two terminations, as ὁ ἡ μεταίτιος, συναίτιος, ἀνάρτιος, ἐγκύκλιος, ἀποδήμιος: generally also, ὁ ἡ ἀνόσιος. Others have usually three terminations, but are sometimes found used as common; as, ἄγιος, ἄλιος, ἐνάλιος, δόλιος, ὑποχείριος, παραθαλάσσιος, παράκτιος, παραίτιος &c.; even in those in ιμος the usage is not invariable, as λογίμη, χρησίμη. In poetry there are many exceptions which are not admissible in prose, as ἀθανάτη.

*Obs. 5.* The comparative and superlative of all adj. have three terminations. There are a very few exceptions found in old writers: as, ἀπορώτερος ἢ λήψις, Thucyd. V. 110: δυσεμβολώτατος ἢ Λοκρίς, Thucyd. III. 101: ὑπὸ λαμπροτέρου μαρμαρυγῆς Plat. Rep. p. 518 A. So Od. δ, 442 ὀλωτάτος ὁδμή: Hom. Hymn. Cer. 157 κατὰ πρῶτιστον ὀπωπῆν.

*Obs. 6.* Of some adjectives usually of three terminations the nominative ος is used as feminine, mostly in single instances; so δήλος Eur. Med. 1197, κοινός Soph. Trach. 207, ποθεινός Eur. Hel. 623, πικρός Od. δ, 406, φανερός Eur. Bacch. 892. 1012, μέλεος Id. Hel. 335: Herc. Fur. 877, γενναῖος Hec. 592, γεραίος Troad. 528, δίκαιος Iph. Taur. 1202, δρομαῖος Alc. 244, δῖος Bacch. 598, ἡλίθιος Hdt. I. 60: see also §. 356. *Obs.*

*Obs. 7.* So also verbals in τός, ἡ κλυτός Il. β, 742, πλαγκτός Æsch. Ag. 579, ζηλωτός Eur. Andr. 5.

*Obs. 8.* Compound adjectives in οος, οον are sometimes contracted into ους, ουν (§. 121. 2), as χειμάρροος, χειμάρρους.

§. 128. 1. ους, ουν: as ὁ ἡ εὔνους, τὸ εὔνουν:

These adjectives are all, α. compounds of νοῦς, and πλοῦς, which they follow in the declension of the masc. and femin. The neuter follows ὅστουν (§. 85.), except that the neuter plural is uncontracted, as τὰ εὔνοα.

*Obs. 1.* The Attics sometimes drop the contraction in the plural, as κακονόους for κακονοῦς.

b. Compounds of ποῦς: as, ὁ ἢ πολύπους, τὸ πολύπουν, and these, like Οἰδίπους, have a double inflexion; as, gen. πολύποδος and πολύπου, acc. πολύποδα and πολύπουν.

Obs. 2. The form πολύπου may perhaps be better referred to the common II. decl., as we find in Homer τρίπος, ἀελλόπος. Many compounds of ποῦς are declined only after the third declension, as ἄπους, βραδύπους, δίπους, ἀνιπτόπους.

2. ως, ων: ὁ ἢ ὤεω, τὸ ὤεων:

These adj. are declined like the Attic II. decl. (§. 86.).

Obs. 3. The regular acc. ends in ων, but in many compounds there is also a form in ω, as ἀξιόχρεω, ἀνάπλεω.

Obs. 4. Πλίως has three terminations:

	πλίως, πλέα,	πλέων,
G.	πλέω, πλέας,	πλέω,
Pl.	πλίφ, πλείαι (πλέα? <sup>a</sup> )	πλέα,

while its compounds are usually common, as ὁ ἢ ἀνάπλεω (but in Ionic there is a proper feminine, as ἔμπλεαι), and even the nom. pl. of the simple adjective πλέω is used not unfrequently both for the masc. and fem. Eur. Alc. 728, has neut. sing. πλέων, Homer, Od. v, 355 has also a lengthened form πλείη. Plato, Phædo, p. 95 A, has ὤεα as the neut. pl. from ὤεω.

Obs. 5. From the old word ΣΑΟΣ (compare Epic Compar. σαώτερος) is formed by contraction ὁ ἢ σῶς, τὸ σῶν, as ἀγήρως from ἀγήρας. The acc. sing. σῶν is formed according to the Attic II. decl.; the plural is a mixture of forms from σῶς, according to the III. decl., and from σῶος:

Pl. N. σῶς (for σῶες) and σῶοι, neut. σῶα, rarely σᾶ (for σᾶα),

A. σῶς (... σῶας) ... σώους (masc. in Lucian), neut. σῶα, rarely σᾶ. In Epic occurs a shortened form of the nom., σόος. This word is analogous to the Homeric ζῶς f. ζᾶος, which in the common language became ζωός or ζοός (the latter exclusively in Attic Greek): compare αἰίζων Æsch. Supp. 996: and αἰίνως f. αἰίναος Arist. Ranæ 146, instead of the common form αἰίναος, αἰίνουος.

Obs. 6. The compounds of κέρας and γέλω follow partly the Attic II., partly the III. decl.: as, ὁ ἢ χρυσόκερως, τὸ χρυσόκερων, gen. χρυσόκερω, and χρυσοκέρωτος: ὁ ἢ φιλόγελως, τὸ φιλόγελων, gen. φιλόγελω and φιλογέλωτος; βούκερως, gen. βούκερω and βουκέρωτος, so εὔκερως. A shortened form of these words is declined according to the common II. decl., as δίκηρον, νήκεροι, ἄκερα. Δύσερως is accented as if it belonged to the Attic II. decl., but it follows the III., as δυσέρωτος &c.

§. 129. 1. ων, ον: N. ὁ ἢ σῶφρων, τὸ σῶφρον,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, σῶφρονος (see §. 95. 4. b.)

Obs. 1. So in Epic, γέρων, γέροντος, as an adj.: πίων ὁ ἢ, has a feminine πείρα, even in prose; and ὁ ἢ πρόφρων also, in Homer, has ἡ πρόφρασσα.

Obs. 2. Here also belong the comparatives in ων, ον, ίων, ιον, gen. ονος; these in the acc. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. pl. drop the ν, and are contracted; as καλλίω=καλλίονα, μείζους=μείζονες. In Attic the full forms in ονα, ονας, are often used, sometimes those in ονες: as, μείζονα, ἐλάττονα, καλλίονα (Plat.), πλέονας (Thuc.), μείζονες, ἥσσονες (Eurip.), βελτίονες (Aristoph.) &c.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. 259, note. Herm. Elect. 1397, and contra, Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad v. πλίως.

2. ης, es: N. ὁ ἡ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς (see §. 98. 2.).

When a vowel precedes the ending ῆς, έα is generally contracted into ā not ῆ, (comp. κλέος, κλέα §. 130. b.): as, ἀκλεής, ἀκλεέα = ἀκλεᾶ, ὕγιέα = ὕγιᾶ, ἐνδεέα = ἐνδεᾶ, ὑπερφυᾶ: though sometimes the contraction in ῆ is found, as ὕγιῆ, διφυῆ, ἀφυῆ.

Obs. 3. All these adjectives are contracted, except sometimes the gen. plur. of τρήρης, τριηρέων; but in Ionic the open forms are used. See §. 110. 4.

Obs. 4. The compounds of ἔτος frequently have a proper feminine in έτις, gen. έτιδος: έπτέτης, fem. έπτέτις, Aristoph.: σπονδαὶ τριακοντούτιδες, Aristoph., Thucyd.: μετὰ τὸν έξέτη καὶ τὴν έξέτιν, Plat.: and in Hdt. τριακονταέτιας σπονδάς. The Epic has a feminine form εια of compounds in ης, es: as μουννογένεια, ἡριγένεια, ἡδυέπεια, Κυπρογένεια, Τριτογένεια; so θαμειαί masc. θαμεές.

Obs. 5. Accent in the Cases.—The neuters of paroxyt. in ήρης, ώδης, ώλης, are properisp. The contracted genitive pl. of the compounds of ήθος, and of the words αὐτάρκης, τριήρης, are paroxyton.

§. 130. 1. ην, εν: only N. ὁ ἡ ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρρεν (or ἄρσην, ἄρσεν)

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἄρρενος (ἄρσενος)

For the declension, see §. 95. 4. b.

2. ωρ, ορ: N. ὁ ἡ ἀπάτωρ, τὸ ἄπατορ,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀπάτορος.

only ἀμήτωρ, ἄμητορ. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. b.

3. ις, ι: α. N. ὁ ἡ ἰδρις, τὸ ἰδρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἰδριος.

Besides this, only νήστις and τρόφις. These words have another, but a less common and only poetic, declension in ιδος: as

ἰδριδα, ἰδριδες, besides ἰδριες (Soph. Trach. 649.), νήστιδες (Æsch.).

b. N. ὁ ἡ εὐχαρις, τὸ εὐχαρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ εὐχάριτος.

c. Here belong the compounds of χάρις, πάτρις, ἔλπις, φρόντις, which are declined like their simple nouns: as, φιλόπατρις, gen. φιλοπάτριδος. The compounds of πόλις, when they are applied to persons, are declined in Attic in ιδος (Dor. and Ion. in ιος): as, φιλόπολις, gen. ιδος, acc. φιλόπολιν and ιδα (Dor. and Ion. φιλοπόλιος, &c.), but as epithets of cities &c. they retain the inflexion of πόλις, as καλλίπολις, δικαιοπόλις, &c., gen. καλλιπόλεως, &c.

Obs. In Hdt. I. 41 we find ἄχαρι as dat. sing.; Bekker reads ἀχάριτι.

4. υς, υ: α. ὁ ἡ ἄδακρυς, τὸ ἄδακρυ.

So the compounds of δάκρυ, which form only the acc. sing. in υν:

as, ἄδακρυ, neut. ἄδακρυ. The other cases are supplied by ἀδάκρυτος, gen. ου, after II. declension.

b. N. ὁ ἡ δίπηχυς, τὸ δίπηχυ,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ διπήχεος.

Here belong the compounds of πῆχυς, declined like γλυκύς, γλύκυ (§. 126.), except that the neut. pl. in εα is contracted, as διπήχη.

5. ους, ον: N. ὁ ἡ μονόδους, τὸ μονόδον,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ μονόδοντος.

So the compounds of ὀδούς: as, ὁ ἡ καρχαρόδους, neut. ὀδον. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. a.

### §. 131. Paradigm.

S. N.	εὐπλ(ο-ος)ους εὐπλ(ο-ον)ουν		Ἰεως	Ἰεων		
G.	εὐπλου		Ἰεω			
D.	εὐπλω		Ἰεω			
A.	εὐπλουν		Ἰεων			
V.	—		Ἰεως	Ἰεων		
P. N.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	Ἰεφ	Ἰεω		
G.	εὐπλων		Ἰεων			
D.	εὐπλοις		Ἰεφς			
A.	εὐπλους	εὐπλοα	Ἰεως	Ἰεω		
V.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	Ἰεφ	Ἰεω		
D. N. A. V.	εὐπλω		Ἰεω			
G. & D.	εὐπλοιν		Ἰεφν			
S. N.	εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίων	ἐχθιον	μείζων	μείζον
G.	εὐδαίμονος		ἐχθίονος		μείζονος	
D.	εὐδαίμονι		ἐχθίονι		μείζονι	
A.	εὐδαίμονα	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίονα	ἐχθιον	μείζονα	μείζον
V.	εὐδαιμον		ἐχθίω		μείζω	
			ἐχθιον		μείζον	
P. N.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα	ἐχθίονες	ἐχθίονα	μείζονες	μείζονα
G.	εὐδαιμόνων		ἐχθίους ἐχθίω		μείζους μείζω	
D.	εὐδαίμοσι(ν)		ἐχθιόνων		μειζόνων	
A.	εὐδαίμονας	εὐδαίμονα	ἐχθίονσι(ν)		μείζοσι(ν)	
V.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα	ἐχθίονας	ἐχθίονα	μείζονας	μείζονα
			ἐχθίους	ἐχθίω	μείζους	μείζω
			as nomin.		as nomin.	
D. N. A. V.	εὐδαίμονε		ἐχθίονε		μείζονε	
G. & D.	εὐδαιμόνοι		ἐχθιόνοι		μειζόνοι	

S. N.	ἀληθής      ἀληθές	ὑγιής      ὑγιές
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ος)οῦς	ὑγι(έ-ος)οῦς
D.	ἀληθ(έ-ϊ) εἰ	ὑγι(έ-ϊ)εἰ
A.	ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ      ἀληθές	ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ      ὑγιές
V.	ἀληθές	ὑγιές
P. N.	ἀληθ(έ-ες)εῖς      ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ες)εῖς      ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ων) ὦν	ὑγι(έων)ῶν
D.	ἀληθέσι(ν)	ὑγιέσι(ν)
A.	ἀληθ(έ-ας)εῖς      ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ας)εῖς      ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ
V.	as nomin.	as nomin.
D.N.A.V.	ἀληθ(έ-ε)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ε)ῇ
G. & D.	ἀληθ(έ-οιν)οῖν	ὑγι(έ-οιν)οῖν

## Adjectives of one Termination.

§. 132. The adjectives of one termination are used only as masc. and feminine, since the notions which they express are for the most part applicable only to personal objects, or to neuter objects considered as persons. In poetry, however, we sometimes find an adjective of this sort in the genitive or dative agreeing with a neuter subst., expressed or implied; as, Eur. Orest. 264 *μανίασιν λυσσήμασιν*: Id. Elect. 375 *ἐν πένητι σώματι*<sup>a</sup>: Id. Cycl. 250 *τῶν ἡθάδων*, cf. Arist. Eccl. 585 *τοῖς ἡθάσι*: Herc. F. 177 *γίγασι πλευροῖς*. In the other cases the neuter notion is expressed by some other adj. of the same meaning, as *λυσσήματα μανικά*; but very seldom have they a proper neuter form, as *ἐπήλυδα ἔθνεα*, Hdt. VIII. 73. Some are usually appropriated rather to masc., others to femin. subst.; as, *ὁ μονίας*, *ἐθελοντής* (ἀνὴρ), *ἡ μαινάς* (γυνή), *ἡ πατρὶς* (γῆ).

## Endings.

1. *as*, gen. *ου* (I. decl.): *ὁ μονίας*, gen. *μονίου*. These adj. are joined only to masc. substantives.

2. *as*, gen. *αντος* (III. decl.): *ἀκάμας*, gen. *αντος*.

3. *άς*, gen. *άδος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ φυγάς*, gen. *φυγάδος*.

These adj. are generally joined only to feminine subst.; but sometimes to masc. and neuter; as, Eur. Or. 835 *δρομάσι βλεφάροις*: Id. Phœn. 1512 *τίς Ἑλλάς ἢ τίς βάρβαρος ἢ τῶν πάροιθεν εὐγενετῶν ἕτερος ἔτλα—τοιὰδ' ἄχρα φανερά*. They are often used as substantives, the real subst. being understood, as *ἡ Ἑλλάς* (γῆ), Greece, &c.

<sup>a</sup> Pors. Orest. 264.





*Comparison of Adjectives.—Forms of Comparison.*

§. 133. 1. The property expressed by an adjective may reside in one subject in a greater degree than in some other subject; or in the greatest degree of which it is capable.

2. A greater degree of any property is expressed by a form called the comparative (*more*); the greatest degree of any property by a form called the superlative (*most*); and the simple adjective, which expresses the property without any further notion of *more* or *most*, is called, in opposition to the comparative and superlative, the *positive*.

*Obs.* The superlative, as in Latin, may express a property existing in the highest degree compared with all others, or in a very high degree without any definite notion of comparison. In the latter case it is called the absolute superlative; as, “*the best man of all*,” or “*a very good man*.”

3. In Greek, adjectives and adverbs (see §. 141. 3.), and substantives (see §. 139. 5.), are capable of comparison. Participles, with the exception of some words which have an adjectival sense, as ἐρρωμένος,—έστερος,—έστατος, are not compared.

4. There are four forms of comparison:

1. The more usual in τερος (*tara* Sanscr.): τατος (*tama* Sanscr.<sup>a</sup>).
2. ιων (*iyas* Sanscr., *ior* Lat.): ιωτος (*ista* Sanscr., *imus* Lat.<sup>b</sup>).
3. Compounded of the other two, ίσ-τερος (as, λαλίστερος), more commonly έστερος, ίσ-τατος, more commonly έστατος<sup>c</sup>.
4. The form αί-τερος αί-τατος seems to be another combination of the Sanscrit í(*yas*<sup>d</sup>) with *tara* and *tama*.

§. 134. Comparative: τερος, τέρα, τερον.

Superlative: τατος, τάτη, τατον.

1. Adjectives in ος: (see also below 5. and §. 135. e. 2., b. 3., and §. 136. 2.)

Most of these adjectives drop the σ, and add the endings τερος, τατος, to the noun root, when the vowel is by nature or position long; as,

κουφ-ος,	Comp. κουφ-ό-τερος,	Sup. κουφό-τατος,
ισχυρ-ός,	. . ισχυρ-ό-τερος	... ισχυρό-τατος,
λεπτ-ός,	... λεπτ-ό-τερος,	... λεπτό-τατος,
σφοδρ-ός,	... σφοδρ-ό-τερος,	... σφοδρό-τατος,
πικρ-ός,	.. πικρ-ό-τερος,	... πικρό-τατος.

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 291.

<sup>c</sup> Compare Bopp Ibid. 195.

<sup>b</sup> Bopp Ibid. 298.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. 70.

But if the vowel of the penultima is short, the *o* is lengthened to *ω*, as

σοφ-ός	Comp. σοφ-ώ-τερος,	Sup. σοφ-ώ-τατος,
ἐχϋρ-ός,	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τερος	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τατος,
ἀξι-ος,	... ἀξι-ώ-τερος,	... ἀξι-ώ-τατος.

*Obs.* 1. The Attic poets sometimes lengthen the *o* into *ω* when the preceding vowel stands before a mute and a liquid, as εὐτεκνώτατος, δυσποτμώτατος. So in Epic the *ω* is sometimes found even when a long vowel precedes; as, Od. υ, 366 κακοξυνώτερος: Od. β, 350 λᾶρώτατος: Od. ε, 105, Il. ρ, 446 διζυρώτερος, διζυρώτατος.

*Obs.* 2. Κενός and στενός form, according to the grammarians, κενότερος, στενότερος; this is a relic of the old forms κεινός, στεινός, but the readings are doubtful.

2. The endings τερος, τατος, are added to the noun root (as found in the neuter) of words in ύς, εῖα, ύ, in ης, ες (gen. εος), in ας, αν, and in the word μάκαρ; as,

γλυκύς,	N. ύ	—	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής,	N. ές	—	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
μέλας,	N. αν	—	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
τάλας,	N. αν	—	ταλάν-τερος	ταλάν-τατος
μάκαρ		—	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος.

*Obs.* 3. Ἡδύς, ταχύς, πολύς, take the form in ων and ων (see §. 136. 1.). From ἰθύς we find in Homer, Il. σ, 508, ἰθύντατα. The form μακαριστότατος in Xen. is the sup. of μακαριστός from μακαρίζω.—Thus also is formed ἀξιοχρεώ-τερος (Xen. Cyr. VII. 5. 71), from ἀξιόχρεος: πενέστερος from πένης (ητος) follows the analogy of ἀληθής.

3. The compounds of χάρις insert ω, after the analogy of adjectives in ος with short penultimates:

ἐπίχαρις,	G. ἐπιχάριτ-ος,
	C. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τερος,
	S. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος.

*Obs.* 4. In Homer, Od. υ, 392, we find the comp. ἀχαρίστερος.

4. The contracts in εος naturally form their comparative in εώτερος, but the ε and ω are contracted into ω:

P. πορφύρ-εος=πορφυρ-ούς,
C. πορφυρεώτερος=πορφυρ-ώ-τερος,
S. πορφυρεώτατος=πορφυρ-ώ-τατος.

*Obs.* 5. The words in οος have sometimes a regular open form in οώτερος, οώτατος; as, ἀπλοώτερος (Thucyd.), εὐχροώτατος (Xenoph.) This form is peculiarly Ionic; as, εὐροώτερος, δυσπνοώτερος, εὐπνοώτερος, εὐχροώτερος, λευκοχροώτερος, ἀθροώτερος, Hippocrates.

5. Γεραῖός, παλαιός, περαιός, σχολαῖος, and φίλος (see also §, 135. 3.),

are anomalous; they drop their final *os*, and take *τερος* and *τατος*; as,

γεραι-ός, C. γεραί-τερος, S. γεραί-τατος,  
 φίλ-ος, ... φίλ-τερος, ... φίλ-τατος.

*Obs.* 6. Παλαιός and σχολαῖος have also the usual form; so in Xenophon παλαιότερος and σχολαιότερος.

*Obs.* 7. Φίλος has four forms:

φίλτερος, φίλτατος, most usual.  
 φιλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος, frequent in Attic.  
 φιλώτερος, φιλώτατος, rare.  
 φιλίων, Hom., φίλιστος, only in Soph. Ajax 842.

*Obs.* 8. Μέσος and νέος have a (probably old) form μέσατος (μέσσατος), νέατος; which however are only used when a notion of position in a series of persons or things, &c., is to be expressed: μέσατος, *exactly the middle point in a line*: νέατος, νείατος, *quite the last*; while μεσαίτατος expresses the general notion of *middle*, and νεώτατος, of *young, new*. In prose, νέατος is only used of musical notes, as νέατος φθόγγος, and then the feminine is contracted, as νήτη. We also find μυχοίτατος Od. φ, 146: μύχατος Eur. Hel. 189, from positive μύχιος.

*Obs.* 9. Ἀγρότερος, δημότερος, θηλύτερος, θεώτερος, ὀρέστερος, are not comparatives, but the *τερος* is the derivative ending. Σαώτερος, Hom. Il. α, 32, and Xen. Cyr. VI. 3, 4, is a real comparative, formed from σάος: so ὀπλό-τερος from an obsolete positive ὀπλός, of which we find traces in ὑπέροπλος.

§. 135. 1. Comp. ἑστέρος, Sup. ἑστατος,  
 or in certain cases,

Comp. στέρος, Sup. στατος.

a. Adjectives in *ων*, *ον* (gen. *ονος*), add ἑστέρος to the root (except πέπων, see *Obs.* 4.):

εὐδαίμων, N. εὐδαιμον,  
 C. εὐδαιμον-ἑσ-τερος,  
 S. εὐδαιμον-ἑσ-τατος.

*Obs.* 1. Aristophanes, Nub. 788, has ἐπιλησμότατος from ἐπιλήσμων. Comp. πίων, §. 137. 9.

b. Adjectives in *ξ* add ἑστέρος, or ἱστέρος to the root:

ἀφήλιξ, G. ἀφήλικ-ος, ἄρπαξ, G. ἄρπαγ-ος,  
 C. ἀφηλικ-ἑσ-τερος, C. ἄρπαγ-ἱσ-τερος,  
 S. ἀφηλικ-ἑσ-τατος. S. ἄρπαγ-ἱσ-τατος.

*Obs.* 2. From βλάξ we find, Xenoph. M. S. III. 13, 4, and IV. 2, 40, βλακώτερος and βλακώτατος, for which Buttman wishes to read βλακικώ-τερος, ώτατος (from βλακικός).

c. The adjectives in *εις*, *εν*, add στέρος, στατος, to the simple root, the *ντ* being dropped for the sake of euphony (§. 91. II.).

χαρῖεις, N. χαρίεν,  
 C. χαριέ-στερος, S. χαριέ-στατος.

d. Contracts in *oos*, *-ous*, add *έστερος* to the root, the *oe* being afterwards contracted ; as,

P. *ἀπλό-ος*, *ἀπλ-οῦς*,

C. *ἀπλο-έστερος*, *ἀπλ-ούστερος*,

S. *ἀπλο-έστατος*, *ἀπλ-ούστατος*.

So also the contracts in *ους*, *ουν* ; as, *εὖν-οος* = *εὖν-ους*, N. *εὖν-οον* = *εὖν-ουν*, C. *εὖν-ούσ-τερος*, S. *εὖν-ούσ-τατος*.

e. Ἐρρωμένος and ἀκράτος add *έστερος* and *έστατος* to the crude root ; as, *ἐρρωμεν-έσ-τερος*, *ἐρρωμεν-έσ-τατος*, *ἀκρατ-έσ-τερος*, *ἀκρατ-έσ-τατος*. So also αἰδοῖος, Superl. *αἰδοι-έστατος*, and *αἰδοιότατος* ; and sometimes also, ἀφθονος, σπουδαῖος, and ἄσμενος : so ἀφθονέστερος, —έστατος, besides the usual forms in *ώτερος*, *ώτατος* ; from ἄσμενος, we find also *ἀσμενώτερος*, and the adverbial neuters *ἀσμεναίτατα* and *ἀσμενέστατα* ; in Hdt. I. 196. also *ἀμορφέστατος*. In poetry many other adj. are thus compared ; as, *εὐζωρος*, *ἡδυμος*, *ἐπίπεδος* ; this last also Xen. Hell. VII. 4. 13.

2. Comp. *ίστερος*, Sup. *ίστατος*.

a. The adj. in *ης* (gen. *ου*), of the I. declension add the compound suffix *ίσ-τερος*, *ίσ-τατος*, to their root ; as, *κλέπτης*, *κλεπτ-ίσ-τερος*, *κλεπτ-ίσ-τατος*, except *ὕβριστής*, *οῦ*, which has for the sake of euphony *ὕβριστότερος*. *Ψευδής*, though its genitive is *έος* (III. decl.) not *οῦ* (I.) follows this analogy, as *ψευδίστερος*, *-ίστατος*.

b. Analogously, *λάλος*, *μονοφάγος*, *ὀψοφάγος*, *πτωχός*, drop the *ος*, and add *ίστερος* to the crude root ; as,

*λάλ-ος*, C. *λαλ-ίσ-τερος*, S. *λαλ-ίσ-τατος*.

3. *Εὖδιος*, *ἡσυχος*, *ἴδιος*, *ἴσος*, *μέσος* (see §. 134. Obs. 8.), *ὀρθριος*, *ὀψιος*, *παραπλήσιος*, *πρώϊος*, and *φίλος*, add *αίτερος*, *αίτατος*, to the root :

*μέσ-ος*, C. *μεσ-αί-τερος*, S. *μεσ-αί-τατος*,

*φίλ-ος*, ... *φιλ-αί-τερος*, ... *φιλ-αί-τατος*.

Obs. 3. The common form is sometimes found, as *ἡσυχώτερος*, Soph. Ant. 1089, *παραπλησιώτατος* Hdt. V. 87 : *ιδιώτερος -τατος* (Attic) Arist.

Obs. 4. After this analogy *πέπων*, *πεπαίτερος*, *πεπαίτατος*.

§. 136. Comp. *ίων*, neut. *ιον*, or *ων*, neut *ον*.

Superl. *ιστος*, *ίστη*, *ιστον*.

Obs. 1. The *ι* of these forms in *ίων* is short in Ionic and old Epic, long in Attic Greek.

1. Some words in *υς*, as *ἡδύς* (the other form *ύτερος*, *ύτατος*, being found only in un-Attic writers) :

ἡδ-ύς, C. ἡδ-ίων, N. ἡδ-ιον, S. ἡδ-ιστος,  
 ταχ-ύς, C. θάσσων, (Att. θάπτων, ταχύτερος, Hdt.), N. θᾶσσον,  
 S. τάχ-ιστος. (Att. θᾶρτον.)

*Obs. 2.* In many of these words in *vs* the *ι* of the comparative seems to have had a sound of *j*, to the sigma sound of which the radical consonant assimilated itself<sup>a</sup>; thus, ταχίων, ταχίων, τάσσων; and then to compensate for the loss of the aspirate, τ is changed to θ, θάσσων. When the aspirate returns in the superlative, the τ also returns to the beginning of the word, as τάχιστος. This ending σσων (Att. ττων), as a general rule, can only be used when the roots end in δ, θ, κ, χ; as, βραδύς, βραδίων and Hom. βράσσων: βαθύς, βαθίων and Dor. βάσσων: γλυκύς, γλυκίων and poet. γλύσσων: μακρός, μάσσων: παχύς, παχίων and Hom. πάσσων: ταχύς, θάσσων (Att. θάπτων): ἐλαχύς in Homer, comp. ἐλάσσων; but also κρατύς in Homer, Ion. κρέσσων comparative (for κράσσων), Att. κρείσσων and κρείττων. In some words the *j* or *σ* is combined with the radical consonant, as μέγσων, μέζων, Att. μείζων.

*Obs. 3.* The other words in *vs*, as βαρύς, βραχύς, δασύς, εὐρύς, ὀξύς, πρέσβυς, take the form ὑτερος, ὑτατος, though in Attic poetry there occur some instances of the other form, as from βραχύς, πρέσβυς, ὠκύς, the superlatives βράχιστος, πρέσβιστος, ὠκιστος.

2. Some adj. in *ros*: αἰσχυρός, ἐχθρός, κυδρός (poet.), οἰκτρός, (compar. always οἰκτρότερος) form their comparatives from a form without the *ρ*, as found in the substantive, and take ῶν, ῖστος (see §. 133. *Obs. 2.*); as,

αἰσχυρός, C. αἰσχ-ῶν (neuter *ον*), S. αἷσχ-ιστος; so also καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιστος, and μέγ-ας—μεγίων=μείζων. See above, *Obs. 2.*

*Obs. 4.* This form of these adjectives is the usual one in Attic, but sometimes they are formed in ὅτερος, ὅτατος, as ἐχθρότατος, Soph., Demosth.; (for the decl. of this form ῶν ῖον, ῶν ὄν, see §. 129. *Obs. 2.* and §. 131.)

*Obs. 5.* From comparatives and superlatives adverbs may be formed.—See §. 141.

### Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 137. There are several forms whose positive is obsolete, as ἀμείνων (Lat. *amœnus*), and which are for that reason annexed to existing positives, with which they agree more or less in sense. When many forms are assigned to the same positive, it is clear that their meaning must more or less differ:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. ἀγαθός, (Sansc. <i>bala</i> , robur; cf. <i>de-bilis</i> .)	ἀμείνων, N. ἀμεινον, βελτίων, βέλτερος, poet.	βέλτιστος, βέλτατος, Æsch.

<sup>a</sup> Bopp. Vergl. Gramm. 300. So Lat. *major*.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
(κρατύς, Hom. Od, V. 49.) (λῶ, <i>I wish</i> ; λῶια Theocr. XXVI. 32.) (φέρω, <i>I produce</i> .)	κρατίων, κράσσων, κρείσσων, late Att. κρείττων λῶων, φέρτερος, poet.	κράτιστος, λῶστος, φέρτατος and φέριστος, poet.
2. κακός, (χέρησ <sup>a</sup> ,) (ἦκα,)	κακίων, χερείων, χείρων, ἥκίων, ἥσσων <sup>b</sup> , Att. ἥττων	κάκιςτος, χείριστος,
3. ἀλγεινός, (ἄλγος,)	ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγίων,	ἀλγεινότατος, ἀλγιστος,
4. μακρός, (μῆκ-ος,)	μακρότερος, μηκίων (Lat. <i>mag-jor</i> <i>ma-jor</i> ) μήσσων, poet. μάσσων,	μακρότατος, μήκιστος,
5. μικρός, (ἐλαχύς, Homer.)	μικρότερος, ἐλάσσων, Att. ἐλάττων,	μικρότατος, ἐλάχιστος,
6. ὀλίγος,	μείων,	ὀλίγιστος,
7. πολύς,	πλείων, or πλέων, by attraction for πολίων,	πλεῖστος, by attraction for πόλιστος.
8. ῥάδιος, (ῥᾶ,)	ῥᾶων,	ῥᾶστος,
9. πῶν (πίος poetic),	πίοτερος,	πίοτατος.

*Obs.* In the Epic and other dialects, the following forms also occur :

1. ἀγαθός, Comp. (Ἄρης) ἀρείων (ἀρειότερος, Theogn.), λῶτων, λῶϊτερος, (Ion. κρέσσων, Dor. κάρρων). Sup. κάρτιστος (cf. *κάρτα, valde*), (Dor. βέντιστος).
2. κακός, Comp. κακώτερος: χειρότερος, χερειότερος, χερείων (Dor. χερήων, acc. sing. χέρεια, χέρηα, like πλέα Hom.): Dat. sing. χέρηϊ. Ion. ἔσσων for ἥσσων. Sup. κακώτατος, ἥκιστος.
3. ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων Alexandrin., but ὑπολίζωνες Il. σ, 519, (μείστος Bion V. 10.).
4. ῥηῖδιος Ion., comp. ῥηίτερος (Ion. ῥηίων), sup. ῥηίτατος and ῥηίστος (from PHIZ, old neutr. ῥᾶ).
5. βραδύς, βράσσων, sup. βάρδιστος, from an old form, cf. Latin *tardus*.
6. παχύς, πάσσων.

### Remarks on the Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 138. 1. The different meanings of the various forms of Comparison assigned to one Positive may be seen from the derivation of each: so ἄριστος from Ἄρης (like ἀρι, ἀρετή), *the boldest, most valiant, best*, according to the notions of an heroic age: κράτιστος and κρείσσων for κράσσων, from

<sup>a</sup> See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>b</sup> Id. ad v. ἦκα.

κρατύς (κάρα), *the highest, strongest*: ἀμείνων, Lat. Pos. *amœnus*, of outward beauty, *agreeable*: βελτίων, Lat. *melior*, Sansc. *bala*, *strong*: the poetic φέρτερος, φέρτατος, φέριστος *vigorous*, from φέρω (from bearing fruit, as Lat. *ferax*, *fertilis*). In Hom. and Hes. we find προφερέστερος, τατος; and in Soph. προφέρτερος, τατος. The poetic φέριστος is used by Plato in the address, ὦ φέριστε. The regular forms ἀγαθώτερος, τατος, belong to late writers.

*Obs. 1.* It should be remembered especially in reading Aristotle, that βέλτιον frequently expresses the notion of ἀγαθώτερον, *more a good*.

*Obs. 2.* It is a curious fact that in almost all languages, the comparison of the word expressing the notion "*good*," is irregular; the reason of this may be that good, being an absolute idea, does not in reality admit of degrees. Cf. Arist. Eth. X. iii. 2.

2. Κακός: the forms χείρων, ἥσσω, imply the notion of *weakness*: χείρων (from χέρης, χείρ, *power*), *being in a person's power*: ἥσσω from ἥκα, *slightly*. The Epic superlative ἥκιστος is not used in good Attic prose, except in its adverbial neuter form ἥκιστα, which is very common.

3. Μικρός: ἐλάσσων gives the notion of *smallness*, and *fewness* (ὀλίγος): μείων of *fewness*, rarely *smallness*. The regular forms of μικρός, ὀτερος, ὀτατος, always express their primitive notion of *smallness*: ὀλίγιστος always that of *fewness*, though ὀλίγος is often (for instance Il. β, 529.) used for *small*.

*Obs. 3.* The comparative μείων seems to belong to a radical MINY, as discernible in μινύθω, Lat. *minuo* and *minus*<sup>a</sup>, Slav. *mnii*, Goth. *minni*.

4. Πολύς, πλείων: these forms are derived from the root ΠΟΛ, with the endings ίων, ιστος, whence by the attraction of letters comes πλείων, of which πλέων is an abbreviated form. The Attic prose writers use the long form πλείων generally, and almost invariably in the contracted forms τὸν πλείω, πλείους, τὰ πλείω: but the neuter singular is generally πλέον, and always when used adverbially. An especial Atticism is an abbreviated form of neut. sing. πλεῖν (from πλείον), as in the phrase πλεῖν ἢ μύριοι<sup>b</sup>.

*Obs. 4.* Hdt. and the Dorians contract the εο in the cases of πλέων into ευ, as Neuter πλεῦν for πλέον, πλεῦνες, πλεύνων &c.: so the adverb πλεύνως.

*Obs. 5.* The positive of πióτερος,—τατος (πίος), is poetic.

### Declension of πλέων.

#### Masculine and Feminine.

#### Neuter.

S. N.	πλέων, πλείων Att. usually . . . . .	{ πλέον, πλείον, πλεῦν Dor. and Ion., πλεῖν Att.
G.	πλέονος, πλείονος, πλεῦνος Ion. and Dor.	
D.	πλέονι, πλείονι	
A.	πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλέω Hdt., πλεῦνα Ion. and Dor. . . . .	{ πλέον, πλείον, πλεῦν Dor. and Ion.
Pl. N.	πλέονες, πλείονες, πλείους Att., πλεῦνες Ion. and Dor., πλέες Homer . . . . .	{ πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλεῦνα Dor. and Ion.
G.	πλεόνων, πλείωνων, πλεύνων	
D.	πλεόνεσι, πλείοσι	
A.	πλέονας, πλείονας, πλείους Att., πλέους <sup>c</sup> , πλέας Hom., πλεῦνας Dor. and Ion.	{ πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλέω <sup>d</sup> , πλεῦνα, πλεᾶ Hdt. II. 82.

<sup>a</sup> Pott Indo-Germ. Sprach. ii. 69. Benfey Wurzel Lex. ii. 496, 470.

<sup>b</sup> See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>c</sup> Ellendt. ad voc. πολύς.

<sup>d</sup> Hdt. viii. 66.



Other forms of Comparison<sup>a</sup>.

§. 139. 1. Another mode of expressing the existence of a property in a greater or the greatest degree is, by adding either before or after the positive, the adverbs *μᾶλλον*, *more*, *μάλιστα*, *most*: all adjectives are capable of this mode of comparison, as *θνητός*, *mortalis*; *θνητὸς μᾶλλον* (*magis mortalis*, not *mortalior*).

2. The notion of the superlative is sometimes increased by the addition of the superlatives *πλείστον*, *μέγιστον*, *μάλιστα*, to the superlative of the adjective: *Il. β, 220 μάλιστα ἐχθίστος*: *Soph. O. C. 743 πλείστον ἐχθίστης*: *Eur. Med. 1323 μέγιστον ἐχθίστη*: *Thuc. VII. 42 μάλιστα δεινότατος*: or by the addition of *ὄχα*, *ἔξοχα*: so *Epic ὄχ' ἀριστος*, *ἔξοχ' ἀριστος*.

3. Another form of expressing the superlative notion is, by a repetition of the positive, as *Soph. O. R. 465 ἀρρητ' ἀρρήτων*: *Id. Elect. 849 δειλαία δειλαίων*: *Id. Philoct. 65 ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων κακά*.

4. The words *ἐν τοῖς* are, in *Hdt.*, *Thucyd.* and *Plato*, and late writers, joined with the superlative and give it emphasis: *Hdt. VII. 137 ἐν τοῖσι θειότατον*: *Thuc. I. 6 ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι*: *Plat. Symp. p. 178 B ἐν τοῖς πρεσβύτατον*, and *Thuc. III. 81*, with a feminine subst., *στάσις ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ*, *III. 17 ἐν τοῖς πλείσται*. This idiom may be explained by supplying the dative of the superlative to *τοῖς*, as *ἐν τοῖς θειοτάτοις θειότατον*, cf. *Plat. Cratyl. 427 E*, or by taking *τοῖς* as a demonstrative, *Homer, Il. ρ, 753*. See §. 444. *Obs. 1*.

§. 140. 1. From some forms of comparison there proceed further forms, as *ἐσχατώτερος* *Arist. Met. X. 4*: *τὰ ἐσχατώτατα*, *the extremes*, *Xen. Hell. II. 3, 49*: *πρώτιστος*, often in *Hom.* and *Aristoph.* Also *Aristoph. Equites 1165*, *Κλ. ἐγὼ σοι πρότερος ἐκφέρω διφρόν*: *ΑΛΛ. ἐλλ' ἐγὼ προτεραίτερος* with a comic force: so poet. *ἄσσότερος*, *ἄσσότατος*, from the compar. *ἄσσον*. So *G. T. 3 Epist. John 4 μειζοτέραν*: *Ephes. iii. 8 ἐλαχιστότερος*.

2. From *μόνος* we find, in poetry and even in prose, the superlative *μονώτατος*, and from *αὐτός* the comic notion *αὐτότερος*, and in *Arist. Plut. 83 αὐτότατος*.

3. Many adjectives which express the notion of order or succession or position occur only or mostly in their forms of comparison, as they are used only relatively in comparison to others. The root of most of these words is a local adverb, or preposition considered as an adverb.

(from *πρό*) *πρότερος* *prior*, *πρώτος* (contracted from *πρέατος*, *Dor. πρᾶτος*) *primus*, *προτέρω* adv.

( .. *πάρος*) *παροίτεροι* *Il. ψ, 459 in front*.

( .. *ἐνερθε*) *ἐνέρτερος*

( .. *ὀπισθεν*) *ὀπίστατος*

( .. *κάτω*) *κατώτατος*

( .. *ἄνω*) *ἀνώτερος* *superior*, *ἀνώτατος* *supremus*.

( .. *ὑπέρ*) *ὑπέρτερος* *superior*, *ὑπέρτατος*, poet. *ὑκατος* *supremus*.

( .. *ὑπό*?) *ὑστερος*, *posterior*, *ὑστατος* *postremus*.

( .. *ἐξ*) *ἔσχατος*, *extremus*.

( .. *πλησίον*, *prope*) (*πλησίος* *Homer*) *πλησιαίτερος* or *πλησιέστερος* *pro-prior*, *πλησιαίτατος*, *-έστατος* *proximus*.

( .. *ἀγχοῦ*) *ἀγχοτέρη* *Hdt. propior*, *ἄγχιστος* *Æsch.* and *Soph. proximus*, *ἄγχι*, *ἄσσον*, *ἄσσοτέρω* *Hom.*, *ἀγχότατος* *Eur.*

( .. *πρόσω*) *προσώτερος*, *προσώτατος*.

<sup>a</sup> Cf. §. 783.

4. Many other forms of comparison, for which there exists no positive adjective form, are derived from adverbs; as, ἡρέμα, ἡρεμέστερος, ἡρεμέστατος : προὔργου, προὔργιαίτερος, προὔργιαίτατος : πέρα, περαιτέρω adv., and περαιότερος adj. in Pindar : so ἄφαρ, ἀφάρτερος ; ἐκάς, ἐκαστέρω, ἐκαστάτῳ ; τῆλε, τηλοτάτῳ Hom. : ἐγγύς, ἐγγύτερον, ἐγγύτατα (ἐγγιον, ἐγγιστα).

5. Substantives also have forms of comparison:—*a.* When the substantive expresses an adjectival notion; as, βασιλεύς, *king*, βασιλεύτερος (Epic), *more a king—more kingly*; δοῦλος, *slave (slavish)*, δουλότερος, *more slavish*; κλέπτης, *thief*, κλεπτίστατος, *a thorough thief*; κύων, gen. κυν-ός, *dog*, κύντερος (Epic), *more like a dog—shameless* : so ἐταιρότατος Plat. Phædo 89 D.

*b.* When, the positive adjective being obsolete, the comparative and superlative forms are assigned to the substantive, and express the existence of the substantival notion in a greater or greatest degree in some subject. The poets, especially the Epic, furnish many examples of this form, as κέρδος, *gain*, κερδίων, *more profitable*; κέρδιστος, *very profitable*; κῆδος, *relationship*, κήδιστος, *nearest relation*, all Epic. Many forms of comparison which have no direct adjectival positive are to be explained in this way : so αἰσχίων, -ιστος—ἀλγίων, -ιστος—καλλίων, -ιστος from αἰσχος, ἄλγος, κάλλος : but see also §. 136. 2.

6. Nearly all the ordinal numerals, and many pronouns and pronominal adjectives, have the comparative or superlative form in their positive : so the Sanscrit joins to many of its pronominal adjectives the endings *tarās, ā, ām* (comp.), and *tamās, ā, ām* (superl.), and to many words which express number the ending *tas*. So the following numerals, pronouns and adj., in which is contained a notion of duality, have a comparative form : ἕτερος (from *ī, hic*, and *τέρος*), *hic de duobus, alter* (Sanskrit *i-taras, is e duobus* from *aj-am, ij-am, id-am, is, ea, id*) ; οὐδέτερος, *neuter* ; δεύτερος, πότερος, (Ion. κότερος, Ind. *kataras, i. e. quis e duobus, uter*, from *kas, quis ?*), ὁπότερος, ἐκάτερος (Sanskrit *akataras, unus e duobus, f. akas, ā. am, unus, a, um*, Gr. *ἐκάς*) ; the adjectives which express opposition in space—duality of position—as *under* and *over, out* and *in*, &c. ; as, δεξιτερός, *dexter*, and ἀριστερός, *sinister* ; ἐσώτερος and ἐξώτερος, ἔντερον from ἔντος, cf. *inter(us)* and *exter(us)* ; ἀνώτερος and κατώτερος, προσώτερος, ὀπίστερος, ὑπέρτερος : the pronominal adjectives ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφέτερος (clearly comparatives, from the obsolete pronominal forms ἡμός, ὑμός, σφός), which express personal opposition : so *noster, vester*.

7. Superlative forms:—*a.* All ordinal numerals (except δεύτερος), as referring to a greater number, *a.* ending in *ομος, imus*, as πρόμος, *primus*, ἑβδομος, *septimus*, ὄγδοος for ὄγδομος, then ὄγδοφος, as *octavus* for *octimus* ; *b.* in *τος, tus, στος*, as πρῶτος, τέταρτος, *quartus*, Ind. *tschaturthas, ἕκτος, sextus*, Ind. *schaschtas, εἰκοστός* (τος changed to σος, as τόσος, ὅσος for τότος, ὅτος). *β.* Πόστος, ὀπόστος (Ind. *jatamas, qui e pluribus*) ἑκάστος (Ind. *akatatamas, i. e. unus de pluribus*), when not two only, but a greater number are spoken of. *γ.* The adjectives which express a local opposition, when in reference not to two only, but a greater number ; as, ὕπατος, *summus*, ἐσώτατος, ἐνδότητος, *intimus*, ἀνώτατος, ὀπίστατος<sup>a</sup>.

### Comparison of Adverbs.

§. 141. 1. We must distinguish herein between adverbs derived from adjectives, and primitive adverbs.

2. The compar. and superl. of adverbs derived from adjectives

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 292 sqq.

have generally no adverbial endings, but use for the comp. the neut. sing., for the superl. the neut. plural<sup>b</sup>, of the corresponding forms of comparison of their adjectives ; as,

σοφῶς	(from σοφός)	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σαφῶς	( ... σαφής)	σαφέστερον	σαφέστατα
χαριέντως	( ... χαρίεις)	χαριέστερον	χαριέστατα
εὐδαιμόνως	( ... εὐδαίμων)	εὐδαιμονέστερον	εὐδαιμονέστατα
αἰσchrῶς	( ... αἰσchrός)	αἰσchrῖον	αἰσchrιστα
ἡδέως	( ... ἡδύς)	ἡδῖον	ἡδιστα
ταχέως	( ... ταχύς)	θᾶσσον, ττον	τάχιστα.

3. Sometimes however the adverbial ending *ως* is retained in the comparative, as *χαλεπωτέρως*, *ἀγριωτέρως*, *ἐνδεεστέρως*, *ἀληθεστέρως*, *μοχθηροτέρως*, *φιλοτιμοτέρως*, *ἐχθιόνως*, *καλλιόνως*, especially *μειζόνως* &c.

*Obs. 1.* An adverbial superlative form in *ως*, in classical authors, is not sufficiently established.

4. All primitive adverbs in *ω*, as *ἄνω*, *κάτω*, *ἔξω*, *ἔσω*, regularly retain the *ω* in the ending of the forms of comparison ; as,

ἄνω	Comp. ἄνωτέρω	Superl. ἄνωτάτω
κάτω	..... κατωτέρω	..... κατωτάτω

So also most other primitive adverbs ; as,

ἀγχοῦ	ἀγχοτέρω	ἀγχοτάτω
πέρᾱ	περαιτέρω	
τηλοῦ	τηλοτέρω	τηλοτάτω
ἐκάς	ἐκαστέρω	ἐκαστάτω
ἐνδον	ἐνδοτέρω	ἐνδοτάτω
μακράν	μακρότερον	μακροτάτω and μακρότατον
ἐγγύς	ἐγγυτέρω	ἐγγυτάτω
	ἐγγύτερον	ἐγγύτατα
	ἐγγῖον	ἐγγιστα
πρό	προτέρω	
ἄπο	ἄπωτέρω	ἄπωτάτω

*Obs. 2.* Πρῶτ and ὀψέ use in comparison the neuter forms of the adjectives formed from them, *πρώϊος*, *ὀψίος*, as *πρωϊαίτερον* or *πρωαίτερον*, -τατα—*ὀψιαίτερον*, -τατα. Μάλα, ἄγχι, and ἐγγύς, have no proper adverbial endings, but follow the analogy of adverbs derived from adjectives ; as, *μᾶλλον*, *μάλιστα* ; *ἄσσον*, *ἄγχιστα* ; *ἐγγιον*, *ἐγγιστα* : the two last forms are old, but not Attic ; *ἄγχι*, *ἄσσον*, *ἄγχιστα*, are almost entirely confined to the poets, and only used by prose writers in certain phrases, as *ἄγχιστα γένους*, *nearest relations*.

<sup>a</sup> For the difference between neuter sing. and plur. of the superl. adj., see *Elms. Ach.* 181.

*Obs. 3.* The comparative of μάλα would be μάλαιον or μάλαον: the α is transposed (μάαλον) and contracted; hence the circumflexed ā in μάλλον, the λ being doubled to compensate for the transposed α. An analogous transposition takes place in that of ι in τύπτεις (II. pers.) from τύπτει.

## CHAPTER VII.

### *Of the Pronoun.*

§. 142. 1. The pronoun is not, like the substantive, confined to the signification of some definite thing or things, as perceived objectively by the senses or the mind, but is universally applicable to, and may represent (*pro nomine*) any object or objects, as being the expression for certain abstract subjective relations or positions, in which any thing or person may be conceived for the time to stand. For instance, the personal pronoun expresses the relation in which an object stands to the principal subst. in the thought, whether it is the person speaking (*I*), or spoken to (*Thou*), or spoken of (*He, She, it*).

2. Pronouns are divided into five classes:

*a. Personal Pronouns*:—I. person ἐγώ, II. σύ, III. αὐτός, and in the gen. οὗ. From these all other pronouns are, both in form and meaning, derived.

*β. Demonstrative Pronouns*, which express the relations (real or supposed) of proximity, so as to point out and bring an object into particular notice; as, ὅδε ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ ἀριστος, *the person I point out, this man here, is the best.*

*γ. Relative Pronouns*, which express the relations of an object spoken of, with reference to something before, whereby the thing spoken of is signified to be the same as that which was denoted by a preceding demonstrative pronoun; as, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃν εἶδες, *the man before us is the same as the man you saw.*

*δ. Indefinite Pronouns*, which express the absence of relations to any thing else, denoting something without defining in any way who or what it is; as, οὕτως, *no one*—τι, *any thing*—τις, *any one.*

*ε. Interrogative Pronouns*, which express the relation in which the mind stands to something out of its cognizance; signifying something spoken of, but with the additional notion of ignorance of what it is, and a question as to who or what it is; as, τίς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶν ἀριστος; *who is the best man?*

3. Objects may not only be represented independently as standing in certain relations or positions, but also as invested with these relations or positions as qualities, whence most pronouns are either adjectival both in sense and form, as *ἐμός*, *mine*, *belonging to me who am speaking*; or adverbial, when these relations express the mode and manner of the existence of such an object.

*Obs.* Supposing it were possible to conceive man without names for things, the pronouns would express the various relations of locality in which surrounding objects would first present themselves to the mind. Some philologists have treated pronouns on this assumption<sup>a</sup>, with much ingenuity, but such theories depend on an arbitrary view of language as being the gradual creation of man.

4. As all pronouns represent either substantives or adjectives or adverbs, they are divided into *a.* Substantival pronouns; as, *αὐτός, οὗτος, τις, ταῦτα ἐποίησε*, *he, this man, some man has done this.* *b.* Adjectival Pronouns; as, *ἐμός, σός, οὗτος πατήρ*, *my, thy, this father has done something.* *c.* Adverbial Pronouns; as, *οὕτως, πῶς ἐποίησε*; *thus, how, has he done this?*

5. The Personal Pronouns occur only as substantival and adjectival, the Relative as adjectival and adverbial, the rest in all three forms.

### *Table of the different Pronouns.*

#### §. 143. I. *Personal Pronouns*:

*a.* Substantival:—*a.* *ἐγώ, —σύ, —αὐτός, ἡ, ό*, and the obsolete *ἰς* or *ἱς*, gen. *οὗ* &c. Lat. *is, ea, id.*—*b.* Reflexive, *ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς—σεαυτοῦ, ἡς—ἐαυτοῦ* or *αὐτοῦ, ἡς*, and the old *οὗ*.—*c.* Reciprocal, *ἀλλήλων*.

*b.* Adjectival (*Possessive Pronouns*): *ἐμός, ἡ, όν—σός, σή, σόν—ός, ἡ, όν—ήμετερος, τέρα, τερον—ὕμετερος, τέρα, τερον—σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον—νῶϊτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφῶϊτερος, τέρα, τερον*.

#### II. *Demonstrative Pronouns*:

*a.* Substantival: *ό, ἡ, τό—ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε—οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο—αὐτός, αὕτή, αὐτό*.

*b.* Adjectival: the same as the substantival, and the pronouns of quantity and quality, *τοῖος, τοιοῦτος, talis, —τόσος, τοσοῦτος, tantus*.

*c.* Adverbial: *τῇδε, ἐκεῖ, τότε, οὕτως, &c.*

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's *New Cratyl.* p. 158.

III. *Relative Pronouns* :

a. Adjectival: *ὅς, ἥ, ὅ*, and its compounds, as *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι, quicunque, οἷος, qualis, ὁποῖος, ὅσος, quantus*.

b. Adverbial: *ὅ, οὕτως, ὥς*.

IV. *Indefinite Pronouns* :

a. Substantival: *τις, (alī)quis, τι, (alī)quid, οὗτις, οὗτι, ἐκάτερος, ἕκαστος, quisque, ποτερός, πᾶς, ὁ ἢ τὸ δεῖνα, ἄλλος, alius*.

b. Adjectival: *τις*, e. g. *ἀνὴρ τις, οὗτις, οὗτι, ποιός, ποσός, ποστός, ποτερός, ἐκάτερος, ἕκαστος, πᾶς, ἄλλος*.

c. Adverbial: *πῶς, πού, ποτέ, &c.*

V. *Interrogative Pronouns* :

a. Substantival: *τίς, quis? τί, quid? πότερος, uter?* in dependent questions, *ὅστις, ὁπότερος*;

b. Adjectival: *τίς, τί, πότερος, ποῖος, πόσος, πόστος*; in dependent questions, *ὅστις, ὁπότερος, ὁποῖος, ὁπόσος, ὁπόστος*;

c. Adverbial: *πῶς, πού, πότε, πόθεν, πόσε*; in dependent questions, *ὅπως, ὅπου, ὁπότε, ὅποι, ὅπη, &c.*

*Declension of Pronouns.*

§. 144. The forms marked with an asterisk are enclitic :

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	ἐγώ	σύ	
G.	*μοῦ, ἐμοῦ	*σοῦ	*οὔ
D.	*μοί, ἐμοί	*σοί not enclit. Ep. and Ion.	*οἶ
A.	*μέ, ἐμέ	*σέ	*ξ
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	(νῶϊ) νώ	(σφῶϊ) σφώ	*σφωέ (see 4.)
G. & D.	(νῶϊν) νῶν	(σφῶϊν) σφῶν	*σφωίν
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς, N. *σφέα
G.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	*σφίσι(ν)
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς, N. *σφέα

*Remarks.*

1. The gen. sing. of the three pronouns is in Homer, and from him in the Attic poets, frequently *ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἔθεν*. These forms do not throw back their accent, except *ἔθεν* from *οὗ*, which has an accent only when used as a reflexive.

2. The long dual forms *νῶϊ, νῶϊν* of *ἐγώ*, *σφῶϊ, σφῶϊν* of *σύ*, are Ionic; for them the Attic uses *νώ, νῶν, σφώ, σφῶν* Od. δ, 62; *νώ* and *σφώ* are often written with ε subsc. as if contracted.

3. The dat. and acc. plur. in *ῑν*, *ᾗς*, of pronouns of the I. and II. person are sometimes used as short by the poets, and then are written as oxytons, or perispomena, *ῑμιν* or *ῑμίν*, *ῑμας* or *ῑμάς*, *ῑμας* or *ῑμάς*<sup>a</sup>, *ῑμίν* or *ῑμιν*.

4. The acc. of *οὗ* in Attic poetry is *ῑν*, sing. for *ἑ*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *σφᾶς*, *σφέα*, or for plur. *them*. The dual *σφέε* is not used in Attic; it is found in Epic, but only as the accusative.

5. The dat. and acc. plur. of the III. person are found even in the Attic poets as well as others in an abbreviated form, dat. *σφί* or *σφίν*, for *σφίσι*: acc. *σφέ* for *σφάς*; the tragedians probably always used *σφίν*, not *σφί*: *σφί* and *σφίν* are sometimes, but very seldom, used in poetry for the dat. sing., and also sometimes in Ionic prose<sup>b</sup>, and the form *σφε* more frequently as the acc. sing. for *αὐτόν*, *ῑν*, *ό*, and also for the reflexive *ἑαυτόν*. *Æsch.* Sept. 617, *Soph.* Trach. 166.

6. In some fragments of Sappho and Alcæus we find a form *ᾗσφ* for the dat. of *οὗ*, and *ᾗσφε* for the accusative<sup>c</sup>.

7. The terminations of the accusatives *ἐμέ*, *σέ*, find no analogy in any other language except Latin.

8. The *σφ* of the plural of *οὗ* probably is a double relic of the digamma, which, as we have seen in §. 9, is replaced in some words by *φ*, in others by *σ*.

### §. 145. *Dialects*<sup>d</sup>.

#### *Singular.*

N.	<i>ἐγών</i> , <i>Æol.</i> and <i>Epic</i> ; <i>ἐγώνγα</i> and <i>ἐγώνη</i> , <i>Doric</i> ; <i>ἰών</i> and <i>ἰωνγα</i> , <i>Bœotic</i> .	<i>ρύ</i> , <i>Doric</i> ; and <i>ρυγα</i> <sup>i</sup> <i>τύνη</i> , besides <i>σύ</i> , <i>Ep.</i> ( <i>τού</i> and <i>τούν</i> , <i>τούγα</i> , <i>Bœotic</i> , <i>τουνή</i> <i>Lacon.</i> ).	
G.	<i>ἐμέο</i> , <i>ἐμεῦ</i> , <i>*μεῦ</i> , <i>Ep.</i> and <i>Ion.</i> <i>ἐμεῖο</i> , <i>Ep.</i>  <i>ἐμέθεν</i> , <i>Ep.</i> <i>μέθεν</i> , <i>Dor.</i> <sup>e</sup> <i>ἐμεύνη</i> , <i>Lac.</i> <sup>f</sup> <i>ἐμεῦς</i> , <i>ἐμοῦς</i> , <i>Æol.</i> and <i>Dor.</i> <i>ἐμῶς</i> , <i>Dor.</i> <i>ἐμέος</i> , <i>Dor.</i> <sup>g</sup> <i>ἐμίο</i> , <i>ἐμίως</i> , <i>ἐμίω</i> , <i>Dor.</i>	<i>τέο</i> , <i>τεοῦ</i> <sup>k</sup> , <i>τεῦ</i> , <i>Doric</i> ; <i>σέο</i> , <i>*σεῦ</i> <i>Ep.</i> and <i>Ion.</i> <i>σεῖο</i> , <i>Ep.</i> ; <i>τεοῖο</i> , <i>Il. θ.</i> 37. <i>σέθεν</i> , poetic.  <i>τεῦς</i> , <i>τεοῦς</i> , <i>Æol.</i> and <i>Dor.</i>  <i>τίος</i> , <i>τίως</i> , <i>τίω</i> , <i>τιοῦς</i> , <i>Dor.</i>	<i>ῑο</i> , <i>*εῖ</i> , <i>Ep.</i> and <i>Ion.</i>  <i>εῖο</i> , <i>Ep.</i> ; <i>εῖιο</i> , late <i>Ep.</i>  <i>ῑθεν</i> , <i>Ep.</i> (as reflexive, accented, §. 143.2.) <i>εῖοῦ</i> , <i>Dor.</i> <i>εῖοῦς</i> , <i>Æol.</i> and <i>Dor.</i>
D.	<i>ῑμοι</i> , <i>Bœotic</i> ; <i>ἐμίν</i> , <i>ῑμινγα</i> , <i>Dor.</i> ; <i>ἐμίνη</i> , <i>Tarent.</i> <sup>h</sup>	<i>τίν</i> , <i>Dor.</i> ; <i>τεῖ(ι)</i> <i>Dor.</i> and <i>Ep.</i> (generally accented). <i>τίνη</i> , <i>Tarent.</i> <i>*τοί</i> , <i>Ep.</i> and <i>Ion.</i>	<i>ῑν</i> , <i>Dor.</i> (generally accented). <i>σφί(ν)</i> <i>Herod.</i> and <i>Poetry</i> . <i>εῖοι</i> , <i>Ep.</i> (reflexive; accented).

<sup>a</sup> Ellendt. *Lex. Soph.* ad voc. *ἐγώ* et *σέ*.

<sup>b</sup> Herod. viii. 132. and (reflexively) 136.

<sup>c</sup> Ahrens *Dial. Æol.* 125 p.

<sup>d</sup> See Ahrens *Dial. Dor. et Æol.*

<sup>e</sup> Ahrens 249 p.

<sup>f</sup> Herm. *Opusc.* i. 256. Donaldson's New

*Crat.* p. 163. Böckh *Corp. Inscip.*

<sup>g</sup> Ahrens 248 p.

<sup>h</sup> Donaldson's New *Crat.* p. 163.

<sup>i</sup> Ahrens *Dial. Dor.* 248 p.

<sup>k</sup> Ahrens 250.

<i>Singular.</i>		
A.	ἐμεῖ, Dor. <sup>a</sup> (?)	<p>τέ, Dor. and Ep. (accented).</p> <p>τύ, Doric ; enclitic, Theocr. I. 56, Aristoph. Eqq. 1225.</p> <p>τεῖ, Dor.<sup>b</sup>(?)</p> <p>τί, in Theocr.</p>
		<p>εί, Ep. (accented), or *εἰ, as neut., Il. a, 236. for pl. Hom. Hymn. Vener. 268.</p> <p>ῖ for αὐτόν, -ήν, Hesych. and in a Fragm. of Ibycus.</p> <p>*νί, Dor. (and Att. poet.) <i>him, her, it</i>; also sometimes for the plural: Soph. Elect. 436, Cæ. T. 868, Eur. Med. 1312.</p> <p>*μίν, Epic and Ion. (<i>him, her, it</i>: also sometimes for the plural).</p> <p>*σφέ, Dor. (and Att. poet.)</p>

<i>Dual.</i>		
N.	νῶϊ, νῶϊν	} Ep.
G.D.	νῶϊν	
A.	νῶϊ (and νό)	
		<p>σφῶϊν(σφῶϊ and σφῶ)</p> <p>σφῶϊν</p> <p>σφῶϊ (and σφῶ)</p>
		<p>*σφῶϊν,</p> <p>*σφῶέ, *σφῶ } Ep.</p>

<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	ἡμέες, Ion. ἄμές, Dor. ἄμμε, Æol.	<p>ὑμέες, Ion. ὑμές, Dor. ὑμμε, Æol.</p>
G.	ἡμέων, Ion. and Ep. ἡμείων, Ep. ἄμμέων, Æol.	<p>ὑμέων, Ion. and Ep. ὑμείων, Ep. ὑμμέων, Æol.</p>
D.	ἄμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. ἄμμέσι, Æol. ἄμιν <sup>c</sup> .	<p>ὑμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. (besides ὑμῖν).</p>
A.	ἡμέας, Ion. and Ep. (besides ἡμας). ἄμμε, Æol. and Ep. ἄμέ, Dor. ἄμέ, Byzant. decr. in Demosth. 256. 1.	<p>ὑμέας, Ion.</p> <p>ὑμμε, Æol. and Ep., Æsch. Eum. 620.</p> <p>ὑμέ, Dor.</p>
		<p>*σφέων, Ion. and Ep. σφείων, Ep. Æol.</p> <p>σφί, Ion. sometimes accented as reflexive, Hdt. vii. 149; *σφίν, *σφί, and *σφίσσι(ν), Ep.; *φίν, in Callim. Dian. 125. 213; *ψίν, Dor. ἄσφιν. Æol.</p> <p>*σφέας, Ion. and Ep.</p> <p>*σφέ, Ep.<sup>d</sup>; ἄσφε, Æol.; *ψέ, Dor.</p>

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens 253. <sup>b</sup> Ibid. 254 p. <sup>c</sup> Ibid. 259 p. <sup>d</sup> Attic Poetry, see 654. 1. δ.



*Obs. 1.* Bentley observed, that in certain passages in Homer the metre required a form *μεοῦ* for *ἐμοῦ*, answering to the Latin *mei*<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 2.* For some other very rare and doubtful dialectic forms of the pronouns, see Ahrens *Dial. Dor.* p. 247 sqq. and *Dial. Æol.* p. 123.

*Further remarks on the three Personal Pronouns.*

§. 146. 1. <sup>b</sup>The following tables exhibit the forms in the Sanscrit and German, as far as they furnish roots for the Greek and Latin personal pronoun.

*I. Person.*

	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>Ah-am</i>	<i>ἐ-γών</i> <i>ἰών-γα</i>	<i>e-go</i>	<i>i-ch</i>
G.	<i>mé</i>	<i>μου</i>	<i>mei</i>	<i>mei-ner</i>
D.	<i>mé</i>	<i>μοί</i>	<i>mihi</i>	<i>mi-r</i>
A.	<i>mām, mā</i>	<i>με</i>	<i>mehe=me</i>	<i>mi-ch</i>
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.	<i>dva-am dv-am</i>	<i>νῶϊ<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>nos</i>	
G.	<i>ndu</i>	<i>νῶϊν</i>	<i>nos-tri</i>	
D.	<i>ndu</i>	<i>νῶϊν</i>	<i>no-bis</i>	
A.	<i>ndu</i>	<i>νῶϊ</i>	<i>nos</i>	
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	<i>asmé</i>	<i>ἄμμες</i>		
G.	<i>asmā-kam</i>	<i>ἀμμέων</i>		
D.	<i>asmab-'yam</i>	<i>ἄμμιν</i>		
A.	<i>asm-an, nas</i>	<i>ἄμμε</i>		

2. The oblique cases of the personal pronoun are, as in all the Indo-Germanic languages, formed from roots differing from the nominative.

3. The *ε* of the Greek *ἐγώ*, which is also the root of the personal verb *εἰμί*, and the *ι* of *ἰών-γα*, and of *Ich*, seems to be a modification of the Sanscrit *ah*. The *γώ* is a termination (as *am* in Sanscrit), strengthened by the guttural to compensate for the loss of an aspirate. In German this same guttural is retained in *ch*, and in Gothic in *k*.

4. The root of most of the cases seems to be *μ*, which occurs again as the personal ending of the I. person of the verb, as *τίθη-μι*. The *ε* in *ἐμοῦ*, &c. is a prefix, as in other Greek words, such as *ἐ-λαχύς*, *δ-νομα*, &c.

5. The dual *νῶϊ* is from the root *na*, Lat. *nos*. The true nominative form, corresponding to *dv-am*, seems to have been lost, and the acc. *νῶϊ* (*ndu*) to have supplied its place.

6. The root of the plural is *asma*, whence also springs the Sanscr. subst. verb *asmi*, *I am*. The *σ* is dropped by assimilation.

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's *New Crat.* p. 165.

<sup>b</sup> Bopp *Vergl. Gramm.* 326 sq. Benfey *Wurzel Lexix.* ii. 151.

<sup>c</sup> Buttm. *Lexil.* 82.

## §. 147. II. Person.

	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>tv-am</i>	τύ, σύ, Æol. τοῦ-ν	tu	du
G.	<i>tava</i>	τεῦ	tui	dei-ner
D.	<i>tub'yam</i> <i>té</i>	τεῖν τοί	ti-bi	di-r
A.	<i>tv-dm</i>	τέ	te	di-ch
		<i>Dual.</i>		
N.	<i>yuv-dm</i>	σφῶϊ	cf. Latin plu- ral, vos.	
G.	<i>vdm</i>	σφῶϊν		
D.	<i>vdm</i>	σφῶϊν		
A.	<i>vdm</i>	σφῶϊ		
		<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	<i>yus'mé</i>	ὑμμες		
G.	<i>yus'mákam</i>	ὑμμέων		
D.	<i>yus'mab'yam</i>	ὑμμιν		
A.	<i>yus'mán</i>	ὑμμε		

Obs. 1. The σ in the dual σφῶϊ, &c. seems to be a prefix.

Obs. 2. The dative termination ν answers to the Sanscrit locative form in ἱ or ἱν.

Obs. 3. With regard to the ι of σφῶϊ, we may remark that the Sanscrit neuter dual ended in ī.

*Obsolete Pronoun of the Third Person, ἷς (see also §. 654).*

§. 148. There is an old nominative of this person ἷς or ἷς, ἷ or ἷ, whence ἱνα, Lat. *is*, *is-te*, Angl. *it*. Besides the nom. given by grammarians, we find the dat. ἱν for αὐτῷ Hesych., and ἱν acc. Hesych., and in a fragment of Ibycus; Hermann reads ἱν as the dat. and acc. in several passages of Pindar. The acc. μίν and νίν belong doubtlessly to this root. In some dialects we find compounds of this pronoun, as ἱγνητες Rhod. for αὐθυγενεῖς, *hoc in loco nati*; ἱθαγενεῖς (ἱθα like ἱνθα).

*The use of Reflexive Pronoun οὖ, οἷ, ἑ, for the III. Person.*

§. 149. 1. The pronoun οὖ, οἷ, ἑ, was originally and properly only reflexive, but as the real pronoun of the third person (ἷς) was not in use, it supplied its place, except in the nom. sing. and dual, where the demonstrative pronoun αὐτός was used as the pronoun of the III. person. In the nom. plural σφεῖς, properly the reflexive form, was in time used for the third person; it is first found Hdt. VII. 168.

2. The root of this pronoun began with ΣΦ, or ΣF, as may be seen from the Sanscrit *svayam*, as *swas*, Lat. *suus*; and from its being a digam-mated word; and this original termination is represented in the forms οὖ &c. by the aspirate; (comp. ἡδύς,) Sanscr. *svadas*, Lat. *suavis*. Probably there was originally only a singular form of this pronoun, as in Latin; for σφίν, σφέ, σφός, are clearly singular in their form, answering to ἐμίν, ἐμέ, ἐμός.

3. The Doric forms  $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\psi\acute{\iota}\nu$ , are transpositions of  $\sigma\phi$ ; so in Latin, *ipse*, from *is* and *pse*.

*The Reflexive Pronouns, ἐμᾱυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ.*

§. 150. 1. The reflexive  $\alphaὐ$  being also used for the third personal pronoun, the reflexive relation (that is, when the subject of the verb is also its object, as *I blame myself*), is generally signified by a pronoun compounded of the acc. of the three pronouns, ἐμέ, σέ, ξ, and αὐτός, *self*. The nominative is wanting, as a reflexive pronoun properly signifies only the object of the verb, referred it to a preceding subject.

2. The reflexive pronoun of the third person has a neuter and a plural, as well as a singular, form, while in that of the first and second person the two elements are in the plural declined separately, as ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, &c., but ἑαυτῶν, although Herodotus and the good Attic writers use σφῶν αὐτῶν, σφίσι *αὐτοῖς*, σφᾶς αὐτούς, for ἑαυτῶν, &c.

<i>Singular.</i>			
G.	ἐμᾱυτοῦ, ἧς	σεαυτοῦ, ἧς, or σαυτοῦ, ἧς,	ἑαυτοῦ, ἧς, or αὐτοῦ, ἧς,
D.	ἐμᾱυτῷ, ἧ,	σεαυτῷ, ἧ, or σαυτῷ, ἧ,	ἑαυτῷ, ἧ, or αὐτῷ, ἧ,
A.	ἐμᾱυτόν, ἧν	σεαυτόν, ἧν, or σαυτόν, ἧν	ἑαυτόν, ἧν, <i>ό</i> , or αὐτόν, ἧν, <i>ό</i> .
<i>Plural.</i>			
G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν,	ἑαυτῶν, or αὐτῶν,
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἰς,	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἰς,	ἑαυτοῖς, αἰς, or αὐτοῖς, αἰς,
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, <i>ας</i> ,	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, <i>ας</i>	ἑαυτούς, <i>ας</i> , <i>ά</i> , or αὐτούς, <i>ας</i> , <i>ά</i> .

*Obs.* 1. Homer does not use the compound forms, but always  $\xi\mu'$  αὐτόν, (αὐτόν σε sometimes,) σοὶ αὐτῷ, οἱ ἐοὶ αὐτῷ, ἐ αὐτήν, &c.; and even separates them by another word, as ἐμεῦ περιδώσομαι αὐτῆς. The enclitic pronouns are accented in these combinations.

*Obs.* 2. The Ionic form was ἐμεωῦτοῦ, σεωῦτοῦ, ἑωῦτοῦ.

*Reciprocal Pronouns.*

§. 151. To signify the notion of interchange, *each other*, the Greeks used an abbreviated compound pronoun, ἀλλήλων, &c. (for ἄλλοι ἄλλων, ἄλλοι ἄλλοις, ἄλλοι ἄλλους, the second  $\alpha$  being softened to  $\eta$ , and the last  $\lambda$  dropped for euphony) expressing two parties,

both affecting each other as objects. It has no nominative case or singular number.

	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοιν, αιν, οιν
D.	ἀλλήλοις, αῖς, οῖς	
A.	ἀλλήλους, ας, α	ἀλλήλω, ᾱ, ω.

*Adjectival Personal Pronouns.*

§. 152. The notion of personal possession, *mine, thine, his, &c.*, is expressed by the following forms, derived from the genitive of the substantive pronouns :

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, *meus, a, um*, from ἐμοῦ

ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *noster, nostra, um*, from ἡμῶν

νωίτερος, τέρα, τερον, *of us two*, (only Epic) from νωῖν

σός, ἡ, ὄν, *tuus, a um*, from σοῦ

ὕμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *vester, vestra, um*, from ὑμῶν

σφωίτερος, τέρα, τερον, *of you two*, (only Epic) from σφωῖν

ἐός, ἐή or ἐά, ἐόν, *belonging to him*, Dor. and Ep. ; ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, Dor.,

Ep. and Att., *suius, a, um*, from οὗ (but the Attics generally use the genitives, ἐαυτοῦ and αὐτοῦ).

σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *belonging to them*, *suius*, from σφῶν, generally only in the plural.

*Obs. 1.* In Doric and Epic we find ἀμός or ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, *ours* : ὕμός, ἡ, ὄν, *yours* : σφός, ἡ, ὄν, *his* : τεός, ἡ, ὄν, for σός ; ἀμός and ἐμός are found sometimes in tragedy, but generally only in the singular sense of *ours* for *mine*.

*Obs. 2.* On the use of these pronouns, see the Syntax.

*Demonstrative Pronouns.*

§. 153. They are all of three terminations, but differ from adjectives of this class by having a neuter form in ο. The same forms are used both as substantival, as ὅδε ἦλθεν, *he came*, and adjectival pronouns, as ὅδε οἶκος, *this house*.

*Obs. 1.* The primitive characteristic of most of them is τ, as τὸ, τοῦτο, τότε &c., as in Sanscrit, Latin and English, (in German the *t* becomes *d* ;) as, *tad*, gen. *tasja, tasjds, tasja*, acc. *tam, tdm, tad, this* ; Latin *tam, tum, tantus, talis* ; English *this, that, &c.* ; German *dann, da, damals*. The τ is often changed to σ or the rough breathing, (the Latin *h* ;) as, σήμερον, σῆτες, ὁ ἡ οἱ οὗτος, αὐτη, Lat. *hic*, Sanscrit *sās, sā*, Lat. *hic, hæc*, Germ. *hier, her*, Eng. *here* : lastly, the τ may be changed to κ, as seen by comparing τῆνος and κείνος.

*Obs. 2.* They are all formed by composition of the III. personal pronoun with τ, a rough breathing, or κ.

*Obs. 3.* The *relative, indefinite* and *interrogative* pronouns are modifications of the demonstratives. They severally have the characteristic of

their respective demonstratives ; as, τοῦ, (demonst.) of *this man* ; οὗ, of *this whom* ; κού, any *where* ; κοῦ, *where* ?—τόσος, (demonst.) *so much* ; ὅσος, *as much as* ; πόσος, Attic πόσος ; *how much* ?

Singular.									
	<i>the</i>			<i>this</i>			<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
Plural.									
N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	τούς	τάς	τά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
Dual.									
N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	τούτω	ταύτα	τούτω	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

Obs. 3. The Attic poets rather preferred the masculine dual τώ instead of the feminine τά. Œd. Col. 1600. Electr. 975. See 388. 2. 6.

Like ὁ ἡ τό—ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοῦδε, τῆσδε, plur. οἶδε, αἶδε, τάδε :

.. οὗτος—τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν) ;  
 τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν) ;  
 τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο ;  
 .. αὐτός—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that* ;  
 ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *alius*.

### Dialects.

a. ὁ ἡ τό : Dor. ᾧ for ἡ ; gen. τῷ Dor., τοῖο Ep., τῆς Dor. ; dat. τῷ Dor. ; acc. τάν Dor. ; plur. τοί and ταί Dor. and Ep., rare in Attic, τοί Soph. Aj. 1404. ; gen. τῶν Ep., τῶν Dor. ; dat. τοῖσι, ταῖσι, τῇσι and τῆς Ep. ; acc. τῶς, τός Dor. Æol.

b. ὅδε : Ep. dat. plur. τοῖσδεσι and τοῖσδεσσι for τοῖσδε, both the elements being declined. The Epic dat. τοισίδε for τοῖσδε is found also in tragedy.

c. In οὗτος and αὐτός, the Ionic inserts ε before the long endings ; as, τουτέου, ταυτέης, τουτέω, τουτέους, τουτέων—αὐτέη, αὐτέων, αὐτέοισι.

d. ἐκεῖνος (the ε does not belong to the root) is in the Ionic dialect and also in Attic poetry κείνος, Æol. κήνος, Dor. τήνος.

### Remarks on the Demonstrative Pronoun.

§. 154. 1. Ὁ, ἡ, τό, had originally a proper demonstrative force (see §. 444.), but in the Attic æra of the language it sank for the most part to the definite article. As this article always implies a relative either expressed or understood, *this*, *which*, and the two together link into one another as the parts of a joint, they are called by the old grammarians ἄρθρα, *articuli*, and by the latter grammarians distinguished as *articulus præpositivus*, ὁ, ἡ, τό, and *postpositivus*, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.

2. Ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, is formed from the union of *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, with the enclitic *δέ*.

3. Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, is formed from *ὁ-τός, ἡ (ἣ) τή, το τό*, the *υ* being merely euphonic: the former part of the compound agrees in its declension with the article, as *οὗτος=ὁ, αὕτή=ἡ, τοῦτο=τό*. From the composition of *τοῖος, τόσος, τηλίκος*, with *οὗτος*, arise the pronouns *τοιούτος, τοσοῦτος, τηλικούτος*, which differ from the declension of *οὗτος* only in having *ον* as well as *ο*<sup>a</sup> in the neuter.

4. Αὐτός, ἡ, *ὁ*, is formed from *αὖ* and *τός* (see §. 656.), Ion. *ούτός*.

Obs. Of the forms of *ὁ αὐτός*, arising from crasis, *ταῦτά &c.*, (see §. 14. 3.) *τὸ αὐτό*, in its crasis *ταῦτό*, generally takes the *ν*, as *ταῦτόν*.

§. 155. Relative Pronoun.

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
N.	ὃς	ἥ	ὅ	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ	ὧ	ἄ	ῶ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
D.	φ	ῇ	φ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
A.	ὃν	ῆν	ὅ	οὓς	ἄς	ἃ	ὧ	ἄ	ῶ

Dialects :—*ὅ* Dor. and Homer. for *ὃς*, so Eur. Hipp. 525; *οἶο* Ion. and Ep. for *οὗ*; *δου* sometimes in Epic; *ῆς* Il. π, 208. All its forms (except *ὃς, ἥ*) are supplied in Doric and the old language by the article, as *τό* for *ὅ*, *τοῦ* for *οὗ*, *τῆς* for *ἧς* &c.; as also occasionally in the tragedians<sup>b</sup>.—(See §. 445.) Both are used in Epic as the metre requires.

Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns.

§. 156. 1. The indefinite and interrogative pronouns are expressed by the same forms, but are distinguished by *accent*, the former being enclitic; and by *position*, the former being placed after the word to which they belong: the identity of form is accounted for by the similarity of meaning, both having reference to an uncertain object.

Obs. 1. When the interrogative pronouns are in a dependent sentence, the relative *ὅ* is prefixed to them, but this relative is not (except in *δοτις*) declined; as, *ὁ ποῖος, ὁ πόσος, ὁ πότερος*, the accent remaining the same as in the simple word.

Declension of τίς, τις, δοτις.

2. The indefinite *τις, τι*, *any one*, has its accent on the ultima of the cases and is enclitic throughout: the interrogative *τίς, τί*, *who? what?* has the accent throughout on the *ι*.

3. In the gen. and dat. sing. masc. and neut. both these pronouns are replaced by the forms of the article *τοῦ, τῷ*, and these, when indefinite, are enclitic, when interrogative, perispomena.

<sup>a</sup> See Elms. Med. 254.

<sup>b</sup> Ellendt ad voc. ii.

X 2

For the neut. plur. *τινά*, the Attics use *ἄττα*, Ionic *ἄσσα*, (*ἄττα* is for *ἄτινα*) which is often joined to adjectives to give them a slight degree of definiteness; as, *δεινὰ ἄττα*, *μικρὰ ἄττα*, *certain, some dangers*. This form is not enclitic.

4. \**ὅστις*, *ἥτις*, *ὃ τι*, has a double inflexion, and the *τις* being considered as enclitic, the accent is the same as the simple *ὅς*: in the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. it sometimes has a shorter form, the relative *ὅς* not being declined.

Sing. N.	<i>τις</i>	N. <i>τὶ</i>	<i>τίς, quis?</i>	<i>τί, quid?</i>
G.	<i>τινός</i> or <i>τοῦ</i>		<i>τίνος</i> or <i>τοῦ</i>	
D.	<i>τινί</i> - <i>τῷ</i>		<i>τίνι</i> - <i>τῷ</i>	
A.	<i>τινά</i>	N. <i>τὶ</i>	<i>τίνα</i>	<i>τί</i>
Plur. N.	<i>τινές</i>	N. <i>τινά</i> and <i>ἄττα</i>	<i>τίνες</i>	<i>τίνα</i>
G.	<i>τινῶν</i>		<i>τίνων</i>	
D.	<i>τισί(ν)</i>		<i>τίσι(ν)</i>	
A.	<i>τινάς</i>	N. <i>τινά</i> ... <i>ἄττα</i>	<i>τίνας</i>	<i>τίνα</i>
D. N. A.	<i>τινέ</i>		<i>τίνε</i>	
G. D.	<i>τινοῖν</i>		<i>τίνοιν</i>	

	Singular.			Plural.		
N.	<i>ὅστις</i>	<i>ἥτις</i>	<i>ὃ τι</i>	<i>οἵτινες</i>	<i>αἵτινες</i>	<i>ἄτινα</i> or <i>ἄττα</i>
G.	<i>οὗτινος</i> or <i>δοῦν</i> , <i>ἡστινος</i>			<i>ὧντινων</i>	or (seldom) <i>δῶν</i>	
D.	<i>ὧτινι</i> - <i>ὅτῳ</i> , <i>ἡτινι</i>			<i>οἷσσι(ν)</i> or (seldom) <i>δοῖσι</i> , <i>αἷσσι(ν)</i> , <i>οἷσσι(ν)</i>		
A.	<i>ὄντινα</i>	<i>ἡντινα</i> , <i>ὃ τι</i>		<i>οὔστινας</i>	<i>ἄστινας</i> , <i>ἄτινα</i> or <i>ἄττα</i> .	

Obs. 2. The long forms *ἡστινος*, *οἷσσι*, *ὧτινι*, are used but rarely by the Attic writers. The negative compounds of *τις*, *οὗτις*, *μήτις* &c., are declined like the simple *τις*, as *οὗτινος*, *οὗτινες* &c.

Obs. 3.—*Dialects*: a. *τις*, *τὶ*: Gen. *τέο* Ep. and Ion., *τεῷ* Ep., Ion. and Dor., Dat. *τέῳ*, *τῷ* Ep. and Ion., Plur. gen. *τέων* Ep. and Ion., Dat. *τέοισι* Ep. and Ion. (Soph. Trach. 984 *τοῖσι* for *τίσι*).

b. *τίς*, *τί*: Gen. *τέο* Ep. and Ion., *τεῷ* Ep., Ion. and Dor., *τέῳ* Ionic.

	Singular.	Plural.
c. <i>ὅστις</i> :	N. <i>ὅστις</i> , Neut. <i>ὅττι</i> Ep.	
	G. <i>ὅτεν</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ὅττεο</i> , <i>ὅττεν</i> Ep.	<i>ὄτεων</i> Ep. and Ion.
	D. <i>ὄτεω</i> , <i>ὄτῳ</i> Ep. and Ion.	<i>ὄτέοισι</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ὄτέησι</i> Hdt.
	A. <i>ὄτινα</i> Ep., N. <i>ὄττι</i> Ep.	<i>ὄτινας</i> Ep., <i>ἄσσα</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ἄττα</i> Att.

Obs. 4. The form *ἄσσα* is formed from *ἄ* and *σά* Doric and Megaric for (*τά*) *τινά*<sup>a</sup>.

Obs. 5. An old Ionic form of *τις* was *ἄμός*; whence *οὐδαμός* = *οὐδεῖς* (*οὐδαμοί*, *οὐδαμῶν*, Hdt.) and the adverbs *ἄμόθεν*, *ἄμη-γέπη*, *οὐδαμῶς*, &c.

<sup>a</sup> Eustath. p. 143.

§. 157. Declension of *ὅ, ἡ, τὸ, δεῖνα*.

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	ὅ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα, <i>any one</i>	οἱ δεῖνες
G.	τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ δεῖνος	τῶν δέινων
D.	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ δεῖνι	wanting
A.	τὸν, τὴν, τὸ δεῖνα	τοὺς δεῖνας

*Obs. 1.* Sometimes, but rarely, *δεῖνα* is used as indeclinable, as *τοῦ τῷ τὸν δεῖνα*.

*Obs. 2.* This pronoun was not generally used till Plato and Demosthenes, and was never admitted into poetry, except Arist. Aves 648; Ranæ 918, and Thesm. 622. The derivation of it is a matter of mere conjecture.

## Correlative Pronouns.

§. 158. 1. Co-relation in its widest sense signifies that two words correspond to one another; as, *οὗτος, he, ὅς, who : τίς; who?*

2. But those pronouns are properly termed correlatives, when they are different modifications of the same form; the relations both of adjectival and adverbial pronouns are four, viz. *interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative and relative*. The same word is the root of all the four forms, which are distinguished partly by a difference of accent, partly by a different initial letter, the interrogative and indefinite beginning with *π*, the demonstrative with *τ*, the relative with the rough breathing.

3. The strictly correlative adjectival pronouns express correlative notions of quantity and quality; they are

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relat. & Depend. Interrogative.
πόσος, η, ον; <i>quantus?</i>	ποσός, ἡ, όν, <i>aliquantus</i>	τόσος, η, ον, <i>tantus</i> τοσόςδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε, gen. τοσοῦδε, τοσῆςδε τοσοῦτος, -αὕτη, -οὔτο(ν)	ὅσος, η, ον ὀπόσος, η, ον <i>quantus</i>
ποῖος, ᾱ, ον; <i>qualis?</i>	ποιός, ᾱ, όν, <i>of such a character</i>	τοῖος, ᾱ, ον, <i>talis</i> τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε τοιούτος, -αὕτη, -οὔτο(ν)	οἷος, ᾱ, ον, <i>qualis</i> ὀποῖος, ᾱ, ον
πηλίκος, η, ον; <i>of what size?</i>	πηλίκος, η, ον, <i>of any size</i>	τηλίκος, η, ον, <i>of such a size</i> τηλικόςδε, ἡδε, όνδε τηλικοῦτος, -αὕτη, οὔτο(ν)	ἡλίκος, η, ον, <i>of what size</i> ὀπηλίκος, η, ον

*Obs. 1.* Τόσος and τοῖος are mostly poetic, and used in prose only when they answer to their proper relatives, or when the demonstrative sense is to be especially brought out, as *ἐκ τόσου, so long since : τόσος καὶ τόσος* Demosth. in Phorm. p. 914, so *τοῖος καὶ τοῖος* Plato. The ending of τοῖος is *ιος*, as in *ἐτεροῖος*.

*Obs. 2.* The following are correlative, but do not occur in all four forms : *ποδαπός*<sup>a</sup>; *ὀποδαπός*; *cujas?* where born? *παντοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός*,

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 323. Lobeck Phryn. p. 56.



*nostras*, ὁμεδαπός, *vestras*, ἀλλοδαπός, ἄλλος ἄλλοῖος, ἕτερος ἑτεροῖος, πᾶς παντοῖος. The words τύννος, τυννούτος, τυννουτοσί, *tam parvus*, have no correlatives.

§. 159. The correlative pronominal adverbs express the relations of place, time, mode, or property:

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relative.</i>	<i>Dependent Interrogative.</i>
<p>ποῦ; <i>ubi</i>?</p> <p>(πόθι; poet.)</p> <p>πόθεν; <i>unde</i>?</p> <p>ποί; <i>quo</i>?</p> <p>(πόσε; poet.)</p>	<p>πού, <i>any where</i></p> <p>(ποθί poet.)</p> <p>ποθέν, <i>alicunde</i></p> <p>ποί, <i>aliquo</i></p>	<p>wanting (<i>hic</i>, <i>ibi</i>)</p> <p>(τόθι Homer)</p> <p>(τόθεν Apoll.)</p> <p>wanting</p>	<p>οὗ, <i>ubi</i></p> <p>(ὅθι poet.)</p> <p>ὅθεν, <i>unde</i></p> <p>(οἷ poet.)</p>	<p>ὅπου</p> <p>(ὀπόθι Ep.)</p> <p>ὀπόθεν</p> <p>ὀποι</p> <p>(ὀπόσε Hom.)</p>
<p>πότε; <i>when</i>?</p> <p>πηνίκα; <i>quo temporis puncto</i>?</p> <p>quota hora?</p> <p>—</p>	<p>ποτέ, <i>aliquando</i></p> <p>wanting</p> <p>(οὐ) πώ, πώποτε</p>	<p>τότε, <i>then</i></p> <p>(τηνίκα Theocr. and Apollon.)</p> <p>τηνι- } <i>hoc</i></p> <p>κάδε, } <i>ipso</i></p> <p>τηνι- } <i>tem-</i></p> <p>καῦτα, } <i>pore</i></p> <p>—</p>	<p>ὅτε, <i>quum</i></p> <p>ἡνίκα, <i>quo ipso tempore</i></p> <p>—</p>	<p>ὀπότε</p> <p>ὀπηνίκα</p> <p>—</p>
<p>πῶς; <i>how</i>?</p> <p>πῇ; <i>whither</i>?</p> <p><i>where? how?</i></p>	<p>πώς, <i>in some way</i></p> <p>πῇ, <i>aliquo</i></p>	<p>(τῶς Hom. and Soph. Aj. 841.)</p> <p>οὕτω(ς), ὥδε—</p> <p>(ὥς almost entirely poet.)</p> <p>(τῇ poet.)</p> <p>τῇδε or ταύτῃ</p>	<p>ὥς, <i>as</i></p> <p>ἧ, <i>where</i></p> <p>(ἧχι or ἧχι Ep.)</p>	<p>ὀπως, <i>as</i></p> <p>ὀπῃ, <i>where, whither</i></p>

Obs. 1. Here also belong the following, which stand only in a certain degree of correlation, and are mostly poetic: ἐκεῖ (ἐκεῖθι and κεῖθι poet.), ἐκεῖθεν (κεῖθεν poet.), ἐκεῖσε (κεῖσε poet.); and the Epic τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημούτος, *tum*, ἦμος, *quum* (ὀπῆμος Arat. 566.), ὅφρα τόφρα, *quamdiu tamdiu*; τέως poet., τεῖως Ep., *tam diu*, ἕως (εἰως, εἶος Ep.), *quam diu*.

Obs. 2. The notions of *here*, *there*, are expressed in the common language by ἔνθα, (ἐνθάδε,) ἐνταῦθα (Ion. ἐνθαῦτα); of *hence*, *thence*, by ἐνθεν, (ἐνθένδε) ἐντεῦθεν (ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion.): ἔνθα and ἐνθεν, in the old and the poetic dialects, have a demonstrative as well as a relative force; in prose only a relative, except in certain combinations, as ἐνθα μὲν—ἐνθα δέ, ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, and when they express time, as ἐνθα λέγει, *then says he*; ἐνθεν, *thereupon*.

Obs. 3. Homer frequently uses ὥδε to express position, *here*, *hither*; so Theocr. frequently; occasionally Æsch., Soph., Aristoph., and Ionic prose.

Obs. 4. Ὡς for οὕτως occurs in prose only in certain phrases: καὶ ὥς, *vel sic*, οὐδ' ὥς, μηδ' ὥς, *ne sic quidem*, or in relation to a preceding ὥς; in other relations very rarely.

## Lengthening of Pronouns.

§. 160. There are certain small words which are attached so closely to certain pronouns for the purpose of increasing their force, that they form but one word and express but one peculiar pronominal relation: they are,

a. The enclitics γέ (γά Dor. and Æol.) with the I. and II. personal pronoun, to bring the person prominently forward. The accent of ἐγώ is drawn back, except in the gen. ἐμοῦ, as being a contraction from ἐμέο, ἔγωγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἔμοιγε, ἔμεγε, σύγε.

b. The particles δή (very commonly in δήποτε) and οὖν, with ὅστις and the relatives of size, or quantity, or quality, (not with the simple ὅς, though ὅθεν δή, *undecunque*, Plat. Phædr. p. 267 D), to extend the relation to all the objects which the pronoun can comprehend; as, ὅστιςδὴ, ὅστιςδήποτε, ὅστιςοὖν, ἥτιςοὖν, ὅτιοὖν, *quicunque* (gen. οὐτινοςοὖν or ὅτουοὖν, ἥστινοςοὖν, dat. ὧτινιοὖν or ὅτῳοὖν &c.);—ὅποσοςδὴ, ὅποσοςοὖν, ὅσοςδὴ, ὅσοςδήποτε, *quantuscunque*;—ὅπηλικοςοὖν, *of what age soever*, ὅπηοὖν, ὅπουοὖν, ὅπωςοὖν, ὅπωςτιοὖν (especially with a negative, as οὐδ' ὅπωςτιοὖν, *ne minime quidem*), ὅπουδὴ, ὅπουδήποτε.

c. The enclitic δέ, with certain demonstratives, to strengthen their demonstrative force; as, ὅδε, ἦδε, τόδε; τοιόςδε; τοσόςδε; τηλικόςδε; τοίος, τόσος, τηλίκος, the accent being changed when this δέ is attached to them.

d. The enclitic πέρ is attached to all the relatives to strengthen the reference to the preceding demonstrative, *just who*; as, ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ (gen. οὐπερ &c.); ὅσοςπερ; οἷόςπερ (gen. ὅσουπερ, οἷουπερ &c.); ὅτιπερ, ὅθενπερ.

e. The inseparable *l demonstrativum* (i *hic*) is, though not till the Attic æra, attached to the demonstratives and certain other small adverbs, to strengthen the demonstrative notion. It has always the acute, and absorbs the preceding short vowel, and shortens a preceding long vowel or diphthong:

οὗτοςί (*hicce, celui-ci*) αὐτῆί, τουτί,

Gen. τουτούί, ταυτησί, dat. τουτώί, ταυτήί,

Pl. οὗτοῖί, αὐταῖί, ταυτί,

ὅδί, ἥδί, τοδί from ὅδε; ὠδί from ὠδε; οὕτωςί from οὕτως,

ἐκεινοσί (in Aristoph. and Lucian), ἐκεινωνί &c.,

τοσουτονί, τοσονδί, *as large as he who is before you*;

So ἐντευθενί from ἐντεῦθεν; ἐνθαδί from ἐνθάδε; νυνί from νῦν; δευρί from δεῦρο; in the common Attic dialect νυνμενί (Aristoph.) for νυνί μέν: likewise ἐν γε ταυθί (from ἐνταυθί) Aristoph. Thesm. 646.

Obs. 1. If σ precedes the í, ν is sometimes added to the í before a vowel, as οὗτοςίν, ἐκεινοσίν, οὕτωςίν.

Obs. 2. The comedians, to the cases of οὗτος which end in a short vowel, add γί and δί, formed from γεί, δεί, as τουτογί, ταυταγί, τουτοδί.

Obs. 3. The Æol. and Dor. add νη to the personal pronouns to increase their personality, as ἐγώνη, ἐμεύνη, ἐμίνη. The Epic adds τέ to all the relatives, as ὅστε, *just who*; this was retained in the common language in ἐφ' ὧτε, οἷόστε, ἄτε, ὥστε.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Of the Numerals.*

§. 161. 1. The Numerals express the relations of number and quantity.

2. They are divided into

I. *Cardinal*, which signify a definite number, as δέκα, *ten*.

II. *Derivatives* from the cardinal, which signify a definite number, but in its relation to other persons or things; as, τρίτος, *the third*, τρίς, *thrice*.

3. Numerals are either substantival, as ἡ δυάς, *duality*; adjectival, as τρεῖς, *three*; or adverbial, as τρίς, *thrice*.

4. The four first cardinals and the round numbers from 200 (διακόσιοι) to 10,000 (μύριοι) and its compounds, are inflected like adjectives. To express *thousands*, χίλιοι is joined with the numeral adverbs, as τρισχίλιοι, *three thousand*.

5. The derivatives are divided into

a. *Ordinals*, which implies that the object occupies a particular position in a succession of numbers; as, δέκατος, *the tenth*. They are declined with three terminations *ος, η, ον* (but δεύτερος, *a, ον*). Up to 20 they end in *τος* (except 2, 7, 8), and have the accent as far back as possible; from 20 upwards they end in *στός*: they are all derived from the corresponding cardinal, except πρῶτος from πρό, *foremost, first*. The neut. is used adverbially, as πρῶτον, and sometimes we find regular adverbs in *ως*, as πρῶτως.

b. *Multiples*, which signify the number of parts of which a whole is composed—*how many*? They are compounded of πλός and are declined with three terminations *όος, όν, όον*. A more rare form, but especially used in Ionic, ends in φάσιος, as διφάσιος, *double*.

The adverbial multiples are formed from the cardinals by the addition of *χᾶ, χῆ or χῶς*, as πένταχᾶ, πενταχῆ, πενταχῶς.

The adverbs expressing *how often*? are (with the exception of the three first) formed from the cardinals by dropping the final letter and adding *άκις*, as πεντάκις.

c. *Proportionals*, which express the relations of number or quantity in which one thing stands to another. They are all compounds of πλάσιος, *ία, ιον*; as, διπλάσιος, *twice as many*; rarely with the ending πλασίων, *ον*, as ἑκατονταπλασίων.

Obs. 1. A peculiar sort of numeral exists in Greek, ending in *αῖος*, which signifies the day on which any thing happened; as, δευτεραῖος, *on the second day*: πεμπταῖοι ἀφίκοντο, *they arrived on the fifth day*. Eur. Elect. 171 τριταῖον θυσίαν. Homer uses πεμπταῖος Od. ξ. 257.

*Obs. 2.* There are no distributive numerals in Greek, but they use instead, either the cardinals compounded with σύν, or, which is more usual, the cardinal with ανά, εἰς, κατά, as σύνδυο, σύντρεις ἦσαν, *bini, terni, ἀνὰ δέκα ἀφίκοντο, they came in number ten.*

6. The substantival numerals, expressing abstract numbers, are all, except the first, formed from the cardinals, with the ending ᾶς, gen. ᾶδος, as ἡ δυάς, *duality*, but ἡ μονάς, *an unit*.

7. There are also other numerals which express only an indefinite quantity or indefinite number, as ἔνιοι, *some*; πάντες, *all*; πάντα, *all things*; πολλοί, *many*; πολλά, *much*; ὀλίγοι, *few*; ὀλίγον, *little*; οὐδεὶς, *no one*; οὐδέν, *nothing*, &c. So adverbs, as πολλάκις, see §. 167.

### Signs of Number.

§. 162. For this purpose the twenty-four letters of the alphabet are used, and the three obsolete letters in their proper places, as Ϝ (ϝ) 6, Ϛ 90, ϛ 900. Up to 900, a stroke is placed above the letter, afterwards below, as α 1000, ρ' 100, ϣ 100,000. (See the Alphabet.)

*Obs.* Another mode of expressing number is the old Attic, which is found in old inscriptions: 1 I (the first letter of ἶος, the old form of εἶς), 2 II—3 III—4 IIII—5 Π (the first letter of Πέντε)—6 ΠΙ (5 and 1)—7 ΠΙΙ &c.—10 Δ (Δέκα)—11 ΔΙ &c.—15 ΔΠ—20 ΔΔ—21 ΔΔΙ &c.—30 ΔΔΔ—40 ΔΔΔΔ—100 Η (Ἑκατόν according to the old mode of writing the aspirated ἑκατόν), 200 ΗΗ &c.—1000 Χ (Χίλιοι)—2000 ΧΧ—10,000 Μ (Μύριοι).—50, 500, 5000, 50,000, are expressed by placing the letters Δ (10), Η (100), Χ (1000), Μ (10,000), within the Π (5), to signify that the numbers so placed are to be multiplied by 5; as, [Δ] πεντάκις δέκα, 5 times 10=50: [Η] =500: [Η] ΔΔ=520: [Χ] =5000: [Μ] =50,000—thus 3650 may be written ΧΧΧ [Η] Η [Δ] =3650.

### §. 163. Numerals.

Cardinal.		Ordinal.
1	α' εἰς, μία, ἕν	πρῶτος, η, ον, <i>primus</i>
2	β' δύο	δεύτερος, α, ον
3	γ' τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, η, ον
4	δ' τέσσαρες, α, ον τέτταρ.	τέταρτος, η, ον
5	ε' πέντε	πέμπτος, η, ον
6	ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος, η, ον
7	ζ' ἑπτά	ἑβδομος, η, ον
8	η' ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος, η, ον
9	θ' ἐννέα	ἐννατος, η, ον
10	ι' δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον

11	ια'	ξίδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, η, ον
12	ιβ'	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον
13	ιγ'	τρίσκαίδεκα	τρίσκαιδέκατος, η, ον
14	ιδ'	τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος, η, ον
15	ιε'	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος, η, ον
16	ις'	έκκαίδεκα	έκκαιδέκατος, η, ον
17	ις'	έπτακαίδεκα	έπτακαιδέκατος, η, ον
18	ιη'	όκτωκαίδεκα	όκτωκαιδέκατος, η, ον
19	ιθ'	έννεακαίδεκα	έννεακαιδέκατος, η, ον
20	κ'	είκοσι(ν)	είκοστός, ή, όν
21	κά	είκοσιν εις, μία, έν	είκοστός πρώτος. η, ον
30	λ'	τριάκοντα	τριάκοστός, ή, όν
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα ογ τετταρ	τεσσαρακοστός, ή, όν
50	ν'	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, ή, όν
60	ξ'	έξήκοντα	έξηκοστός, ή, όν
70	ο'	έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός, ή, όν
80	π'	όγδοήκοντα	όγδοηκοστός, ή, όν
90	ς'	ένενήκοντα	ένενηκοστός, ή, όν
100	ρ'	έκατόν	έκατοστός, ή, όν
200	σ'	διᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	διᾱκοσιοστός, ή, όν
300	τ'	τριᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	τριᾱκοσιοστός, ή, όν
400	υ'	τετρακόσιοι, (ποτ τεσσαρακ.), αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός, ή, όν
500	φ'	πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός, ή, όν
600	χ	έξακόσιοι, αι, α	έξακοσιοστός, ή, όν
700	ψ'	έπτακόσιοι, αι, α	έπτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
800	ω'	όκτακοσιοι, αι, α	όκτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
900	ϗ'	ένακόσιοι, αι, α	ένακοσιοστός, ή, όν
1000	,α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός, ή, όν
2000	,β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
3000	,γ	τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
4000	,δ	τετρακισχίλιοι, αι, α	τετρακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
5000	,ε	πεντακισχίλιοι, αι, α	πεντακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
6000	,ς	έξακισχίλιοι, αι, α	έξακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
7000	,ζ	έπτακισχίλιοι, αι, α	έπτακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
8000	,η	όκτακισχίλιοι, αι, α	όκτακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
9000	,θ	έννακισχίλιοι, αι, α	έννακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
10,000	,ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός, ή, όν
20,000	,κ	δισμύριοι, αι, α	δισμυριοστός, ή, όν
100,000	,ρ	δεκακισμύριοι, αι, α	δεκακισμυριοστός, ή, όν.

## Dialects.

§. 164. 1. *Cardinal*.—Εἷς is lengthened by Hesiod (Theog. 145.) into *ζεῖς*. An Epic form of *μία* is *ῖα*, *ῖῆς*, *ῖῆ*, *ῖαν*; in the masculine, this form occurs only in *ῖῷ* for *ἐνὶ*, Il. ζ, 422. For *εἷς* Theocrit. XI. 33, uses *ῆς* (al. *ῆς*). For dialectic forms of *δύο*, see §. 166. *Τέσσαρες* Ion. *τέσσερες*, Dor. *τέτορες* and *τέττορες*, Æol. (also Ep.) *πίσυρες*; from *τέσσαρες* Homer forms dat. pl. *τέτρασιν*—*πέμπε*, 5, Æol.—*δυώδεκα* and *δυοκαῖδεκα* for *δώδεκα*, Ep., Ion., and poet.—*εἴκοσι*, 20, Ep., *εἴκατι*, Dor., *τετρώκοντα*, 40, Dor., *ὀγδώκοντα*, 80, Ion., *ἐννήκοντα*, 90, Ep., *διακάτιοι*, 200, &c., Dor.: *εἰνακόσιοι*, 900, Ion. for *ἐννακόσιοι*. The long *a* in the forms in *άκοντα* and *ακόσιοι*, as *τριάκοντα*, *διακόσιοι*, *τριακόσιοι*, is in Epic and Ionic *η*, as *τρίῃκοντα*: so also *τεσσερήκοντα*, although the *a* in *τεσσεράκοντα* is short. Homer uses *ἐννεάχιλοι* and *δεκάχιλοι* Il. ε, 860, ξ, 148.

2. *Ordinal*.—*Πρῶτος*, Dor. *πράτος*; an Epic form is *πρόμος*, *primus*. Epic forms of *τρίτος*, *ἑβδομος*, *ὄγδοος*, are *τρίτατος*, *ἑβδόματος*, *ὀγδόατος*: also of *τέταρτος*, *τέτρατος* (*per metathes.*, as *τέτρασιν*, above). For *ἕνατος*, Homer uses *ἕνατος* and *εἵνατος*; so in some other words from the same root, as *εἰνάκις*, *εἰνάνυχες*, &c.

## Observations.

§. 165. 1. The forms *δεκατρεῖς*, N. *δεκατρία*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, &c., are less common than *τρискаῖδεκα*, *τεσσαρεςκαῖδεκα*, &c.

2. In *τριάκοντα* and *τεσσαράκοντα*, the antepenultima is usually *a* and not *η*, as in the other numerals, on account of the *ι* and *ρ* preceding. (Comp. I. decl.)

3. Other forms of *τρискаῖδεκα* and *τεσσαρεςκαῖδεκα*, are *τριακαῖδεκα* and *τεσσαρακαῖδεκα*, but all four are generally indeclinable.

4. In the compound numerals the smaller number with *καί* is generally prefixed to the larger, though the larger not unfrequently stands first without *καί*, and sometimes with it; as,

25: *πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι(ν)*, or *εἴκοσι πέντε*, or (rarely) *εἴκ. καὶ πέντε*.

345: *πέντε καὶ τεσσεράκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι*, or *τρ. τ. π.*

5. The same rule holds good in the ordinals; as, *πενήκοντος καὶ εἰκοστούς*, or *εἰκοστούς πενήκοντος*. Sometimes the place of *καί* is supplied by *ἐπὶ*, the smaller number being placed first; as, *πέντε ἐπὶ εἴκοσι*, *πενήκοντος ἐπὶ εἰκοστούς*. The numbers compounded of 8 or 9, are frequently expressed by a subtraction from the following ten: two forms of expressing this are in use:

a. 49: *ἐνὸς δέοντος πενήκοντα*, *undequinquaginta*.

48: *δυοῖν δέοντων πενήκοντα*, *duodequinquaginta*.

39: *νῆες μιᾶς δέουσας τεσσαράκοντα*, *naves undetriginta*.

b. 48: *δυοῖν δέοντες πενήκοντα ἄνδρες*.

49: *ἐνὸς δέοντες πενήκοντα ἄνδρες*.

39: *νῆες μιᾶς δέουσαι τεσσαράκοντα*.

So in the *Ordinals*, as *ἐνὸς δέοντος πενήκοντος ἀνὴρ*, or *ἐνὸς δέων πενήκοντος ἀνὴρ*, *undequingagesimus vir*.

6. Fractions are expressed thus:

1. Simple fractions:

a.  $\frac{1}{2}$  by the adj. *ἡμιους*, and when applied to magnitudes, weights, mea-

tures, &c. by adding the inseparable word ἡμι, *half*, to the whole substantive, which takes the ending *ον* or *ιον*; as, ἡμιτάλαντον,  $\frac{1}{2}$  talent: ἡμιμναῖον,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mina.

b.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , &c. by compounding the ordinals τρίτος, &c. with the subst. μόριον; as, τριτημόριον  $\frac{1}{3}$ , τεταρτημόριον  $\frac{1}{4}$ , πεμπτημόριον  $\frac{1}{5}$ , &c.

Obs. Τριτημόρον, τριτημόριον is also used for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an obol.

## 2. Mixed numbers:

a. When the whole number is 1, the preposition ἐπί is prefixed to the ordinal of the denominator of the fraction; as, ἐπίτριτος  $1\frac{1}{3}$ , ἐπιτέταρτος  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , &c.

b. When the whole number is greater than 1, and the fraction is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , α. ἡμι is compounded with the name of the sum, weight, measure, &c., and an ordinal is prefixed signifying one more than the whole number, from which ordinal the  $\frac{1}{2}$  is to be subtracted, as τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον  $2\frac{1}{2}$  talents, the third being a half, the other two whole talents; (so in Germ., dritte halb Stund, 2 miles and a half): β. But less frequently the cardinal is used with ἡμισυ; as, αἱ δύο καὶ ἡμισυ δραχμαί, the two drachms and a half: or, γ. The whole is divided into halves, and the word compounded with ἡμι is in the plural, as τρία ἡμιτάλαντα, 3 half talents =  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

## §. 166. Declension of the four first Cardinals

N.	εἷς	μία	ἕν	δύο and δύο Epic.
G.	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός	δυοῖν, Att. δυεῖν
D.	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί	δυοῖν, more rarely δυσί(ν)
A.	ένα	μίαν	έν	δύο
N.	τρεῖς, Neut. τρία			τέσσαρες or τέτταρες, Neut. α
G.	τριῶν			τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί(ν)			τέσσαρσι(ν) (poet, τέτρασι)
A.	τρεῖς, Neut. τρία			τέσσαρας, Neut. α
	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	
	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός	
	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί	
	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν	

Plur. οὐδένες, οὐδένας, *nobodies*, Eur. Andr. 700. Iph. in Aul. 371.

Obs. 1. The accent of the gen. and dat. of μία is anomalous, μιᾶς, μιᾷ, as if the nom. were an oxyton of the I. decl. The accent of οὐδεῖς and μηδεῖς follows that of the simple form εἷς, &c.; the forms οὐθεῖς, μηθεῖς for οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς are not older than Aristotle, and probably arose from an incorrect pronunciation of the δ before the rough breathing, whence the δ was in time changed to the aspirate; so, ὅθ' Ἑρμῆς for ὅδε, Böckh Corp. Inscr. I. 12.

Obs. 2. Δύο is often used as an indeclinable for all cases; the dat. δυοί is very seldom found in the old Attic writers; whether δυεῖν is ever used as a dat. is very uncertain. Ἄμφω has in the gen. and dat. ἀμφοῖν, the acc. is ἄμφω, and it is sometimes indeclinable. For δύο and τρεῖς the poets use δισσός, τρισσός, Ion. διξός, τριξός.

Obs. 3. The Epic and later writers use τέτρασιν as the dat. of τέσσαρες.

οὐδένων Demosth. 23. 6.

*Dialects.*

a. There is an Æolic form δείς for εἷς.

b. The Æolic uses ἴα for μία. The gen. and dat. of μία is Ion. μιῆς, μιῇ.

c. Of δύο there is an Ion. gen. δυῶν, dat. δυοῖσιν. The Epic forms of δύο are :

N. δύο, δύο — δοίω — διοί, αἱ, ἄ.

D. διοῖς, διοῖσι.

A. δύο, δύο — δοίω — διούς, ἄς, ἄ.

## §. 167. Numeral Adverbs.

1 ἀπαξ, <i>once</i> .	18 ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις
2 δῖς, <i>twice</i> .	19 ἑννεακαιδεκάκις
3 τρίς	20 εἰκοσάκις
4 τετράκις	30 τριακοντάκις
5 πεντάκις	40 τεσσαρακοντάκις
6 ἑξάκις	50 πεντηκοντάκις
7 ἑπτάκις	60 ἑξηκοντάκις
8 ὀκτάκις	70 ἑβδομηκοντάκις
9 ἑννεάκις, ἑννάκις	80 ὀγδοηκοντάκις
10 δεκάκις	90 ἑνενηκοντάκις
11 ἑνδεκάκις	100 ἑκατοντάκις
12 δωδεκάκις	200 διακοσιάκις
13 τρισκαιδεκάκις	300 τριακοσιάκις
14 τεσσαρεςκαιδεκάκις	1000 χιλιάκις
15 πεντεκαιδεκάκις	2000 δισχιλιάκις
16 ἑκκαιδεκάκις	10,000 μυριάκις
17 ἑπτακαιδεκάκις	20,000 δισμυριάκις

*Multiple Adjectives.*

1 ἀπλός, ἀπλοῦς, <i>single</i> .
2 διπλοῦς, <i>double</i> .
3 τριπλοῦς
4 τετραπλοῦς
5 πενταπλοῦς
6 ἑξαπλοῦς
7 ἑπταπλοῦς
8 ὀκταπλοῦς
9 ἑννεαπλοῦς
10 δεκαπλοῦς
100 ἑκατονταπλοῦς
1000 χιλιαπλοῦς
10,000 μυριαπλοῦς

*Proportional Adjectives.*

διπλάσιος
τριπλάσιος
τετραπλάσιος
πενταπλάσιος
ἑξαπλάσιος
ἑπταπλάσιος
ὀκταπλάσιος
ἑννεαπλάσιος
δεκαπλάσιος
ἑκατονταπλάσιος
χιλιοπλάσιος
μυριοπλάσιος



## Substantival Numerals.

1 μονάς, sometimes ένας,	10 δεκάς
2 δυάς	20 εικάς
3 τριάς	30 τριᾱκάς
4 τετράς	40 τεσσαρακοντάς
5 πεντάς, πεμπτάς	50 πεντηκοντάς
6 ἑξάς	100 ἑκατοντάς
7 ἑβδομάς	1000 χιλιάς
8 ὀγδοάς	10,000 μυριάς
9 ἑννεάς	20,000 δύο μυριάδες.

## CHAPTER IX.

Of Verbs<sup>a</sup>.

§. 168. 1. There are three forms termed *voices* :

- a. Active, for transitive and neuter verbs, as *τύπτω, I beat; ἀνθῶ, I flourish.*
- b. Middle, for neuter, reflexive, or reciprocal verbs, as *ἔπομαι, I follow; ἡδομαι, I am pleased; βουλευέσθαι, to deliberate.*
- c. Passive, for passive verbs, as *ἐδιώχθησαν, they were pursued.*

2. The original form of the Greek verb was in *μι*. This may be seen from the substantive verb and copula *εἰμί*, and the older forms of the verb yet retained in the Æolic dialect<sup>b</sup> compared with the Latin *sum*, &c., and from a comparison with the Sanscrit verb; as for instance, *δάμναμι* (Dor. for *δάμνημι*) with the Sanscrit *damjamī*, and the Latin *inquam* :

δάμνα-μι	<i>damjā-mi</i>	<i>inqua-m</i>
δάμνα-ς	<i>damja-si</i>	<i>inqui-s</i>
δάμνα-τι	<i>damja-ti</i>	<i>inqui-t</i>
	<i>dajā-was</i>	
δάμνα-τον	<i>damja-thas</i>	
δάμνα-τον	<i>damja-tas</i>	
δάμνα-μες	<i>damjā-mas</i>	<i>inqui-mus</i>
δάμνα-τε	<i>damja-tha</i>	<i>inqui-tis</i>
δάμνα-ντι	<i>damja-nti</i>	<i>inquiu-nt.</i>

<sup>a</sup> For the sorts of verbs, and the power, primary and secondary, of their voices, see Syntax.

<sup>b</sup> Greg. Corp. p. 619. Lennep. Anal. p. 173. Ahrens. Dial. Æol. p. 134.

*Relations of Verbs.*

- §. 169. 1. The relation of *time* is expressed by the *tenses* (*tempora*).  
 b. The relation of *mode*, that is, the way in which an action or state is spoken of, is expressed by the *moods* (*modi*).  
 c. The relation of *Person* and *Number* is expressed by the *persons* (singular and plural) of the tenses<sup>a</sup>.

*Conjugation of Verbs.*

§. 169. 1. The Conjugation, or Inflexion, of verbs to denote the above relations properly belongs only to the *Verbum Finitum*: it is however extended to a portion of the *Verbum Infinitum*, viz. to the Participials formed from the *Verbum Finitum*.

The Verb in those forms, in which the notion is completely defined by mood, tense, number, person, is called *Verbum Finitum*, in distinction to *Verbum Infinitum*, which comprehends those forms, in which mood and person are not defined.

2. The personal forms declare whether the subject of the verb is the *speaker* (*I do*), or the person *spoken to* (*thou doest*), or the person *spoken of* (*he does*); and also the relation of number, whether the subject is an individual (singular), or two (dual), or many persons (plural).

3. Every form of the *verbum finitum* expresses a variety of relations, each of which must be distinguished, and which, beginning from those of person, may be considered in the following order; *τύπτω, I beat*; a. first person: b. singular: c. present: d. indicative: e. active.

*Obs.* The Greek conjugation is particularly copious in its distinct forms of expression for each relation, and in only a few cases employs the auxiliary verb.

4. There are two sorts of conjugation: 1. the form in  $\omega$ , which includes by far the greater number of verbs; 2. the older form in  $\mu$ , as *ἴσθημι*.

*Of the Root of Verbs.*

§. 170. 1. In every verbal form we must distinguish between the *Radical* syllables, which contain the primitive notion of the verb, and the *Formal* syllables, which express the various relations of the verb.

2. The root is contained in one or more syllables, as *λύ-ω*,

<sup>a</sup> For the powers of the moods and tenses, see Syntax.

παιδεύ-ω. The formal syllables are either prefixed to the root (augment or reduplication), or affixed to the end of it (inflexive termination):

ἔ-λυ-ον, λύ-σω, ἔ-λυ-σα, πε-παύ-σο-μαι.

3. Besides the formal syllables, the relations of the verb are sometimes signified by the change of the component letters; as,

τρέπ-ω, τέ-τροφ-α, ἐ-τρέπ-ην.

4. The final letter of the root is called the characteristic (the distinguishing letter) of the verb; and the verbs are divided into *pure*, *mute*, or *liquid*, as the characteristic is either a *vowel*, a *mute*, or a *liquid*; as,

λύ-ω, τιμά-ω; τρίβ-ω; φαίν-ω.

The two last are comprehended under the term *impure*.

5. The root of mute verbs in ω is found by taking from the aor. II. the augment and tense ending, or the reduplication and tense ending from pft. II.; as,

ἔ-τυπ-ον or τέ-τυπ-α gives us the root of τύπτω, τυπ,  
ἔ-παθ-ον, the root of πάσχω, παθ,

and of *pure* and *liquid* verbs, which have no aor. II., by cutting off the tense ending from the future, as κρῖν-ῶ gives us the root of κρίνω.

*Obs. 1.* The Latin derivatives, which, it must be remembered, represent very ancient forms of the Pelasgic tongue, retain the simple form, as ἔ-παθ-ον, *pat-i*, ἔ-λαθ-ον, *lat-ere*, φυγ-εῖν, *fug-ere*.

*Obs. 2.* Where the aor. II. is obsolete, the simple substantive of the verb will frequently give the root, as βήξ = βήχς of βήσσω, καλύβη of καλύπτω, ἀφή of ἀπτω.

### *Of the Formal Syllable.*

#### *Augment and Reduplication.*

§. 171. 1. The augment is employed in the indicative mood only of all the historic tenses, that is, the imperfect, aorist and pluperfect.

There are two augments, *the Syllabic* and *the Temporal*.

#### *Syllabic Augment.*

2. The syllabic augment is ε, and is prefixed to verbs whose root begins with a consonant,—to the root in the second aorist; to the strengthened root in the imperf. and first aorist; and to the

reduplication in the plpft., so that each form is increased by a syllable; as,

βουλεύω, impf. ἐ-βούλεον, aor. ἐ-βούλεσα, plpf. ἐ-βε-βουλεύκειν.

8. When the root begins with ρ, the ρ is doubled; as,

ρίπτω, ῥριπτον, ῥριψα.

### Dialects.

*Obs. 1.* The three verbs, βούλομαι, δύναμαι, μέλλω, take in the Attic dialect (but mostly in the new Attic only), η as the augment instead of ε<sup>a</sup>; as, ἐβουλόμεν and ἡβουλόμεν, aor. ἐβουλήθην and ἡβουλήθην: ἐδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην, aor. ἐδυνήθην and ἡδυνήθην (but always ἐδυνάσθην): ἔμελλον and ἡμελλον: so in G. T. This augment η is rare in the Epic and Ionic dialect. The tragedians generally used the simple ε, and always with βούλομαι; and so almost always the old Attic writers and Aristophanes. The aorist of μέλλω is always ἐμέλλησα, which has only the sense of “delay.”

*Obs. 2.* All poets (except the Attic) were allowed to drop the augment for the metre, as λῦσε, στείλαντο, θέσαν. Hdt. drops the syllabic augment in the words διαιτᾶτο, διαιτήθη II. 112: ὑποδεκέατο IV. 167: κατέατο (from κάθημαι) IX. 90.

*Obs. 3.* The augment of the imp. and aor, is sometimes dropped in tragedy<sup>b</sup>, but only in the narratives of messengers and at the beginning of trimeters, or if in the middle of the verse, at the beginning of a new sentence; but in many apparent omissions of the augment it is in reality an elision after a long vowel. (See §. 18. 11.) The imp. χρῆν<sup>c</sup> is usually used instead of ἐχρῆν, even in prose.

*Obs. 4.* The plpft. is found sometimes in Attic Greek without the augment ε<sup>d</sup>; as, γέγνητο Thucyd., ἀποπεφύγη, διαβέβληντο, πεπόνθειμεν, δεδίει, πεφύκει Plat., πεπύσμεν Arist., καταλέλειπτο, ἀποκέκοπτο, προκεχωρήκει, διαπεπόμφει, τετελευτήκει, ἀποδεδράκει Xen., πεπόνθεσαν Æschin. So in G. T. δεδώκει &c.

*Obs. 5.* The forms in σκον have no augment<sup>e</sup>.

*Obs. 6.* The Epic poets dropped the reduplicated ρ for the metre, as ἔρεξας; and for the same reason doubled the other liquids and σ, as ἔσσενα, ἐλλίσσετο, ἔλλαβε. (So also in G. T. occasionally, as 2 Cor. xi. 21 ἐραβδίσθην.)

### Temporal Augment.

§. 172. The temporal augment is used with verbs beginning with a vowel, and consists in the reduplication of that vowel, so that the two vowels coalescing into one long vowel, the time or quantity is increased:

<sup>a</sup> Greg. Corp. p. 109.

Ph. 856. Herm. El. Metr. 33. 77.

<sup>b</sup> On this disputed point, see R. P. Pref. Hec. p. iii. Elms. Bacch. 1132. Œd. Col. 1606. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488—591. Valck.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvii. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

<sup>d</sup> Moeris p. 194.

<sup>e</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211.

ᾶᾶ becomes	η,	as ᾠγω	Imp. ἦγον	Pf. ἦχα	Plpf. ἦχαι
εε	-	η, - ἐλπίζω	- ἤλπιζον	- ἤλπικα	- ἤλπικειν
ιι	-	ι, - ἵκετεύω	- ἵκέτευσον	- ἵκέτευκα	- ἵκετεύκειν
οο	-	ω, - ὀμιλέω	- ὀμίλεον	- ὀμίληκα	- ὀμίληκειν
υῦ	-	υ, - ὑβρίζω	- ὑβρίζον	- ὑβρισμαι	- ὑβρίσμεν
αι	-	η, - αἰρέω	- ἦρεον	- ἦρηκα	- ἦρήκειν
αυ	-	ηυ, - αὐλέω	- ἠύλεον	- ἠύληκα	- ἠύληκειν
οι	-	φ, - οἰκτίζω	- ὤκτιζον	- ὤκτικα	- ὤκτικειν.

## Remarks.

§. 173. 1. The augment is not admitted in the verbs which begin with η, ι, υ, ου, ω, ει (except εικάζω, which in Attic is sometimes, though rarely, augmented<sup>a</sup>); as,

ἡττάομαι, impf. ἡττώμεν, pf. ἡττημαι, plpf. ἡττήμεν : ἵπνω, aor. ἵπνωσα : ὕπνω, aor. ὕπνωσα : ὠφελέω, impf. ὠφέλουν : οὐτάζω, impf. οὐταζον : εἴκω, impf. εἴκον, aor. εἴξα : but,

εὔδω, (prose καθεύδω,) impf. καθεύδον and καθηύδον.

εὔχομαι, impf. Att. ηὔχόμεν, aor. Att. ηὔξάμεν.

εἰκάζω, aor. εἴκασα, and Att. ἦκασα, pf. εἴκασμαι, and Att. ἦκασμαι.

2. Those beginning with ευ in the common dialects have not the augment, but in Attic take it (except εὐρίσκω, and even of this the forms ηὔρισκον, ηὔρέθην<sup>b</sup> are, though but rarely, found; the perfect is always εὔρηκα).

3. Ἑλληνίζω and ἔζομαι are also unaugmented; and in tragedy the forms ἄνωγα, καθεύδον, καθήμεν, have not the augment<sup>c</sup>.

4. The verbs beginning with ᾶ, followed by another vowel, retain a instead of changing it to η, the a however being lengthened; as,

ἄλω, audio (poet.), impf. ᾠών, but in Ionic ἐπήϊσα (Hdt.) from ἐπαίω.

ἀηθέσσω, imp. ἀήθεσσον.

Except :

αἰδῶ (ᾗδω), impf. ἡιδον (ῆδον).

αἶρω (αῖρω), aor. ἡιρα and αἶρα. Epic III. pl. pf. pass. ᾠωτο.

αἶσσω (Att. ᾗσσω), aor. ἡῖξα (Att. ῆξα).

5. Verbs beginning with ᾠ, αυ, οι, followed by a vowel, do not admit the augment; as,

αὐαίνω, impf. αὔαινον : ἐξηύνην and ἐξανάνθη, from ἐξαναίνω.

οἰακίζω, impf. οἰάκιζον.

But οἶομαι (οἶμαι), impf. ὠόμην (ῶμην), aor. ὠήθην (inf. οἰηθῆναι).

6. Many verbs beginning with οι<sup>d</sup> and a consonant follow this analogy, and take no augment; as,

οἰκουρέω, aor. οἰκούρησα.

οἶνός, part. pass. οἶνωμένος and ὠνόμενος.

οἰστρέω, aor. οἰστρησα Eurip.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Valck. Ph. 165. Moeris p. 182.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Her. 305. Lobeck Phryn. p. 140. Buttm. Lexil. p. 29. note. Elms. OEd. Tyr. 9.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvi. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

<sup>d</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 153. Elms. Bacch. 686.  
<sup>e</sup> Elms. Bacch. 32.

7. The twelve verbs following beginning with ε, take as their augment ε instead of η:—έδω, imp. έων, aor. έιασα: έθίξω, to which also belongs έωθα, from the Ep. έθω: έω, aor. έισα: έλίσσω: έλκω, aor. έλκυσα f. 'ΕΛΚΥΩ: έλλον ('ΕΛΩ), aor. of αίρέω: έννυμι, (άμφιέννυμι prose), pf. pass. είμαι, επίείμαι: έπομαι: εργάζομαι: έρπω, έρπύξω: έστιδάω: έχω. Compare έημι ('ΕΩ), είκα, είκειν: and ίστημι, είστήκειν and έστήκειν.

8. The six verbs following take the syllabic instead of the temporal augment before their initial vowel; probably from having originally had the digamma<sup>a</sup>:

άγνυμι, aor. έαξα, aor. II. pass. έάγην. In G. T. κατεάξα, κατεαγῶσι: besides a future formed from these, κατεάξω, Matt. xii. 20.

άλίσκομαι, perf. έάλωκα, and ηλωκα Att.

άνδάνω (Ion. and poet.), impf. έάνδανον Hdt. IX. 5, but έήνδανον II. ω, 25, Od. γ, 143; perf. έαδα, aor. II. έαδον.

ούρέω, λούρουν, &c.

ώθέω, έώθουν, &c.

ώνόμαι, impf. έωνούμην, aor. έωνησάμην, perf. έώνημαι.

9. The three following verbs have both the syllabic and temporal augment:

όράω, impf. έώρων, perf. έώρακα, έώραμαι.

άνοίγω, impf. άνέφγον, aor. άνέφξα (inf. άνοίξαι), &c. G. T. with a threefold augment, ηνεφχθησαν John ix. 10, &c.

άλίσκομαι, aor. έάλων, Att. (inf. άλῶναι, ᾶ) and ηλων<sup>b</sup>.

So the compound έωνοχόει from οίνοχεώ, and έωκα, άφέωκα, άφείωνται<sup>c</sup>, G. T., άνείωνται.

10. The following Present Perfects, which are formed with the Syllabic augment, take in the second syllable of their Plpft. the Temporal also:

ΕΙΚΩ, perf. II. έοικα, plpf. έώκειν.

έλπω (poet.), έλπομαι, perf. II. έολπα, plpf. έώλπειν.

ΕΡΓΩ, perf. II. έοργα, plpf. έώργειν.

11. The verb έορτάξω is augmented in the second syllable, as έώρ-ταξον.

Obs. 1. The syllabic augment before an aspirated vowel is itself aspirated, as έώρων, &c.

Obs. 2. The augment formed from ε or αι (η) and from οι (φ) has the ε subscript.

§. 174. 1. The short ᾶ in the Doric becomes ᾱ in the augment, and αι is unchanged, as άγον instead of ηγον, αίρειν instead of ηρειν.

2. In all poetry (except Attic) the temporal as well as the syllabic augment is omitted for the metre, as όρᾱτο, έλε, (but always ηλυθον and ηλθον<sup>d</sup>.) Sometimes also when the metre is not affected by it, as where the vowel is long by position, where Homer uses the augment in some words and omits it in others, as έγρετο, έρχατο; ε and ο are never without the augment (except ικέσθην Il. α, 328, and όροντο Od. γ, 471.); and the diphthongs αι and οι but rarely.

3. In Ionic prose as well as in the Epic dialect, the temporal augment

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 244.

<sup>c</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs 7, nota. Viner

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs ad v. Dawes Misc. Gr. Gr. p. 74. Bähr Hdt. ii. 165.

Crit. 561.

<sup>d</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 24.

may be dropped; so by Hdt. *regularly* in verbs beginning with αι, ει, ευ, ου, and *generally* in those beginning with οι, and even in some beginning with a simple vowel; and in Ionic prose even in the perfect, as ἄμμαι, ἔργασμαι, οἴκημαι, ἀγωνίδαται: in the common dialect this happens only in οἶδα, in the Epic writers only in ἄνωγα.

4. The Epic and Ionic dialects also drop the augment ε prefixed by the other dialects to some verbs beginning with a vowel; as, ὦθει Homer, οἴκα Hdt., so ὄρακα, ὄρέων Ion., (but always ἔολπα, ἔοργα.)

5. In Epic the following digammated verbs beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment; as, ἀνδάνω, aor. ἔαδον—ἄπτω, aor. pass. ἐάφθη—εἶδομαι, ἐισάμην, ἐισάμενος—εἶμι, εο, aor. ἐισάμην—εἴλω, ἐίλεον, perf. ἔελμαι, aor. ἐάλην, ἐάλην, plpf. ἐόλει, ἐόλητο—εἶρω, ἔερμαι, ἐέρμην—εἶσα, ἐέσσατο—ἐννυμι, ἔεστο, ἐεσσάμην—Εἰπω, aor. ἔειπον.

6. Many Epic digammated verbs have a quasi-augment ε in the present tense, and retain it throughout their whole forms, as ἐέλδομαι—ἐίσκω—ἐέλπομαι—ἐέργω—ἐέργνυμι.

### Reduplication.

§. 175. 1. The reduplication, which is the augment of the perfect, consists in the repetition of the first letter of the root with ε: if the first letter is an aspirate it is changed into its corresponding tenuis. It marks a completed action, and is therefore used with the perfect, fut. III. or exactum, and plpft., which as being the historic tense of the perfect has the augment also; as, βε-βούλευκα—κε-κοσμήσομαι—ἐ-βε-βουλεύκειν. The reduplication remains through all the moods and participials.

2. The reduplication is used with all verbs beginning with a single consonant (except ρ), or with a mute and liquid except γν, βλ, (but βέβλαμμαι, from βλάπτω, and βεβλασφήμηκα, Dem. pro Cor. 228. 14.) and mostly γλ. All verbs beginning with a double consonant, or with two consonants, not a mute and liquid, or with ρ, γν, βλ, and some with γλ, have only the simple augment; as,

λύω	Pf. λέ-λυκα	Plpf. ἐ-λε-λύκειν
θύω	- τέ-θυκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θύκειν
φυτεύω	- πε-φύτευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-πε-φυτεύκειν
χορεύω	- κε-χόρευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-κε-χορεύκειν
γράφω	- γέ-γραφα	- ἐ-γε-γράφειν
κλίνω	- κέ-κλιμαι	- ἐ-κε-κλίμην
κρίνω	- κέ-κρικα	- ἐ-κε-κρίκειν
πνέω	- πέ-πνευκα	- ἐ-πε-πνεύκειν
θλάω	- τέ-θλακα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θλάκειν
ρίπτω	- ῥριφα	- ῥρρίφειν
γνωρίζω	- ἐ-γνώρισμαι	- ἐ-γνωρίσμην

βλαστάνω	Pf. ἐ-βλάστηκα	Plpf. ἐ-βλαστήκειν
ἐκγλύφω	- ἐξ-έ-γλυμμαι	- ἐξ-ε-γλύμμην
ζηλόω	- ἐ-ζήλωκα	- ἐ-ζηλώκειν
ξενόω	- ἐ-ξένωκα	- ἐ-ξενώκειν
ψάλλω	- ἔ-ψαλκα	- ἐ-ψάλκειν
σπείρω	- ἔ-σπαρκα	- ἐ-σπάρκειν
κτίζω	- ἔ-κτισμαι	- ἐ-κτίσμην
πτύσσω	- ἔ-πτυγμαι	- ἐ-πτύγμην.

*Obs. 1.* The two verbs μιμνήσκω (root ΜΝΑΩ) and κτάομαι, though not beginning with a mute and liquid, take the reduplication, as μέμνημαι, κέκτημαι : ἐμεμνήμην, ἐκεκτήμην : and, after this analogy μεμνηστευμένη. The regular form ἔκτημαι is Ionic, and sometimes Attic. Many forms in which apparently the first of two consonants is doubled in the perfect, as βέβληκα, δέδμημαι &c., are really syncopated forms from βάλλω, δέμω, &c. It is remarkable that the excepted combinations βλ, γλ, γν, are also exceptions to the general rule in the prosody, of a vowel before a mute and liquid being short.

3. Five verbs, beginning with a liquid, do not repeat that letter, but take for their reduplication the lengthened augment ει, the ι supplying the place of the second consonant, as may be seen in ἔμμορα and εἴμαρμαι.

λαμβάνω	Pf. εἶληφα, εἶλημμαι	Plpf. εἰλήφειν, εἰλήμμην
λαγχάνω	- εἶληχα (εἰληγμένος)	- εἰλήχειν
λέγω ( <i>I collect</i> )	- εἶλοχα (συνεἶλοχα)	- εἰλόχειν (συνεἰλόχειν)
	- εἶλεγμαι	- εἰλέγμην
ῥέω	- εἶρηκα (εἶρηται)	- εἰρήκειν
μείρομαι	- εἴμαρται ( <i>aspirated</i> ) but II. perf. act. ἔμμορα.	

*Obs. 2.* In the Attic poets we sometimes find the regular reduplication, as λελήμεθα, ξυλλελεγμένος ; but λέλογχα for εἶληχα is not pure Attic. The perfect of διαλέγομαι is διεἶλεγμαι, though λέγω in the sense of “ *I say*,” has the regular reduplication, as perf. pass. λέλεγμαι (the perf. act. is wanting). The plpf. of ἵστημι also takes ει, as εἰστήκειν.

*Obs. 3.* Beyond the systematic exceptions given above, the reduplication is never omitted in classic Greek, except Hdt. I. 118 ἐπαλιλλόγητο from παλλιλογέω, to avoid the inharmonious reduplicated form. The Homeric forms δέγμαι, δέχεται, are syncopated presents, ἐδέγμην, πέρθαι, aorists, γεύμεθα in Theoc. XIV. 51, is imperf., ἔλειπτο in Apoll. I. 45, is either imp. or Epic aorist. It must however be denied that these forms may be considered as instances of the omission of the reduplication.

*Obs. 4.* The reduplication of the perfect is retained in several Latin verbs, *do, de-di, mordeo, mo-mordi*, &c.

*Obs. 5.* In late Greek the augment of the perfect ει passes into the aorist, as παρειλήφθην.



*Dialects.*

§. 176. 1. The reduplication is used with *ρ* only in the Homeric perfect, *βερυπυμένος* Od. ζ, 59, *βερίφθαι* Pind. Frag. 281, *βεραιπισμένη* Anacreon; while the poetic perfects *ἔμμορα* from *μείρομαι*, and *ἔσσυμαι* from *σεύω*, are formed after the analogy of the verbs beginning with *ρ*.

2. In the Epic dialect the aor. II. act. and mid. frequently have the reduplication, and retain it through all the moods; and sometimes, though rarely, the augment is added to the reduplication in the indicative; as,

κάμνω, conj. aor. κεκάμω.  
 κέλομαι, ἐκεκλόμην.  
 κεύθω, κέκυθον, besides *ἔκυθον* and *ἔκευσα*.  
 κλύω, κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε imper.  
 λαγχάνω, λέλαχον.  
 λαμβάνω, λελαβέσθαι.  
 λανθάνω, lateo, λέλαθον, -όμην.  
 λάσκω, λελάκοντο.  
 μάρπτω, μέμαρπον, and *ρ* being dropped *μεμάποιεν*, Hes. Scut. 252.  
 πάλλω, ἀμ-πεπαλών.  
 πεπαρεῖν, = *σημῆναι*, Pind. Pyth. ii. 57.

πείθω, πέπιθον, -όμην.  
 πλήσσω, (ττω), πέπληγον, -όμην.  
 πυνθάνομαι, πεπύθοιτο.  
 ΤΑΓΩ, τεταγών.  
 ΤΕΜΩ, τέτμον, ἔτετμον, conj. τέτμηε, τέτμη.  
 τέρπω, τεταρπόμην.  
 τυγχάνω, τετυκείν, -έσθαι.  
 φείδομαι, πεφιδέσθαι.  
 ΦΕΝΩ, ἔπεφνον, πέφνον.  
 φράζω, πέφραδον, and with syllabic augment *ἐπέφραδον*.  
 χάζω, κέκαδον, κεκάδοντο.  
 χαίρω, κεχάροντο, κεχάροιτο.

3. The reduplication takes *ει* instead of *ε* in the Epic perf. of *δείδω* and *δείκνυμι*, as *δείδοικα*, *δείδεγμαί*.

4. Some of these reduplicated forms have a reduplicated future formed, and even an aorist I., from them.—See §. 267.

*Attic Reduplication.*

§. 177. 1. Many verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, which were not digammated<sup>a</sup>, repeat in the pft. and plpft. the first two letters of the root before the temporal augment, and this is called the Attic reduplication.

2. This is used in the following verbs:

*a.* Verbs whose second radical syllable is short by nature:

ἀλέω, ᾠ		ἐμέω, ᾠ	
(ἀλ-ήλεκα)	ἀλ-ήλεσμαι	ἐμ-ήμεκα	ἐμ-ήμεσμαι
(ἀλ-ηλέκειν)	ἀλ-ηλέσμην	ἐμ-ημέκειν	ἐμ-ημέσμην
ἀρόω, ᾠ		ἐλάω (ἐλαύνω)	
(ἀρ-ήροκα)	ἀρ-ήρομαι	ἐλ-ήλακα	ἐλ-ήλαμαι
(ἀρ-ηρόκειν)	ἀρ-ηρόμην	ἐλ-ηλάκειν	ἐλ-ηλάμην
ὀμοω, δμνυμι		ὀλεω, δλλυμι	
ὀμ-ώμοκα	ὀμ-ώμοσμαι	ὀλ-ώλέκα pf. II. ὀλ-ωλα (ὀλω)	
ὀμ-ωμόκειν	ὀμ-ωμόσμην	ὀλ-ωλέκειν	ὀλ-ώλειν

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 537.

ἐλέγχω	δρύττω
(ἐλ-ήλεγχα) ἐλ-ήλεγμαι	δρ-ώρυχα δρ-ώρυγμαι & ὥρυγμαι
(ἐλ-ηλέγχειν) ἐλ-ηλέγμην	δρ-ωρύχειν δρ-ωρύγμην, ὥρύγμην.

So also εἰσσω (ἐλ-ήλιχα), ἐλ-ήλιγμαι (the aspirate being dropped) and εἰλιγμαι; ὄζω (ὀΔΩ), ὄδ-ωδα; φέρω (ἐΝΕΚΩ), ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι; ἐσθίω (ΕΔΩ), ἐδ-ήδοκα, ἐδ-ήδεσμαι; ἄγω, pf. ἤχα, ἀγήοχα (from ἀγήγοχα, a lengthened form of ἀγηχα).

β. Verbs, whose second radical syllable, being by nature long, is shortened after the reduplication, (except ἐρείδω):

ἀλείφω	ἀκούω		
ἀλ-ήλῑφα	ἀλ-ήλιμμαι	ἀκ-ήκῶ	ἤκουσμαι
ἀλ-ηλίφειν	ἀλ-ηλίμμην	ἤκ-ηκόειν	ἡκούσμην
ἜΛΕΥΘΩ, ἔρχομαι	ἐρείδω		
ἐλ-ήλῑθα	ἐρ-ήρεικα	ἐρ-ήρεισμαι	
ἐλ-ηλύθειν	ἐρ-ηρείκειν	ἐρ-ηρείσμην	
ἀγείρω	ἐγείρω		
ἀγ-ήγῑρκα	(ἐγ-ήγῑρκα)	ἐγ-ήγερμαι	
ἀγ-ηγέρκειν	(ἐγ-ηγέρκειν)	ἐγ-ηγέρμην	
	ἐγρήγορα	ἐγρηγόρειν.	

Obs. 1. The forms in brackets are not found in old writers.

Obs. 2. The plpft. with the Att. reduplication very seldom takes a new augment, though we always find ἡκηκόειν: so διωρώρυκτο Xen. The

### Dialects.

§. 178. The following forms of these perfects and pluperfects are found in the Dialects:

- αἰρέω, Ion. ἀρ-αίρηκα, ἀρ-αίρημαι.  
 ἌΚΩ, *acuo* (cf. ἀκή), Ep. ἀκ-αχμένος.  
 ἀλάομαι, Ep. pres. perf. ἀλ-άλημαι, ἀλ-άλησθαι, ἀλ-αλημένος.  
 ἀλυκτέω, pres. pft. ἀλ-αλύκτημαι.  
 ἌΝΕΘΩ, Ep. ἀν-ήνοθα.  
 ἌΡΩ (ἀραρίσκω) poet. ἀρ-ᾱρα (ᾱ for η, probably on account of the ρ), intrans. Ion. ἀρ-ηρα (ἀρ-αρύια Ep.) ἀρ-ήρεμαι, ἀρ-ηρεμένος.  
 ἌΧΩ (ἀκαχίζω), Ep. and Ion. ἀκ-ήχεμαι, ἀκ-άχημαι; Ep. ἀκ-ηχίδαι, ἀκ-ηχεμένος, ἀκαχημένος, ἀκάχησθαι.  
 ἐγείρω, Ep. ἐγρηγόρθαι, ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρηγόρθαι.  
 ἘΔΩ (ἐσθίω), Ep. ἐδ-ηδώς, ἐδ-ήδομαι.  
 εἰλάω, εἰλαύνω, un-Attic ἐλ-ήλασμαι; Ep. ἐλ-ηλαμένος, ἐλ-ηλάδατο, ἐλ-ηλέδατο.  
 ἘΝΕΘΩ<sup>a</sup>, Ep. ἐπ-εν-ήνοθε, κατ-εν-ήνοθε.  
 ἐρείδω, Ep. ἐρ-ηρέδαται.  
 ἐρείκω (trans.), Ion. ἐρ-ήριγμαι.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. ad voc. ἐνήνοθεν.

ἔρείπω, poet. ἔρ-ήριπα; Ep. ἐρ-έριπτο (ει being shortened into ι, cf. ἀρᾶρῡια, and above §. 177. b.), later ἐρ-ήρειπτο.

ἐρίζω, Ep. ἐρ-ήρισμαι.

ἔχω, Ep. συνοχ-ωκότε, from ὄχα (hence ἡ ὄχη), ὄχα, ὄκ-ωχα (hence ἡ ὄκωχη).

ἡμύω, Il. χ. 491 ὑπεμνήμυκε—ἡμυκε—ἐμ-ἡμυκε, then strengthened ἐμνήμυκε (cf. παλαμναῖος from παλαμή, νώνυμος from ὄνομα, δίδυμος for δίδυμος).

ὀδύσασθαι, poet. ὀδ-ώδυσμαι.

οἶχομαι, Ep. παρόχηκεν; Ep. and Attic poet. οἶχωκα (οἶχα, οἶκωχα, then, ι being omitted for euphony, οἶκ-ωχα.)

ὄπτω (ὀράω), Ion. ὄπ-ωπα.

ὀρέγω, *porrigo*, poet. ὀρ-ώρεγμαι, III. pl. ὀρ-ωρέχεται.

ὀρνυμι, poet. ὀρ-ωρα; Ep. ὀρ-ώρεται, conj. ὀρ-ώρηται.

*Obs.* The augment is used in these Epic pluperfects or not, as the metre requires, as ἤλ-ήλατο, ἤρ-ήρειστο, ἤρ-ήρει, ὤρ-ώρει.

### Attic Reduplication in Aorist II.

§. 179. 1. In the Epic dialect some verbs form the aor. II. with the Attic reduplication, the reduplicated vowel, and not the vowel of the root, being augmented in the indicative; a trace of this formation yet remains in the Attic dialect in two aorists:

ἄγω, aor. II. ἤγ-αγον, infin. ἀγαγεῖν.

φέρω, (root 'ΕΓΚΩ,) aor. II. ἤν-εγκον, infin. ἐν-εγκεῖν.

2. The following are Epic aorists:

ἄχΩ (ἀκαχίζω), ἤκ-αχον, Part. ἀκαχών, ἤκ-αχόμην, Opt. ἀκαχοίμην.

ἀλέξω, ἤλ-αλκον, ἀλ-αλκεῖν, ἀλ-αλκών.

ἄρΩ (ἀραρίσκω), ἤραρον, Part. ἀρ-αρών, conj. ἀράρη.

ἄφΩ (ἀπαφίσκω), ἤπ-αφον, ἀπ-άφοιτο.

ἐνίπτω, ἐν-ἐνίπον.

ὀρνυμι, ὤρ-ορε.

Comp. the reduplicated present forms δνίνημι, ἀτιτάλλω, ὀπιπτεύω and ἰτηγέον.

3. In two Epic aorists the reduplication takes place in the middle of the word, ἐνίπτω, ἠνίπαπεν, ἐρύκω, ἠρύκακον.

### Augment and Reduplication in Composition.

§. 180. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment and reduplication of the simple verb between the preposition and the verb; the prepositions ending with a vowel are elided before the augment, except περί and πρό, whereof the latter generally forms a crasis with the augment into προῦ: and ἐν and σύν resume their ν which had been dropped or assimilated in composition; as,

ἀπο-βάλλω	ἀπ-έβαλλον	ἀπο-βέβληκα	ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν
περι-βάλλω	περι-έβαλλον	περι-βέβληκα	περι-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω	προ-έβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προ-εβεβλήκειν
	προῦβαλλον		προῦβεβλήκειν

ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐν-έβαλλον	ἐμ-βέβληκα	ἐν-εβεβλήκειν
ἐγ-γίγνομαι	ἐν-εγίγνομην	ἐγ-γέγονα	ἐν-εγεγόνειν
συν-σκευάζω	συν-εσκεύαζον	συν-εσκεύακα	συν-εσκευάκειν
συν-ρίπτω	συν-έρριπτον	συν-έρριφα	συν-ερρίφειν
συν-λέγω	συν-έλεγον	συν-είλοχα	συν-ειλόχειν.

*Obs. 1.* In later Greek the augment is prefixed to the whole word, as ἐπρόσθηκαν, ἐσυμβούλευον. So in G. T. we find ἐπροφήτευσαν (Lachm. Tisch.), and Jude 14 προεφήτευσεν.

2. Verbs compounded with *δύς* and *εὖ* take the augment,

a. before the whole compound verb, when the simple verb begins with a consonant or immutable vowel: *εὖ* however, generally, is not augmented. In G. T. the augment is used and omitted even in the same verb.

εὐ-δοκίμέω	—	ἡν-δοκίμουν	—	ἡν-δοκίμηκα	—	ἡν-δοκιμήκειν
εὐ-ωχέομαι	—	εὐ-ωχούμην				
δυσ-τυχέω	—	ἐ-δυστύχουν	—	δε-δυστύχηκα	—	ἐ-δε-δυστυχήκειν
δυσ-ωπέω	—	ἐ-δυσώπουν				

β. in the middle before the simple verb when it begins with a vowel capable of the temporal augment; as,

εὐ-εργετέω	—	εὐ-ηργέτουν	—	εὐ-ηργέτηκα
δυσ-αρεστέω	—	δυσ-ηρέστουν	—	δυσ-ηρέστηκα.

But even here the augment is omitted in several compounds of *εὖ*: so almost always *εὐεργετέω*, aor. *εὐεργέτησα*. The form *προευηγγελίσασατο* occurs in G. T., Gal. iii. 8.

3. In all other compounds the augment is prefixed to the whole compound; as,

μυθολογέω	ἐμυθολόγουν	μεμυθολόγηκα
οἰκοδομέω	ᾠκοδόμουν	ᾠκοδόμηκα.

*Obs. 2.* The general principle of these rules (independently of euphony, as in the compounds of *δύς* and *εὖ*) seems to be, that when the compound verb is only a slight modification of the simple (as is generally the case in compounds of prepositions), the augment naturally belongs to that which is in reality the verb, and not to that which modifies it; but where there is no original verb, or where it is not in use, or where the compound verb is not merely a modification of the simple, but itself a new verb, expressing by the union of the two elements of which it is composed a new notion, the whole compound is treated as a simple verb with an independent meaning, and therefore has the augment. The accidental usages of dialects, the uncertain application of recognised, though as yet undefined, analogies in speaking the language, the peculiarities of certain writers, and in some cases probably the laws of euphony, have produced many anomalies, as will be seen in the following remarks.

## Remarks.

§. 181. 1. The following six verbs take the augment both before the preposition and the verb :

ἀμπέχομαι	ἡμπειχόμεην	ἡμπεσχόμεην and ἡμπισχόμεην, Aor. II.
ἀμφιγνοέω	ἡμφεγνόουν and ἡμφιγνόουν	
ἀνέχομαι	ἡνειχόμεην	ἡνεσχόμεην, Aor. II.
ἀνορθώω	ἡνώρθουν	Pf. ἡνώρθωκα Aor. ἡνώρθωσα
ἐνοχλέω	ἡνώχλουν	.. ἡνώχληκα .. ἡνώχλησα
παροινέω	ἐπαρφύουν	.. πεπαρφήνηκα .. ἐπαρφήνησα <sup>a</sup> .

Obs. 1. So G. T. ἀπεκατεστάθη St. Matt. xii. 13. It occurs also in Lucian, Ducas, Theophan.

2. This analogy is followed by three verbs, derived from words which are compounded with prepositions :

δισαίτω (from δίαίτω), ἐδιήτων and διήτων, pf. δεδιήτηκα, plpf. M. ἐξεδεδιήτητο.

διακονέω (from διάκονος), impf. ἐδιηκόνουν and διηκόνουν, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα<sup>b</sup>.

ἀμφισβητέω (from ἈΜΦΙΣΒΗΤΗΣ), impf. ἡμφεσβήτουν and ἀμφεσβήτουν.

Obs. 2. It would seem in all these verbs that there was a doubt whether they were to be considered as independent compounds, or as modified simple verbs; and the augment being used by some in one place, and others in another, in course of time common usage assigned them a double augment. The derivation of δίαίτω and διάκονος<sup>c</sup> from prepositions is doubtful.

3. Exceptions to §. 180. 1.—Many verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment before the preposition, as by virtue of their independent meaning they have the character of simple verbs. In some of them the position of the augment varies :

ἀμφιγνοέω (νοέω)	Impf. ἡμφιγνόουν or ἡμφεγνόουν (see the rest in paragraph 1.)
ἀμφιέννυμι	Aor. ἡμφίεσα, pf. ἡμφίεσμαι
<sup>d</sup> ἐπίσταμαι	Impf. ἡπιστάμην, Aor. ἡπιστήθην
ἀφίημι	.... ἀφίουν and ἡφίουν or ἡφίειν
καθίζω	.... ἐκάθιζον (old Att. also καθίζε) pf. κεκάθικα
καθέζομαι	.. . ἐκαθεζόμεην and καθεζόμεην (without augm.)
κάθημαι	.... ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην
καθεύδω	.... ἐκάθευδον, seldom καθηῦδον.

4. The following verbs (though their simple forms are either obsolete, as ἀπολαύω, ἀποδιδράσκω, or exist only in poetry or some dialects,) have the augment between the preposition and the verb; as,

ἀφικνέομαι	Impf. ἀφικνούμην	Perf. ἀφίγμαι
ἐξετάζω	.... ἐξήταζον	
ἀποδιδράσκω	.... ἀπεδίδρασκον	
ἀπαντάω	.... ἀπήντων	Aor. ἀπήντησα
ἀπολαύω	.... ἀπέλαυον and ἀπήλαυον	Perf. ἀπολέλαυκα
	Aor. ἀπέλαυσα, sometimes also ἀπήλαυσα.	

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. p. 154. Damm. Lex. Hom. ii. 914.

<sup>b</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 561. Valck. Dialect. 278.

<sup>c</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 232.

<sup>d</sup> Schweigh. Hdt. iii. 15.

5. An apparent exception to §. 180. 1. is formed by those verbs which, though apparently compounded with prepositions, are really only derived from words so compounded; as,

ἐναντιοῦμαι	(f. ἐναντίος)	Impf. ἠναντιούμην
ἀντιβολέω	(f. ἀντιβολή)	... ἠντιβόλουν
	Aor. ἀντιβόλησα, ἠντιβόλησα and (old Attic) ἠντεβόλησα	
ἀντιδικέω	(f. ἀντίδικος)	... ἠντιδίκουν
ἐμπεδών	(f. ἔμπεδος)	... ἠμπέδουν
ἐμπολύν	(f. ἐμπολή)	... ἠμπόλων
Aor. ἠμπόλησα, pf. ἠμπόληκα and (in Lucian) ἐμπεπόληκα.		
προοιμιάζομαι,	(f. προοίμιον)	Pf. πεπροοιμίασμαι
ἐγγυάω (f. ἐγγύη), impf. ἠγγύων, aor. ἠγγύησα, aor. pass. ἠγγυήθην, pf. ἐγγεγύηκα, ἐγγεγύημαι (generally), and ἠγγύηκα, ἠγγύημαι. There is also a formation without the augment, as ἐγγυήσατο, ἐγγυηκώς &c.: also ἐνεγγύων, ἐνεγγύησα, ἐνεγγυησάμην <sup>a</sup> .		

Obs. 3. Homer and the tragedians avoid the augment before the preposition. Hence in Homer we find ἀντεβόλησα not ἠντεβόλησα.

6. Many verbs however, which are clearly only derivative, are augmented in the best writers according to the rule in §. 180. 1., as if they were compounded of a preposition and verb: so παρανομέω, παρηνόμουν and παρενόμουν, παρηνόμησα, pf. παραενόμηκα, though not formed from παρά and νομέω or ἀνομέω, but derived from παράνομος: so,

διακονέω (f. διάκονος), aor. διηκόνησα, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα and δεδιακόνηκα.	ἐπιτηδεύω (f. ἐπιτηδές), pf. επιτετή- δευκα, aor. ἐπετήδευσα.
ἐγκωμιάζω (f. ἐγκώμιον), impf. ἐνε- κωμιάζον.	κατηγορέω (from κατήγορος), impf. κατηγόρουν, and pf. κατηγόρηκα.
ἐγχειρέω (f. ἐν and χεῖρ, not χειρέω), ἐνεχείρουν: so ἐγχειρίζω, aor. ἐνε- χείρισα.	προθυμοῦμαι (πρόθυμος), impf. προῦ- θυμούμην and ἐπροθυμούμην.
ἐκκλησιάζω (f. ἐκκλησία), impf. ἐκ- κλησιάζον (without augm.), aor. ἐξεκκλησίασα.	προξενέω (πρόξενος), impf. προῦξέ- νουν, aor. προῦξήνησα.
ἐνεδρεύω, insidiar (f. ἐνέδρα), aor. pass. ἐνηδρεύθην Demosth. p. 836, 2.	προφητεύω (from προφήτης), aor. προεφήτευσα.
ἐπιθυμέω (f. ἐπιθυμία), aor. ἐπεθύ- μησα.	συνεργέω (σύνεργος), impf. συνήρ- γουν.
	ὕποπτεύω (ὑπόπτος), aor. ὑπό- πτευσα.

7. Verbs compounded of a noun and verb are very seldom augmented in the middle: like ἵπποτροφέω (f. ἱππότροφος), pf. ἱπποτετρόφηκα Lycurg. p. 167, 31.

### Of the Inflexive Endings.

§. 182. 1. The Inflexive endings correspond to the three relations of Time, Mode and Person:—1. The Tense Characteristic.—

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. p. 155.

2. The Modal Vowel.—3. The Personal ending—as *παυδέσσομαι*: and this last is divided into the Active, Passive and Middle Ending.

*Obs.* Whatever convenience there may be to beginners in the forming the tenses from the present, it must not be forgotten that they are, the present as well as most of the rest, formed from the root. (See next sect.)

### *Of the Relation of the Tenses to the Root.*

§. 183. I. Taking the root of the verb as the principle of formation, tenses may be divided into

1. Tenses derived from the pure root of the verb, by merely adding the tense termination, and if the tense admits it, the augment or the reduplication:

Aor. II. *ἔ-τυπ-ον*, *ἔ-τυπ-όμεν*  
 Fut. *τύπ-σω*=*τύψω*, *τύπ-σομαι*=*τύψομαι*  
 Pft. II. *τέ-τυπ-α*, plpft. *ἔ-τε-τύπ-εν*  
 Aor. II. pass. *ἔ-τύπ-ην*, fut. II. pass. *τυπ-ήσομαι*  
 Aor. I. act. *ἔ-τυπ-σα*=*ἔτυψα*  
 Fut. III. *τε-τύπ-σομαι*=*τε-τύψομαι*.

2. Where the root has undergone some euphonic changes:

Pft. act. *τέ-τυφ-α*  
 Aor. I. pass. *ἔ-τύφ-θην*  
 Fut. I. pass. *τυφ-θήσομαι*  
 Pft. midd. or pass. *τέ-τυμ-μαι*  
 Plpft. . . . . *ἔ-τε-τύμ-μεν*.

3. Where the root has been strengthened, to express present time:

Pres. *τύπτ-ω*, to express time *now* present.  
 Impft. *ἔ-τυπτ-ον* . . . . . which *was* present.  
 Fut. *τυπτ-ήσω* . . . . . which *will be* present.

### *On the Relation of the Tenses to each other.—Tempora, Prima and Secunda.*

II. The aor. II. is the oldest form of the verb, the active form for the transitive, the passive for the intransitive meaning. In the earlier stages of a language, when its forms corresponded to the simple requirements of social life, the tense most commonly required would be one which should communicate past events. In course of time, as the want was felt, the definition of present time would naturally be expressed by a more emphatic form of the root, that is, the strengthened form; and then the notion of time present being embodied in this form, a past tense might be formed from this present, to express something which was present in past time; and, further, new past tenses might be formed from the old root by new-fashioned additions or inflexions (as in the aor. I.) to express rela-

tions of past time, already expressed more or less exactly by the tenses in existence. So that two sorts of tenses were developed, of which the (so called) *tempora secunda* are the ancient, and the *tempora prima*, the recent formation; as,

Old formation, ἔ-τυπ-ον, τύπ-σω, ἐ-τυπ-όμεν, τύπ-σομαι, ἐ-τύπ-ην, τυπ-ήσομαι, τέ-τυπ-α.

New formation, τυφ-θήσομαι, τέ-τυφ-α, ἔ-τυπ-σα, ἐ-τυπ-σάμεν, ἐ-τύφ-θην, ἐ-τύπ-ον, τυπ-ήσω.

Obs. 1. No verb has the whole of these tenses; pure verbs have only the *tempora prima*; mute and liquid verbs may have *tempora prima* and *secunda*; but of no verb do we find all the forms in use. The fut. III. is altogether wanting in the liquid verbs, and in some of the other classes.

Obs. 2. That which is generally called the fut. primum of the active voice, is in reality formed in most verbs directly from the root by adding the future termination, as τύπ-σω, like as in the pass. II. fut. τυπ-ήσομαι, but as there is generally no fut. formed directly from the present root, this has assumed the name of fut. primum, and is classed with the *tempora prima*, while the grammarians invented a second fut. after the analogy of liquid verbs, by adding ἔσω to the root, abbreviating and contracting it, as τυπέσω, τυπέω, τυπῶ; and this, though not found in the language, has found its way into grammars as the II. future active. In some verbs we find a real I. future, formed by adding the future ending ἦσω to the present root, as τυπ-ήσω.

### *The Tense Characteristic, the Tense Ending, and the Tense Root.*

§. 184. 1. The tense characteristic is the consonant which stands immediately after the root of the verb. So the tense characteristic of the perfect and plpft. is κ or the aspirate; as,

πε-παιδευ-κ-α	τέ-τριψ-α (for τέ-τριβ-α)
ἐ-πε-παιδευ-κ-ειν	ἐ-τε-τρίψ-ειν :

That of the future and aor I., act. and midd., and fut. III. is σ; as,

παιδευ-σ-ω	παιδευ-σ-ομαι
ἐ-παιδευ-σ-α	ἐ-παιδευ-σ-αμεν.

That of the aor. I. passive is θ. The fut I. pass., besides the charact. σ, has also the θ of the aor. I., as θησ :

ἐ-παιδευ-θ-ην	παιδευ-θ-ησομαι.
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The Futures, First Aorists, and First Perfects alone have a tense characteristic.

2. The characteristic joined to the personal ending which follows it forms the Tense Ending; so in παιδεύσω, σ is the characteristic, ω the personal ending, σω the tense ending.

3. Lastly, the root of the verb with the characteristic and the



augment is called the Tense Root, as *ἐπαίδεω*- is the tense root of the aor. I. active.

*Obs.* In the tenses which have no tense characteristic, tense-ending and personal-ending exactly coincide. Either name will be used as it is by the context opposed to the other tenses or to the other persons.

4. *Table of the Endings of I. Pers. Ind. of all the Tenses in the three voices.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Pres.	ω		ομαι
Impf.	ον		όμεν
Perf. I.	κα or χα (ά), see below 7.		μαι
Perf. II.	α		wanting
Plpf. I.	κειν (είν)		μεν
Plpf. II.	ειν		wanting
Aor. I.	σα (α)	σάμεν (άμεν)	θεν
Aor. II.	ον	όμεν	ην
Fut. I.	σω (ῶ)	σομαι (οῦμαι)	θήσομαι
Fut. II.	wanting	wanting	ήσομαι
Fut. III. (exactum)	wanting		σομαι

5. The future termination in *σω* and *ω* seems to be derived from the addition of the future (*ἔσω*, *ἔσομαι*) of *εἶναι* to the root of the verb, as in *μαχ-έσομαι*: so in Latin *pot-ero*, *fac-so* (*faxo*). In most cases however, the *έσω* undergoes some change; either, 1. the *ε* coalesces with the preceding short vowel, as *τιμα-έσω*, *τιμήσω*—*φιλε-έσω*, *φιλήσω*; or, 2. the *ε* is wholly lost, which is the case, α. with all verbs which retain a short vowel in their conjugation, as *σπάω*, *σπᾶσω*, and all whose root ends in a diphthong or long vowel, as *παύω*, *παύσω*—β. with those whose root ends in a P or K letter, as *τρίβω*, *τρίψω*—or, γ. sometimes in a T letter, as *σπεύδ.σω*, for euphony, *σπεύσω*; or, 3. *έσω* is lengthened into *ήσω*, as in verbs ending in *ξω* or *ψω*, as *ἔψω*, *ἐψήσω*, &c. (see §. 259.); or, 4. the *σ* is dropped and *έω* contracted to *ῶ*, as in all liquid verbs, *στέλλω*, *στελέσω*, *στελέω*, *στελῶ*; thus is formed the Attic fut. in many pure verbs.

6. The aor. I. is also derived from the aor. of *εἶναι*, *ἔσα*, in retaining or modifying which it follows the future of its verb: the full form is very seldom found, as in *ἐμαχεσάμεν*. The lengthening of the penult. of the aor. I. in liquid verbs seems to arise from a transposition and contraction analogous to that in *μείζων* from *μεγίων*, *ἀμείνων* from *ἀμενίων*: so *ἐτένεσα*, *ἐτένεα*, *ἐτέινα*, *ἔτεινα*.

7. The perfect seems to be formed from the proper perfect of *εἶμι*, *ἦκα*, but the *η* is always dropped, except where it has been retained in the future; the *κα* is sometimes aspirated into *χα*, as *εἴλοχα*, and the aspirate, *χ* is sometimes replaced by an aspirated *ά*, which is thrown upon the preceding letter, as *τέτυφα*.

§. 185. 1. The iterative form of the imperf. and aor. in σκον<sup>a</sup> is used in the Ionic, Epic, and after them sometimes in tragic<sup>b</sup> authors, to signify a frequently repeated action; it is confined however to the ind. mood, and is declined as the imperfect:

εσκον	εσκες	εσκε(ν) &c.	εσκόμην	έσκου (εο, ευ)	έσκετο &c.
ασκον	ασκες	ασκε(ν) &c.	ασκόμην	άσκου	άσκετο &c.

2. It is formed by adding σκον, generally with the vowel ε, instead of ον, to the tense root of the imperf. and aor. II., and ασκον to that of the aor. I. instead of α.

a. Impft. θέλ-εσκον &c. In verbs in άω, άεσκον is contracted to ασκον, which is lengthened to άασκον for the metre. Verbs in έω have εσκον and έεσκον, and for the metre είεσκον: the termination εσκον, of verbs in έω, is found only in κάλεσκε, καλέσκετο, οΐχνεσκε, πωλέσκετο Hom., ήχεσκε Hdt. The verbs in όω have, in the old writers, no iterative form. In verbs in μι the modal vowel is dropped, as τίθεσκον, not τίθησκον, δίδοσκον &c. In the following verbs, ασκον is used instead of εσκον: ρίπτ-ασκον, κρύπτ-ασκον, άνασει-ασκε, ροίζ-ασκε from ρίπτω, κρύπτω, άνασειώ, ροιζέω.

b. Aor. II. βάλεσκε &c.: in the verbs in μι the modal vowel is dropped, as στάσκον, not στήασκον, δόσκον.

c. Aor. I. έλάσασκεν, θρέξασκον II. σ, 599: in άγνώσασκε for άγνοήσ-ασκε, οη is contracted to ω, as in έβωσα.

Obs. 1. The iterative forms are not usually augmented<sup>c</sup>, perhaps as being originally Ionic<sup>d</sup>, though II. ρ, 423 ὄρσασκεν, Od. υ, 7 έμισγέσκοντο, II. λ, 125 είασκε, II. β, 271 είπεσκεν.

Obs. 2. The aorist iterative forms are rare. The aor. I. is not found in prose.

### The Personal Ending and the Modal Vowel.

§. 186. There are two elements in the tense ending — α. The Immutable, the tense characteristic, which remains through all the moods and participials, as σ of the aor. I., and is only found in those tenses which have a tense characteristic.—β. The Mutable, which is composed of, 1. The Personal ending, which signifies the person and number of the verb, and naturally changes to express these varying relations; 2. The Modal vowel, which signifies the modal relations of the verb, and varies accordingly; thus

1. Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.	βουλεύ-ο-μαι	Conj. βουλεύ-ω-μαι
3. ... Fut.	βουλεύ-σ-ε-ται	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-οι-το
1. ... Plur. Pres.	βουλευ-ό-μεθα	Conj. βουλευ-ώ-μεθα
2. ...	βουλεύ-ε-σθε	... βουλεύ-η-σθε
1. ... Sing. Aor. I. Mid.	έβουλευ-σ-ά-μην	... βουλεύ-σ-ω-μαι
3. ...	έβουλεύ-σ-α-το	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-αι-το.

Obs. 1. In these forms βουλευ is the verbal root; βουλευ, βουλευσ, έβουλευσ,

<sup>a</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 209. Fisch ad Well. ii. 340.

<sup>b</sup> Soph. Antig. 963.

<sup>c</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211. Etym. Mag. v. δημοκλήσασκεν.

<sup>d</sup> Buttm. Gr Gr. 382.

are the *tense roots*, of the present, fut., aor. I. ; the vowels  $\alpha$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha$ , the modal vowels ; and  $\mu\alpha$ ,  $\tau\alpha$  etc. the personal endings. The modal vowel varies not only with the moods, but in the ind. and conj. with the persons ; for the I. person it is generally  $\alpha$  (conj.  $\omega$ ), for the others  $\epsilon$  ( $\eta$ ).

*Obs. 2.* In the present tense of verbs in  $\omega$ , the  $\omega$  practically represents the personal ending, and the tense ending, and the modal vowel.

### *General remarks on the Personal Ending and Modal Vowel.*

§. 187. 1. There seem to be three stages marked out in the form and derivation of the verb.

$\alpha$ . When the form was  $\mu$  and the modal vowel  $\epsilon$ , which before  $\mu$  or  $\nu$  after impure roots became  $\alpha$ , as  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\mu$ . In pure roots in  $\epsilon$  the modal vowel  $\epsilon$  coalesced with the  $\epsilon$  of the root into  $\eta$ , as  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\mu = \tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$  or into  $\epsilon$ , as  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu$ . After  $\alpha$  root in  $\alpha$ , it formed  $\eta$ , as  $\sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\mu = \iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ . In roots in  $\alpha$  the  $\epsilon$  coalesced with the  $\alpha$  in  $\omega$ , as  $\delta\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\mu = \delta\acute{\iota}\omega\mu$ .

$\beta$ . Where the form  $\mu$  was dropped, and the modal  $\alpha$  of the impure verb lengthened to  $\omega$ , which became thus the personal ending, the tense ending, and modal vowel ; and this was recognised in course of time as the proper ending for an active verb.

Hence in pure roots (which evidently were the last to yield, as we may see from those which kept their place in the language) when the  $\mu$  was dropped, the verbal termination  $\omega$  was substituted, as  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ .

$\gamma$ . Where verbs were formed from substantives or adjectives by the addition of the modal-personal ending  $\omega$  to the noun root, as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\text{-}\omega$ .

$\delta$ . These were sometimes in the Boeotic or Æolic dialects formed into verbs in  $\mu$ , after the analogy of the old forms, as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu$ .

§. 188. 1. The personal ending and modal vowel are generally pronounced as one syllable, as  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$  not  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\text{-}\varsigma$ .

2. We may observe generally that in the principal tenses the III. plur. is formed from the original form by an euphonic change, as  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\iota$  for  $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$  : in the historic tenses by dropping the  $\tau\iota$ , as  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ .

3. The pft. and plpft. midd. have no modal vowel, but the personal ending is affixed immediately to the root, as  $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\iota$ . The aor. pass. follows the aor. II. of verbs in  $\mu$ .

4. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is the  $\alpha$  or  $\epsilon$  of the ind. lengthened into  $\omega$  or  $\eta$ .

5. The modal vowel of the optative is  $\iota$ , added to the modal

vowel of the ind. of the hist. tenses, ο-ι=οι. The opt. plpft. which has ει in the ind., takes the same modal vowel as the opt. impf.

6. The modal vowel of the imperative is the same as the original indicative ε, except aor. I. act. and middle, where it is α, as παι-δευσάτω, which however is changed to ο in the II. sing. imp. act., as παίδευσον.

7. The principal tenses have their II. and III. dual in ον, and the III. plur. in σι (σιν) in the act., in νται in the middle. The historic tenses have their II. dual in ον, the III. in ην, and the III. pl. in ν in the act., in ντο in the middle. The conjunctive follows the principal, the optative the historic tenses; and the analogy between the personal endings of the principal and historic tenses in the indicative and the subjunctives is very remarkable, especially in the middle voice:

*Principal Tense.*

S. βουλεύ-ο } μαι	βουλεύ-ε } σαι	βουλεύ-ε } ται
βουλεύ-ω }	βουλεύ-η }	βουλεύ-η }
D. βουλευ-ό } μεθον	βουλεύ-ε } σθον	βουλεύ-ε } σθον
βουλευ-ώ }	βουλεύ-η }	βουλεύ-η }
P. βουλευ-ό } μεθα	βουλεύ-ε } σθε	βουλεύ-ο } νται
βουλευ-ώ }	βουλεύ-η }	βουλεύ-ω }

*Historic Tense.*

S. ἐβουλευ-ό } μην	ἐβουλεύ-ε } ο	ἐβουλεύ-ε } το
βουλευ-οί }	βουλεύ-οι }	βουλεύ-οι }
D. ἐβουλευ-ό } μεθον	ἐβουλεύ-ε } σθην	ἐβουλευ-έ } σθην
βουλευ-οί }	βουλεύ-οι }	βουλευ-οί }
P. ἐβουλευ-ό } μεθα	ἐβουλεύ-ε } σθε	ἐβουλεύ-ο } ντο
βουλευ-οί }	βουλεύ-οι }	βουλεύ-οι }

*Obs. 1.* There is some variation in the termination of the II. and III. dual of the historic tenses. In the old Epic dialect ον as well as ην is found in the III. dual<sup>a</sup>; and in the Attic writers ην instead of ον is the *more usual* termination of the II.<sup>b</sup>; as,

Common dialect ον, ην

Epic .. ον, ον } as well as ον, ην.

Attic .. ην, ην }

*Obs. 2.* The first dual does not exist in the active voice; its place is supplied by the first plural. In the middle voice it does not very often occur in the older writers<sup>c</sup>; II. ψ, 485: Soph. Phil. 1079: Id. El. 950.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. i. 342. Irreg. Lennep Anal. p. 320. Dindorf. Arist. Vesp. Verba, p. 239. 867. Stallb. ad Plat. Symp. p. 189 C.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Ach. 733. 1041. Herm. CEd. <sup>c</sup> Elms. Ach. 733. Iph. Taur. 777. Col. 1381. Monk Alc. 282. 677. Buttm. Herm. Elect. 933. Athen. p. 98 A. Gr. Gr. i. 342; see also Valck. Phoen. 1310.

Table of the Modal Vowels.

	Indicative.		Conjunct.		Opt.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
Person.	Pres. & Fut. Active.	Imp. Aor. II. Act. & Mid. Pres. & Fut. Mid.	Act.	Mid.				
S. 1.	ω	ο	ω	ω	οι	-	ει, ε	ω, ο
2.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
D. 1.	-	ο	-	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
P. 1.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	ε		

	Indicative.			Optative.	Imper.	Infinitive.
Person.	Plpf.	Aor. I. Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Perf. Act.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.
S. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	a
2.	ει	ῆ	ῆ	αι	ο α	Participle. Aor. I. Act. & Mid. & Perf. Act. α
3.	ει	ᾶ	ε	αι	α	
D. 1.	-	ᾶ	-	αι	-	
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
3.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
P. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
3.	ει, ε	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	

Active Voice.

Indicative.		Conjunctive.	
Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
λέγ-ο-μι	λέγ-ω	λέγ-ω-μι	λέγ-ω
λέγ-ε-σι	λέγ-εις	λέγ-η-σι	λέγ-ης
λέγ-ε-τι	λέγ-ει	λέγ-η-τι	λέγ-η
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-η-τον
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-η-τον
λέγ-ο-μες	λέγ-ο-μεν	λέγ-ω-μες	λέγ-ω-μεν
λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-η-τε	λέγ-η-τε
λέγ-ο-ντι	λέγ-ουσι	λέγ-ω-ντι	λέγ-ω-σι.

§. 189. 1. Present and Future.—a. The modal vowel of the I. sing. and I. and III. plur. ind. is ο, which is lengthened into ω in the sing. to compensate for dropping the μι : that of the other persons, is ε except in the II. and III. sing., where it is ει. The modal vowel of the I. sing. conj. pres. is ω, of the other persons η ; whence it may be seen that the modal vowel of the indic. is properly short, that of the subjunctive long.

β. Personal Ending.—I. Sing.: the original  $\mu$  is lost, except in the verbs in  $\mu$ , and certain dialectic conjunctives (§. 190. 1.); the  $\mu$  being dropped, the modal vowel  $\sigma$  is lengthened into  $\omega$ .

2. II. Sing.: the original personal ending is  $\sigma$ , as in Doric  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\iota}$ . The  $\iota$  is dropped, to compensate for which the modal vowel  $\epsilon$  is lengthened into  $\epsilon\epsilon$ ; or it may be that the  $\iota$  is transposed.

Obs. 1. There are two pronunciations of  $\varsigma$ —one without a vowel after it, when it must have a vocalic sound before it—the other with a vowel after it, in which case the vocalic sound before it is not required: hence when the after vowel is dropped, its power is often transferred to the other side of the  $\varsigma$  to produce the proper vocalic sound, so that  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\varsigma$  becomes  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , as  $\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$  becomes  $\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega\nu$ . Hence also the  $\iota$  subscript in the final  $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\eta$  of the conjunctive.

3. III. Sing.: the original personal ending is  $\tau$ , (Latin  $t$ );  $\tau$  is dropped, and the modal vowel  $\epsilon$  coalesces with  $\iota$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ ; as,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau-\epsilon-\tau$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota$ .

4. I. Plural: the original form was  $\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ , which becomes  $\mu\epsilon\nu$ , but is retained in the dialects.

5. III. Plural: the original form  $\nu\tau$  (Latin  $nt$ ), becomes  $\nu\sigma\iota$ , and (according to §. 34.)  $\sigma\iota$ ,  $\sigma\iota\nu$ ; the omission of the  $\nu$  being compensated by lengthening the modal vowel into  $\sigma$ , as  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ .

6. Future Optative.—See Imperfect Opt.

Obs. 2. For the modal vowel and personal ending of the pure primitive verbs in  $\mu$ , see under verbs in  $\mu$ .

### *Dialectic forms of the Ind. Pres. and Future.*

§. 190. 1. I. Sing.: The Æolic, as the dialect which underwent fewest changes, and its derivatives the Epic and Doric, retain many verbs in  $\mu$ , and even have this form in the I. sing. of several conjunctives, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\mu$ ,  $\kappa\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\mu$ , &c.

Obs. In the Ionic conjugation in  $\mu$  of pure verbs the  $\epsilon$  of the root is lengthened sometimes to  $\eta$  after the analogy of the older verbs, as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu$ , in the Æolic dialect to  $\epsilon\iota$ , as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu$ : hence the form  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , Arist. Ach. 914<sup>a</sup>.

2. The Ionic dialect inserts an  $\epsilon$  before the ending of mute and liquid verbs, as  $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , &c.; but only when a long syllable precedes. This is also found in late Attic writers.

3. II. Sing.: The Doric, Æolic, and Epic use the lengthened form  $\sigma\theta\alpha$ , as  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  (Theoc. XXIX. 4.) for  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ . This form in the Ind. is almost entirely confined to verbs in  $\mu$ , as  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  &c. It is frequently found in the conjunctive, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  Il. a, 554, more rarely in the optative, as  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$  Il.  $\omega$ , 619.

Obs. 2. There are four instances of this form in the common dialect,  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\eta\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$  or  $\eta\delta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  ( $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ ),  $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ; Epic  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$  ( $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ ), and Megaric in Arist. Ach. 778  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\eta\varsigma$ . In Theocritus XXII. 116 we find the form  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\varsigma$  in some editions, but  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$  is the proper reading.

4. The Doric uses  $\epsilon\varsigma$  instead of  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , as  $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$  Theocr.; the Æolic  $\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\iota$ ; and the Ionic  $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$  in the future.

5. III. Sing.: The old form  $\tau$  is retained in the conjunctive of some verbs in Doric, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\tau$ , Theocr. XVI. 28. The  $\tau$  was softened into  $\sigma$ , as in the regular conjugation of verbs in  $\mu$ ; and this  $\sigma$  is found in the

\* Ahrens Dial. Bæot. 210.

conjunctive, as ἀγῆσι &c.; and sometimes, though but rarely, in the optative, Il. κ, 346, παραφθαίησι. The supposed present indicative forms in Homer, as παμφαίησι (Il. ε, 6.), should be written as conjunctives (παμφαίνησι).

6. For ει in III. sing. Ind. pres. the form η occurs in Doric, though but rarely, as διδάκκη Decret. Laced. c. Timoth.<sup>a</sup>

7. III. Plur.: The original termination ντι is retained in the Doric; the ν parag. is not allowable here. The ου also is naturally replaced by the short vowel ο, as τύπτοντι, τύποντι. The Ionic ending έοντι, in III. plur. fut., is contracted in Doric to εύντι, as μενέοντι=μενεύντι, Ion. μενέουσι, Att. μενούσι. The form οισι is also used by the Æolic and Doric instead of ουσι, as ναίουσιν for ναίουσιν. The Æolic has a form ονθι, and conj. ωνθι.

8. The Doric has a future of mute verbs as if contracted from -σεω, -σεόμαι, in σῶ and σῶμαι, in declining which εο is usually contracted into εῦ and not οῦ: thus ἄρξῶ, ἄρξεις, ἄρξει—ἄρξεῦμεν, ἄρξεῖτε, ἄρξευντι, ἄρξεῦμαι—ἄρξῃ, ἄρξεῖται—ἄρξέμεθα, ἄρξεῖσθε, ἄρξευντι: but Theocr. XVIII. 10 has ἐρψοῦμες. The common future is also found.

### §. 191. Perfect Active.

Ancient Form.	Modern.
τετυφ-α-μι	τετυφα
.. .. α-σι	.. .. ας
.. .. α-τι	.. .. ε
.. .. α-τον	-
.. .. α-τον	-
.. .. α-μεν	-
.. .. α-τε	-
.. .. α-ντι	.. .. ᾱσι.

#### a. Observations.

1. The modal vowel in the ind. is ᾱ, except in the III. sing., where for the sake of distinction it is ε; in the conj. it is the same as the present conj.

2. The tense ending μι is altogether obsolete in the indicative. In the III. plur. αντι is softened to ᾱσι, the α being lengthened to compensate for dropping the ν, as in the pres. ουσι for οντι.

Obs. The perf. conj. does not often occur, but is expressed by the part. and conj. of εἶναι, as πεφιληκῶς ὦ, *amaverim*. The plpft. opt. is expressed generally by the participle and εἶην. The perfects which have these moods are mostly used as presents; as, πέποιθα, Conj. πεποίθω,—ἐπεποίθειν, Opt. πεποιθοίην: τέθνηκα, τεθνήκω—ἐτεθνήκειν, τεθνήκοιμι.

#### b. Dialectic Forms.

1. The Alexandrine dialect abbreviates the III. pl. ᾱσιν into ὄν, as εἶρηκαν: so also G. T., John xvii. 7 ἔγνωκαν: Ibid. τετήρηκαν: Acts xix. εἶρηκαν, &c.

2. The ᾱ of ᾱσι(ν) is occasionally short, as, Od. λ, 304, λελόγγᾱσιν ἴσα θεοῖσι: where another reading is λελόγγασ'.

<sup>a</sup> Salmas. de L. Hell. p. 82.

## Historic Tenses.

## §. 192. Imperfect and Aorist II.

Indicative.		Optative.	
Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
ἐλέγ-ο-μι	ἔλεγ-ον	λέγ-οι-μι	λέγ-οι-μι
ἐλέγ-ε-σι	ἔλεγ-ες	λέγ-οι-σι	λέγ-οις
ἐλέγ-ε-τι	ἔλεγ-ε	λέγ-οι-τι	λέγ-οι
ἐλέγ-ε-τον	ἔλεγ-ετην	λέγ-οι-τον	λεγ-οι-την
ἐλεγ-έ-την	ἐλεγ-έτην	λεγ-οί-την	λέγ-οί-την
ἐλέγ-ο-μες	ἐλέγ-ο-μεν	λέγ-οι-μες	λέγ-οι-μεν
ἐλέγ-ε-τε	ἐλέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-οι-τε	λέγ-οι-τε
ἐλέγ-ο-ντι	ἔλεγ-ον	λέγ-οι-ντι	λεγ-οι-εν

1. In the indicative the modal vowel of the I. sing. and of the I. and III. pl. is ο (this being the form which the modal vowel ε assumes before ν), of the other persons ε; the personal ending is ν, formed from μι by the omission of ι and the euphonic change of μ (which never stands at the end of a word) to ν: in the II. sing. ι of σι is dropped: in the III. sing. the ι of τι is dropped, and then the τ also, which never ends a word in Greek, though it is retained in the Latin.

2. The III. pl. ντι is abbreviated to ν: this appears in the Æolic of III. plur. the aor. of verbs in μι, ἔθεν, ἔσαν, &c., which was commonly lengthened in those verbs into εσαν; and this lengthened form occurs in the Alexandrine writers in verbs in ω, as ἐσχάζοσαν for ἔσχαζον.

3. A second ending of the I. person impft. and of past tenses generally (as retained in the aorist I.) seems to have been α; which was contracted with the old modal vowel ε, as retained in the II. and III. person, into η, as ἦ impf. I. sing. from εἰμί: so ἐνείχεε from ἐνείχεα for ἐνείχον Hdt. I. 118.

4. In the common optative, the modal vowel ι added to the modal vowel of the ind. becomes οι, and this is retained throughout the persons.

5. There must also have been a bye form of the impft. and aor. II. in ην (retained in the primitive verb in μι with pure roots, as ἐτίθην ἴστην, and in ἦν the imperfect of εἰμί.) This is a mixture of the tense endings α and ν.

Obs. 1. For the II. and III. persons dual of the opt., see §. 188. Obs. 1.

6. Optative. The proper personal endings are οιμι, οισι, οιτι. The ι is dropped in the II. sing., τύπτοις; in the III. the τι is dropped, whence the οι of the opt., not being originally a termination, forms an exception to the general short quantity (for the purposes of accentuation at least) of the ending οι, αι. The softened form of τι, is sometimes retained, see §. 190. 5. From the old bye form in ην (see above 5.), was formed by insertion of the optative οι, which was retained in the Attic dialect an optative in οίην; from this comes the III. plur. in οίεν for οίησαν, which completely superseded the other form οιντι.

## Dialectic Forms.

7. The so called Attic optative terminations ην, ης, η, and that of the III. plur. εν, are used in all verbs in μι, and in the following verbs in ω:

a. Imperf. of contract verbs, as φιλοίην. Very generally in the sing. of verbs in έω and όω; almost exclusively in sing. of verbs in άω. The III.



plur. has almost universally the common ending *οῖεν*, but *δοκοῖσαν* Æschin. In the other persons of the plur. this form is little used in verbs in *έω* and *όω*, oftener in those in *άω*. It is only found twice in Homer, *φιλοῖη* Od. δ, 692, and *φοροῖη* Od. ι, 320.

b. All futures in *ω̄*, as *ἀγγελοῖην* from *ἀγγελῶ*.

c. Plpft., as *ἐκπεφυγοῖην* Soph. &c.

d. In the aor., *σχοῖην* (from *ἔσχον*, *ἔχω*) invariably.

Obs. 3. A form of the optative *οιν* in which the tense ending of the indicative *ν* is joined immediately to the modal vowel *οι<sup>a</sup>*, is found in the word *τρέφειν* in a verse of Euripides, *ἄφρων ἄν εἴην εἰ τρέφειν τὰ τῶν πέλας*, preserved in Etym. Magn. (693), corresponding exactly to the hist. ind. *ον*, as the *ω* of the conj. passive does to the *ο* of the ind.

8. The aor. II. has often or generally in I. sing. and II. pl. and III. plur. in the Alexandrine writers, the termination of the aor. I.: *εἶλα*, *ἔλαι*, *εἰλάμην* f. *αἰρέω* (ΕΛΩ) — *ἐκβάλοι* f. *βάλλω* — *ἦλθατε* f. *ἔρχομαι* — *ἐφάγαμεν* — *εὔρα* f. *εύρίσκω* — *ἔλαβαν* f. *λαμβάνω* — *ἔλιπαν*, III. pl. f. *λείπω* — *εἶδα* f. *ΕΙΔΩ*, *video*. Ionic: *ἐπαύρασθαι* for *έσθαι* — *ᾠσφραντο* for *ᾠσφροντο*. So in G, T. and LXX. So in the latter we find *ἐλθάτω*.

9. In G. T. the III. pl. ind. sometimes ends in *οσαν*: John xv. 22 *εἶχσαν* for *εἶχον*. (Lachm. Tisch.) 2 Thess. iii. 6 *παρελάβοσαν* (Gries. Tisch. &c.) So in LXX.: Exod. xv. 27 *ἦλθοσαν*. Cf. Josh. v. 11, &c. Exod. xvi. 24; xviii. 26<sup>b</sup>.

### Pluperfect.

§. 193. 1. The modal vowel is *ει*, originally *ε*, which is retained in the III. plur.: the personal ending of I. sing. *ειν* is a mixture of the old tense ending *α* of the historic or past tenses with the later one *ν*, the *ε* being lengthened to compensate for the dropping of the *α*. The third sing. is generally *ειν* from *εεν*. The termination *εισαν* is occasionally found even in Attic writers<sup>a</sup>, Dem. *διηρπάκεισαν*.

2. In the opt. the modal vowel is *οι*, the personal ending *μι*. The plpft. opt. does not often occur (§. 191. Obs.), but is generally expressed by the part. and opt. of *εἶναι*, as *πεφιληκῶς εἶην*, *amavissem*. This periphrasis is found sometimes in the ind. mood, as *ἦν ἀπεκτονῶς* Lys. And. 24, and even where the perf. has a present sense, as *ἦν δεδορκῶς* Eur. Alc. 121.

### Dialectic Forms.

3. The modal vowel was originally *ε*, whence *ἦδετε* Eur. Bacch. 1343, *ἐπεπόνθεμες* Aristoph. Lysistr. 1098, Elms., Dind.; and the full Ionic ending was *εα*, the *α* being an early tense ending for all the historic tenses (see §. 191. Obs. 1.), as *ἐτετύφεα*; so *πεποίθεα* Hom. Od. δ, 432, and this Ionic form is found in other persons than the I., as Od. ω, 90, *ἐτεθήπεας*, very commonly in the III., as Hdt. I. 11, *ἐγεγόνεε*; after this analogy *ἐνείχεε* Hdt., &c.: Hdt. IX. 58 *συνηδέατε*. The contracted form of this *εα* into *η*, is the I. sing. in the old Attic, as *ἐπεπαιδεύκη* for *-ειν*, and in the later writers is used for the common III. sing. (see §. 306.)

Obs. Theocritus uses *ης* and *η* in II. and III. sing. 1<sup>er</sup> f. act., as *πεπόνθης*, *ὀπώπη*.

<sup>a</sup> Dobree ad Eccles. 607.

<sup>b</sup> Cf. Winer I. p. 71.

## §. 194. Aorist I.

Indicative.		Optative.		
Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Bye form.
ἔλεξ-α-μι	ἔλεξ-α	λέξ-αι-μι	. . . .	λέξει-α &c.
ἔλεξ-α-σι	. . . . ας	λέξ-αι-σι	αις	Aor. Æol.
ἔλεξ-α-τι	. . . . ε	λέξ-αι-τι	αι	. . . .
ἔλεξ-ά-την	. . . . άτην	λεξ-αί-την	. . . .	. . . .
ἔλεξ-ά-την	. . . . άτην	λεξ-αί-την	. . . .	. . . .
ἔλεξ-α-μεν	. . . . αμεν	λέξ-αι-μεν	. . . .	. . . .
ἔλεξ-α-τε	. . . . ατε	λέξ-αι-τε	. . . .	. . . .
ἔλεξ-α-ντι	. . . . αν	λέξ-αι-ντι	αιεν	. . . .

1. The modal vowel is *α* except in III. sing., where (after the *μι* of the I., and the *τι* of the third person had been dropped) it became for distinction sake *ε*.

2. The *μι* is altogether dropped in the active voice, and the modal vowel *α* becomes also the tense ending.

*Obs.* In the optative *μι*, and the middle *μην*, there seem to be traces of *μ* having been the original ending of the first Aorist, but supposing this tense to be so late a formation that it belongs to a stage of the language when the *μ* was no longer a voice in general use, it may have from the first ended in *α* and formed its moods and voices after the analogy of other tenses. The Æolic optative *εια* seems to favour this view.

3. The optative was formed by adding *ι* to the modal *α*, and the III. pl. is *αιεν* after the analogy of the impft. and aor. II. (See §. 192. 6.)

4. The conjunctive follows the analogy of the present conjunctive.

5. The Æolic dialect uses the I. pers. opt. *εια*.

6. From the Æolic aor. I. opt. the following personal endings of the opt. passed into common use, and especially in the Attic dialect:

- II. Pers. Sing. *ειας* for *αις*, as *παιδεύσ-ειας* for *-σ-αις*  
 III. - - *ειε(ν)* - *αι* - *παιδεύσ-ειε(ν)* - *-σ-αι*  
 III. - Plur. *ειαν* - *αιεν* - *παιδεύσ-ειαν* - *-σ-αιεν*.

7. The G. T. also has this form.

8. The less usual modal vowel *ε* is used in the Epic dialects instead of *α* - *ᾄγω*, *ᾄξετε*, *ᾄξέμεν*, -*φέρω*. *οἶσε*, *οἴσετε*, *οἴσέτω*, *οἴσέμεν*, *οἴσέμεναι*—*οἶσε* is also Attic.

*Obs.* We may observe that the aor. imperatives (see §. 195.) and the infinitive act. (§. 198,) are anomalous, which seems to point out that they belong to a different æra of the language.

## §. 195. Imperative.

λέγ-ε-θι		λέγε
λεγ-έ-τω		
λέγ-ε-τον		
λεγ-έ-των		
λέγ-ε-τε		
λεγ-έ-τωσαν		

The modal vowel is *ε*, except in the aor. I. act. where it is *ο*, and aor. I. midd. where it is *α*. The personal ending in the act. was originally *θι*, which is altogether lost, except in verbs in *μι* and the aor. pass., and some old forms (see *Obs.* 2.). The aor. I. act. has *ν*, as *παίδευσ-ο-ν*: the personal ending of the pass. was *σο*, and the *σ* being dropped (see §. 196. 3.) the modal vowel *ε* coalesced with the *ο* into *ον*. In the aor. I. midd. *ε* is added to the modal vowel, as *βούλευσαι*.

*Obs.* 1. The pft. imper. act. is very seldom used, and only in present perfects; as, *ἄνωγε* from *ἄνωγα*: *γέγωνε* Eur. Or. 1220: *κεκράγετε* Aristoph. Vesp. 415, from *κράζω*, and *κεχήνετε* (from *χάσκω*). Aristoph. Acharn. 133, *ὕμεῖς δὲ πρεσβεύεσθε καὶ κεχήνετε*, where some MSS. read *κεχήνατε*: *βεβηκέτω*, *έοικέτω* Lucian.

*Obs.* 2. The ending *θι* was retained in some perfects, being added, as in verbs in *μι*, to the tense root: as, *ἄνωγ*, *ἄνωχθι*; so *κέκραχθι*, *πέπεισθι*.

*Obs.* 3. The old Homeric dialect abbreviates the ending *τωσαν* act., *σθωσαν* midd., into *ντων*, *σθων*; *ε* being changed in the active voice to *ο*; so that the act. form was exactly the same as the gen. pl. of the part., the pass. as the II. dual. This being especially and almost exclusively adopted by the older Attic writers<sup>a</sup>, is called the Attic imperative, (though it is found frequently in the other dialects)<sup>b</sup>:

Pres.	βουλευ-έ-τωσαν	βουλευ-όντων
Perf.	πεποιθ-έ-τωσαν	πεποιθ-όντων
Aor. I.	βουλευσ-ά-τωσαν	βουλευσ-άντων
Pass.	βουλευ-έ-σθωσαν =	βουλευ-έσθων.

The form *έντων* from *ήτωσαν*, III. pl. aor. I. imper. pass. (after verbs in *μι*, as *τιθέντων*) is sometimes, but very rarely, found in Attic writers, as *πεμφθέντων* Plato, for *πεμφθήτωσαν*. In some Doric inscriptions the form *τω* is found (Lat. *to*), *λεγόντω*, *legunto*<sup>c</sup>.

*Obs.* 4. The full form *τωσαν* is frequently found in G. T.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Iph. Taur. 1480. Bornemann  
Xen. Anab. i. 4. 8. Greg. Cor. p. 172.  
Thom. Mag. ad v. *χρήσθων*. Moeris p. 15.

<sup>b</sup> Greg. Cor. p. 175.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. pp. 173. 175.

Hemster. i. 364.

Maittaire de Dial. 301.

§. 196. *Middle and Passive.*

λέγ-ο-μαι		ἐλεγ-ό-μην	
λέγ-ε-σαι	λέγ-ει	ἐλέγ-ε-σο	ἐλέγ-ου
λέγ-ε-ται		ἐλέγ-ε-το	
λεγ-ό-μεσθον		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-έ-σθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-ί-σθην	
λεγ-ό-μεσθα		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθα	
λέγ-ε-σθε		ἐλέγ-ε-σθε	
λέγ-ο-νται		ἐλέγ-ο-ντο.	

*Middle and Passive Voice.*

1. The modal vowels are the same as the active. The perf. and plpft. have no modal vowel, and the aorists passive follow the verbs in *μι* (see Verbs in *μι*).

2. The personal ending of the principal tenses is *μαι*, of the historic *μην*: of the conj. *μαι*: of the opt. *μην*.

*Obs. 1.* The ending of the I., II., III. sing. and III. plur. present is *αι* as compared with the original *ι* of the active *μι, σι, τι, ντι*: of the II. and III. sing. and III. plur. of the imperfect, it is *ο* as compared with the *ι* of the active.

*Obs. 2.* The less usual modal vowel *ε* of the aor. I. (as found in the third person act.), is often used in the middle in the Epic dialect instead of *α*: and other forms active and middle of certain aor. I. are found after the analogy of the aor. II.; as, *βαίνω, ἐβήσετο*, imper. *βήσεο*: *δύομαι, ἐδύσετο*, imper. *δύσεο*, part. *δυσόμενος*: *ικνέομαι, ἴξον*: *ἐλέγμην*, imper. *λέξο, λέξεο*: *ὄρνυμι*, imper. *ὄρσεο*: *αἰίδω*, imper. *αἰίσεο*.

3. II. Sing., the endings *σαι* and *σο*, lose their *σ* whenever the modal vowel immediately precedes; and then (except in opt.) a contraction takes place<sup>a</sup>; as,

Pres.	βουλεύ-ε-σαι	βουλεύ-ε-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
Conj.	βουλεύ-η-σαι	βουλεύ-η-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
Opt.	βουλεύ-οι-σο	βουλεύ-οι-ο		
Impft.	ἐβουλεύ-ε-σο	ἐβουλεύ-ε-ο	=	ἐβουλεύ-ου
Aor. I.	ἐβουλεύσ-α-σο	ἐβουλεύσ-α-ο	=	ἐβουλεύσ-ω.

*Obs. 3.* This crasis *εαι=η* must have been originally written by old writers *ει*, as the Ionic *η* was not known till the archonship of Euclides<sup>b</sup>, and it is probable that it was not written *η* till the late Attic<sup>c</sup>, so that the old form *ει* served to distinguish the ind. from the conj. In most passages of the Tragedians the grammarians altered it into *η*, but it is generally restored in modern editions. In the MSS. of Aristoph., Plato, and Thucyd., *ει* is almost invariably found.

<sup>a</sup> Moeris p. 116.

81, and Scheid. 389. Ellendt. Pref. vol. ii.

<sup>b</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. ii. Valck. Ph. 576.

Lex. Soph.

688. Greg. Cor. p. 119.

Lenep Anal.

<sup>c</sup> Hemsterhus. Luc. i. 428.

*Obs. 4.* In three verbs the Attic *ει* was the form in use, even after the form in *η* became generally adopted; as,

βούλομαι	βούλει (but conj. βούλη)
οἶομαι	οἶει (but conj. οἶη)
fut. ὄψομαι	ὄψει :

and in the contracted futures of verbs in *έω*, as *τελεῖ* II. sing. fut. not *τελῆ*, and generally in the Attic futures, *βαδιεῖ* from *βαδίζω*, &c. : so in G. T., *βούλει*, *ὄψει*, *παρέξει*.

*Obs. 5.* Uncontracted endings of the II. person are frequently mentioned by the grammarians, but they are not found in Attic writers, except *ἡκροᾶσο*<sup>a</sup> Antiphanes (*ὀδυνᾶσαι* Æsch. Choeph. 374., is probably corrupt<sup>b</sup>). They are found in G. T.<sup>c</sup>, as *ὀδυνᾶσαι*, *καυχᾶσαι*, *κατακαυχᾶσαι*.

*Obs. 6.* In the pft. and plpft. *σαι* and *σο* remain unchanged, as these tenses have no modal vowel; where *σ* precedes the personal ending it is dropped, as *ἔψευσαι*, *ἔψευσαι*, not *ἔψευσσαι*; and where a consonant precedes the termination, the III. plur. is formed by the part. with *εἰσί* in the pft. *ἦσαν* in the plpft., the terminations *νται*, *ντο* being inadmissible after the consonant.—See §. 218. *Obs. 10.*

*Obs. 7.* In Epic the *σαι* of the perf. have the *σ* doubled, as *κέκασσαι*, *πέπυσσαι*.

4. The pft. and plpft. having no modal vowel cannot form subjunctive moods. This defect is supplied by a periphrasis of the part. and the conj. and opt. of the verb *εἶναι*. Some few perfects and pluperfects have subjunctives in *μαι*, *μην* (see §. 241. 2.).

5. For the passive forms of aor. I. and II., see Verbs in *μι*.

### *Dialectic forms of the Middle and Passive.*

§. 197. 1. In the I. sing. for *ο* the Doric uses *ευ*, as *βασεῦμαι* :

2. The II. sing. is often uncontracted in the Ion. and Epic dialects, as *ὀδύρεαι*, *ἔχῃαι*, *ὠδύσας*. The open form *εαι* is the regular one in these dialects; *ας* very frequently, *ῃαι* occasionally, and *εο* if contracted becomes *ευ*. In Homer *εαι* is sometimes pronounced as one syllable. When, however, *ε* is the characteristic of the verb, it is frequently omitted in this person, as *φίλειαι* for *φιλέ-εαι*, *φιλεο* for *φιλέ-εο*; *εο* is in Homer lengthened to *ειο*, and *ας* is in Doric contracted to *ᾱ*, but very seldom, as *ἐπᾱξα*, Attic *ἐπῆξω*.

3. In the III. sing. the Ionians resolved *ει* into *εε*, as *κέεται*.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects *ᾶται*, *ᾷτο*, added to the tense root, is the III. pl. for *νται*, *ντο*, instead of the periphrasis of the part. and *εἶναι*; and this not only where the consonant precedes, but even in pure verbs; *a.* very generally in the pft. and plpft., as *πεπείθ-αται*, *ἐπιτετράφαται* (II. β, 25.), *b.* not unfrequently in the III. pl. opt. *σχοίατο* II. β, 98. *c.* sometimes in the III. pl. and aor. II. imperfect *οντο*, the *ο* being changed to *ε*, as

<sup>a</sup> Lex. Seguer. p. 98.

<sup>b</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 360. Moeris p. 116.

<sup>c</sup> Winer Gr. p. 70.

ἐβουλέατο for ἐβούλοντο. In verbs in ἔω, ἄω, the η becomes ε, as οἰκέαται for ὀκηνται. The Epic preserved the η, as πεποθήαται; in the Epic ἀκαχείατο the ε is lengthened into ει. The α of ανται also was changed to ε in Ionic, as πεπτέαται for πέπτανται, ἐδυνέατο for ἐδύναντο; so also in verbs in μι we find έαται, έατο and (the α being replaced by the ν), ενται, εντο for ανται, αντο, as ιστέατο for ισταντο, τιθέαται for τιθένται. Sometimes by Hdt. in aor. II., as ἐγενέατο, ἐπυθέατο, ἐπικέατο.

*Obs. 1.* The α of this termination is aspirated, so that the preceding consonant, if a tenuis, becomes an aspirate, as τεπύπάται becomes τετύφαται.

5. The III. pl. aor. I. pass. is in Dor. and also in Ep., and the poets abbreviated to εν, as ἐγράφεν for ἐγράφησαν. So in Tragedy, very rarely, Eur. Hippol. 1247 ἔκρυφθεν. Cf. Æsch. Pers. 1000, Arist. Vesp. 662 κατένασθεν. This is the regular form in the III. pl. aor. opt., as βουλευθείεν.

*Obs. 2.* The forms in νται, ντο, are also found in Homer: so δεδάκρυνται, εἴρυντο.

### Infinitive.—Active, Middle, and Passive.

§. 198. 1. The modal vowel, act. and midd. is the same as in the III. sing. ind.: except in aor. I. act. and midd., where it is α of the I. person sing., not the ε of the III.; as,

Pres. Fut. Aor. II. Act. ει, as βουλεύ-ει-ν, βουλεύσ-ει-ν, λιπ-εῖ-ν

.. .. Mid. ε, as βουλεύ-ε-σθαι, βουλεύσ-ε-σθαι, τυπ-έ-σθαι

Perf. A. ε, as βεβουλευκ-έ-ναι

Aor. I. Act. and Midd. α, as (βουλεῦσ-α-ι) βουλεῦσ-αι, βουλεύσ-α-σθαι.

2. The original active ending was ε-μεναι, as it is found in Homer and the Doric and Æolic dialects: this was abbreviated into εναι, or into εμεν. The form ειν from ε-μεν (μ being omitted and εε contracted into ει) is found as early as the Epic dialect, as τυπτ-έ-μεναι, τυπτ-έ-μεν, τύπ-τειν; and in the aor. II. and contract verbs it is έειν and εῖν: the form ναι is abbreviated to ε in the aor. I., τύψ-α-ναι, τύψ-α-ι=τύψαι, which last is always the form of the aor. I.; the perf. act. retained the old abbreviation ναι, τετυφ-έ-ναι.

*Obs. 1.* In verbs in έω and άω the characteristic ε or α coalesces with the modal vowel, so as to form α-εμεναι or ε-εμεναι into ήμεναι, as in Homer ἀρήμεναι, which was abbreviated to ήναι, as in the aor. pass. φορήναι, the old formation from ἐφόρην, or according to another Doric abbreviation of ήμεναι, ήμεν, as τυπήμεν. In ἀγινέ-μεναι, Od. υ, 213, the modal vowel ε is dropped instead of contracted.

*Obs. 2.* The termination έναι first appears in Herodotus.

3. The pass. ending is σθαι, which in the pft. is attached to the root without any mood vowel; the σ being dropped except in pure verbs.

4. The Doric further abbreviated έμεν into εν; as, ἄγεν f. ἄγειν: λαμβάνεν, λέγεν, ἀμέλγεν, fut. ἀρμόσεν: aor. II. ιδέν for ιδείν: λαβέν, &c.: and Theocrit. into ην, as χαίρην, λαβήν, εἰπήν, εὐρήν.

5. The Doric abbreviates the aor. pass. ήμεν, ήναι, into ήν, but only when a long syllable precedes, as μεθύσθην for ήναι. The inf. pft. act. in Doric and Æolic varies between ην and ειν, as τεθνάκην, γεγάκειν<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Müller Dor. ii. 501.

6. The infinitives in *ειν* are in Ionic *έειν*. The Epic poets use both forms, as suits the metre.

7. The modal vowel is altogether lost in the forms *ἄ-μεναι* from *ἄω*, Π. φ, 70, *ἔδ-μέναι* — *ἔδ-μεναι*, *δειδί-μεν* — *τεθνᾶ-μεναι*, *οὐτά-μεναι*, *ἄρό-μεναι* Hes. Op. 22.

8. The aor. pass. follow in their infinitive the aorist of the verbs in *μι*.

### Participle.

§. 199. 1. The modal vowel is the same as that of the I. sing. ind.

2. The active ending is *νς*, Latin *ns*; in aor. I. it is *ς* (the *ν* having been dropped before *ς*), in the other tenses *ν* (the *ς* having been dropped after *ν*); the passive ending is *μενος*, aor. pass. *εις*, after verbs in *μι*. In the pft. act. the termination is *ς*, with which the modal vowel coalesces, as *βεβουλευκαῖς*, *βεβουλευκῶς*.

3. In Dor. the diphthong *ου* before *σ* becomes *οι*, and *α*, *αι*, as *τύπτοισα*, *τύψαις* for *τύπτουσα*, *τύψας*.

4. The Epic dialect lengthens the accentuated *ο* into *ω*, as *τεθνηῶτος* = *τεθνηότος*.

5. The part. of the pft. act. sometimes has in Doric *ν* inserted, as *πεφρίκοντες* for *πεφρικότες*.

### General Dialectic Variations.

§. 200. 1. The forms *μεθον*, *μεθα*, I. dual and plur., are in the poetic dialect lengthened to their original forms *μεσθον*, *μεσθα*; and the Doric retains the I. pl. *μες* instead of *μεν*.

2. The long vowel of the conj. is in the Epic dialect shortened for the verse, or rather the short forms *ο*, *ε*, are older than *ω*, *η*, and were used by Homer, like the digamma, when the verse required it. A lengthened form of the conj. is also found in Homer, as *θέωμεν* for *θῶμεν*. The *ε* of the aor. II. pass. is also lengthened into *ει*, as *δαμείω*, *δαμείετε* for *δάμητε*, see Dialects of Verbs in *μι*.

3. The dual endings *την*, *σθην*, and I. sing. *μην*, are in Dor. *ταν*, *σθαν*, *μαν*; and sometimes, but very seldom, the *ην*, in the aor. pass. of verbs in *ω*, is in Dor. *αν*, as *έτύπαν*.

### Regular Conjugation of Verbs in *ω*, exhibited in a pure Verb: *βουλεύω*, I advise.

§. 201. 1. As the pure verbs in *ω* have no *tempora secunda*, these will be supplied from two mute verbs, *τρίβω*, I rub, *λείπω*, I leave (root ΛΙΠ), and one liquid verb, *φαίνω*, I show (root ΦΑΝ).

2. The forms which are distinguishable only by their accent have an asterisk attached. These should be carefully observed by the student.

3. The accent of each form should be attended to. This will be treated of below. As a general rule, the accent is as far back as the laws of accentuation allow. Those forms which vary from this rule have a † attached.

4. When the paradigm has been thoroughly mastered, it will be useful to separate each form into its component parts, in the following order: e. g. ἐβουλευσάμην: 1. Verbal root, βουλευ. 2. Augment (or Reduplication) ἐ-βουλευ. 3. Tense characteristic (aor. I. midd.) σ, ἐ-βουλευ-σ. 4. Tense root, ἐβουλευσ. 5. Modal vowel (aor. I. midd.) α, ἐβουλευσ-α. 6. Personal ending (aor. I. midd.) μην. 7. Tense root, with modal vowel and personal ending, ἐβουλευσάμην, *I advised myself, or deliberated.*

*Obs.* The participles may be learnt with their respective tenses, though their forms are adjectival rather than verbal.



## ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.			
		Indicative.		Subjunctive of Present. Conjunctive.	
Present. <i>I advise.</i> Tense root : βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ω	βουλεύ-ω	ω	βουλεύ-ω
	2.	ει-ς	βουλεύ-εις	ῆ-ς	βουλεύ-ῆς
	3.	ει	βουλεύ-ει	ῆ	βουλεύ-ῆ
	Dual 2.	ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον	ῆ-τον	βουλεύ-ῆτον
	3.	ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον	ῆ-τον	βουλεύ-ῆτον
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν	βουλεύ-ομεν	ω-μεν	βουλεύ-ωμεν
	2.	ε-τε	βουλεύ-ετε	ῆ-τε	βουλεύῃτε
3.	ουσι(ν)	βουλεύ-ουσι(ν)	ωσι(ν)	βουλεύ-ωσι(ν)	
Imperfect. <i>I did advise.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ο-ν	ἐ-βούλευ-ον	οι-μι	βουλεύ-οιμι
	2.	ε-ς	ἐ-βούλευ-ες	οι-ς	βουλεύ-οις
	3.	ε(ν)	ἐ-βούλευ-ε(ν)	οι	βουλεύ-οι†
	Dual 2.	ἐ-την	ἐ-βουλευ-έτην	οί-την	βουλευ-οίτην
	3.	ἐ-την	ἐ-βουλευ-έτην	οί-την	βουλευ-οίτην
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν	ἐ-βουλεύ-ομεν	οι-μεν	βουλεύ-οιμεν
	2.	ε-τε	ἐ-βουλεύ-ετε	οι-τε	βουλεύ-οιτε
3.	ο-ν	ἐ-βούλευ-ον	οι-εν	βουλεύ-οιεν	
Perfect I. <i>I have ad- vised.</i> Tense root : βε-βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	α	βε-βούλευ-κ-α	ω	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ω
	2.	ας	βε-βούλευ-κ-ας	ῆς	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ῆς
	3.	ε(ν)	βε-βούλευ-κ-ε(ν)	&c. (See §. 190. Obs.)	
	Dual 2.	α-τον	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον		
	3.	α-τον	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον		
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν	βε-βουλεύ-κ-αμεν		
	2.	α-τε	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατε		
3.	ᾱσι(ν)	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ᾱσι(ν)			
Pluperfect I. <i>I had ad- vised.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βε- βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	ει-ν .	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειν <sup>a</sup>	οι-μι	βε-βουλεύ-κ-οιμι
	2.	ει-ς	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εις	οι-ς	βε-βουλεύ-κ-οις
	3.	ει	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ει	&c.	
	Dual 2.	εῖ-την	ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-εῖτην		
	3.	εῖ-την	ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-εῖτην		
	Plur. 1.	ει-μεν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειμεν		
	2.	ει-τε	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτε		
3.	ει-σαν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εισαν or εσαν <sup>b</sup>			
Perf. II. Plpf. II.		πέ-φην α, <i>I have appeared</i> ; ας, ε(ν) &c., as the ἐ-πε-φήν-ειν, <i>I had appeared</i> ; εις, ει &c., as the			

<sup>a</sup> Old Attic η, §. 192. 2.<sup>b</sup> εσαν more usually, §. 192. 2.

		PARTICIPLES.	
Imperative.		Infinitive.	Participle.
ε	βούλευ-ε, advise.	ειν βουλεύ-ειν	ω-ν (ο-ντσα) ουσα ο-ν βουλεύ-ων βουλεύ-ουσα βουλεύ-ον† gen. οντος ούσης as adj. in ων
έ-τω	βουλευ-έτω		
ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον		
έ-των	βουλευ-έτων		
ε-τε	βουλεύ-ετε		
έ-τωσαν	βουλευ-έτωσαν οί		
όντων	βουλευ-όντων		
ε	(βε-βούλευ-κ-ε)	έ-ναι βε βουλευ- κ-έναι	ώς gen. ότος υῖα ... υῖας ός ... ότος βε-βουλευ-κ-ώς† βε-βουλευ-κ-υῖα† βε-βουλευ-κ-ός† gen. κ-ότος†

Perfect I.  
Pluperfect I.

ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Aorist I. <i>I advised</i> (indefinite when). Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-σ-	Sing. 1.	α ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α	Optative of Aorist. αι-μι βουλεύ-σ-αιμι αι-ς βουλεύ-σ-αις or ειας αι βουλεύ-σ-αι* or ειε(ν) αί-την βουλευ-σ-αίτην αί-την βουλευ-σ-αίτην αι-μεν βουλεύ-σ-αιμεν αι-τε βουλεύ-σ-αιτε αι-εν βουλεύ-σ-αιεν or ειαν  Conjunctive of Aorist, as express- ing some mental act present in past time. ω βουλεύ-σ-ω η-ς βουλεύ-σ-ης
		2. α-ς ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ας	
		3. ε(ν) ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ε(ν)	
	Dual 2.	ά-την ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άτην	
		3. ά-την ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άτην	
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αμεν	
		2. α-τε ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατε	
		3. α-ν ἐ-βούλευ-σ-αν	
Aorist II. ἔλιπ-		ο-ν ἔ-λιπ-ον ε-ς ἔ-λιπ-ες &c., as impf.	οι-μι λῖπ-οιμι optative. ω λῖπ-ω conjunctive.
Future βουλευ-σ-		ω βουλεύ-σ-ω ει-ς βουλεύ-σ-εις &c., as the present.	οι-μι βουλεύ-σ-οιμι (as an historic tense, see §. 406. 6.

MIDDLE.

Present. <i>I advise</i> <i>myself.</i> Tense root : βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ο-μαι βουλεύ-ομαι	ω-μαι βουλεύ-ωμαι η-αι βουλεύ-η η-ται βουλεύ-ηται ώ-μεθον βουλευ-ώμεθον η-σθον βουλεύ-ησθον η-σθον βουλεύ-ησθον ώ-μεθα βουλευ-ώμεθα η-σθε βουλεύ-ησθε ω-νται βουλεύ-ωνται
		2. ε-αι βουλεύ-η, Att. -ει	
		3. ε-ται βουλεύ-εται	
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον βουλευ-όμεθον	
		2. ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον	
		3. ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον	
	Plur. 1.	ό-μεθα βουλευ-όμεθα	
		2. ε-σθε βουλεύ-εσθε	
		3. ο-νται βουλεύ-ονται	
Imperfect. <i>I did advise</i> <i>myself.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ό-μην ἐ-βουλευ-όμην	οί-μην βουλευ-οίμην οι-ο βουλεύ-οιο οι-το βουλεύ-οιτο οί-μεθον βουλευ-οίμεθον οί-σθην βουλευ-οίσθην οί-σθην βουλευ-οίσθην οί-μεθα βουλευ-οίμεθα οι-σθε βουλεύ-οισθε οι-ντο βουλεύ-οιντο
		2. ε-ο ἐ-βουλεύ-ου	
		3. ε-το ἐ-βουλεύ-ετο	
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθον	
		2. έ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	
		3. έ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	
	Plur. 1.	ό-μεθα ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθα	
		2. ε-σθε ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθε	
		3. ο-ντο ἐ-βουλεύ-οντο	

		PARTICIPLES.	
Imperative.		Infinitive.	Participle.
<div>ο-ν      βούλευ-σ-ον</div> <div>ά-τω    βουλευ-σ-άτω</div> <div>α-τον    βουλεύ-σ-ατον</div> <div>ά-των    βουλευ-σ-άτων</div> <div>α-τε      βουλεύ-σ-ατε</div> <div>ά-τωσαν βουλευ-σ-άτωσαν οἱ</div> <div>ά-ντων    βουλευ-σ-άντων</div>		<div>α-ι</div> <div>βου-λεῦ-</div> <div>σαι*†</div>	<div>(α-ντς) ᾱς</div> <div>(α-ντσα) ᾱσα</div> <div>α-ν</div> <div>gen. αντος</div> <div>βουλεύ-σ-ᾱς</div> <div>βουλεύ-σ-ᾱσα</div> <div>βουλεῦ-σ-άν†</div>
<div>ε            λίπ-ε &amp;c., as im-</div> <div>             perative of pres.</div>		<div>εῖ-ν</div> <div>λιπ-εῖν</div>	<div>λιπ-ών, οὔσα,</div> <div>όν† gen. όντος &amp;c.</div>
		<div>βουλεύ-σ-</div> <div>ειν</div>	<div>βουλεύ-σ-ων &amp;c.</div> <div>as of present.</div>

<div>ε-ο        βουλεύ-ου</div> <div>έ-σθω    βουλευ-έσθω</div> <div>ε-σθον    βουλεύ-εσθον</div> <div>έ-σθων    βουλευ-έσθων</div> <div>ε-σθε      βουλεύ-εσθε</div> <div>έ-σθωσαν βουλευ-έσθωσαν οἱ</div> <div>έ-σθων    βουλευ-έσθων</div>		<div>ε-σθαι</div> <div>βουλεύ-ε-</div> <div>σθαι</div>	<div>ό-μενος</div> <div>ο-μένη</div> <div>ό-μενον</div> <div>βουλευ-όμενος</div> <div>βουλευ-ομένη</div> <div>βουλευ-όμενον</div>

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Perfect. Conjunctive.
Perfect. <i>I have ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μαι βε-βούλευ-μαι σαι βε-βούλευ-σαι ται βε-βούλευ-ται μεθων βε-βουλεύ-μεθον σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον μεθα βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε βε-βούλευ-σθε νται βε-βούλευ-νται	βεβουλευ-μένος &c.
Pluperfect. <i>I had ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: ἐ-βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μην σο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σο το ἐ-βε-βούλευ-το μεθον ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθον σθην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην σθην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην μεθα ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθε ντο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-ντο	Subjunctive of Pluperfect. Optative. βε-βουλευ-μένος εἶην &c.
Aorist I. <i>I advised myself.</i> (indefinite when). Tense root: ἐ-βουλευσ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	ἀ-μην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμην α-ο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ω α-το ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατο ἀ-μεθον ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμεθον ἀ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀσθην ἀ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀσθην ἀ-μεθα ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμεθα α-σθε ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ασθε α-ντο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αντο	Aorist Optative. αἰ-μην βουλευ-σ-αίμην αι-ο βουλεύ-σ-αιο αι-το βουλεύ-σ-αιτο αἰ-μεθον βουλευ-σ-αίμεθον αἰ-σθην βουλευ-σ-αίσθην αἰ-σθην βουλευ-σ-αίσθην αἰ-μεθα βουλευ-σ-αίμεθα αι-σθε βουλεύ-σ-αισθε αι-ντο βουλεύ-σ-αιντο Aorist Conjunctive. ω-μαι βουλεύ-σ-ωμαι &c. η-αι βουλεύ-σ-η &c., as conj. of present.
Aorist II.	Sing. 1. 2.	ἐ-λιπ-όμην, <i>I have left my- self</i> , as impf. indic.	λιπ-οίμην, λίπ-οι &c., as opt. of impf. λίπ-ωμαι, λίπ-η &c., as conj. of pres.
Future.		βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I will advise myself.</i> βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as present indic.	βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
Fut. III. Tense root: βε-βουλευσ-		βε-βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall have advised myself.</i> βε-βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as present indic.	βε-βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.

		PARTICIPLES.	
Imperative.		Infinitive.	Participle.
σο σθω	βε-βούλευ-σο βε-βουλεύ-σθω	σθαι βε-βουλεύ-σθαι†	μένος μένη μένον
σθον σθων	βε-βούλευ-σθον βε-βουλεύ-σθων		βεβουλευ-μένος† βεβουλευ-μένη βεβουλευ-μένον†
σθε σθωσαν σθων	βε-βουλεύ-σθε βε-βουλεύ-σθωσαν, οτ βε-βουλεύ-σθων		
α-ι ά-σθω	βούλευ-σ-αι* βουλευ-σ-άσθω	α-σθαι βουλεύ-σ-ασθαι	ά-μενος α-μένη ά-μενον
α-σθον ά-σθων	βουλεύ-σ-ασθον βουλευ-σ-άσθων		βουλευ-σ-άμενος βουλευ-σ-αμένη βουλευ-σ-άμενον
α-σθε ά-σθωσαν ά-σθων	βουλεύ-σ-ασθε βουλευ-σ-άσθωσαν, οτ βουλευ-σ-άσθων		
λιπ-οῦ λιπ-έσθω &c., as imper. of present.		λιπ-έσθαι†	λιπ-όμενος, ομένη, όμενον
		βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βουλευ-σ-όμενος, ομένη, όμενον
		βε-βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βε-βουλευ-σ-όμε- νος.

## PASSIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Historic Tense. Optative.
Aorist I. <i>I have been advised.</i> Tense root: ἐ-βουλευ-θ.	Sing. 1.	ην ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ην	είην βουλευ-θ-είην
	2.	ης ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ης	είης βουλευ-θ-είης
	3.	η ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-η	είη βουλευ-θ-είη
	Dual 2.	ήτην ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτην	ειήτην βουλευ-θ-ειήτην
	3.	ήτην ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτην	ειήτην βουλευ-θ-ειήτην
	Plur. 1.	ημεν ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ημεν	είημεν βουλευ-θ-είημεν and είμεν
	2.	ητε ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητε	είητε βουλευ-θ-είητε and είτε
	3.	ησαν ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ησαν	είεν βουλευ-θ-είεν
			Subjunctive of Principal Tense. Conjunctive.
			ὦ βουλευ-θ-ὦ, <i>I may have</i>
			ῆς βουλευ-θ-ῆς [ <i>been ad-</i>
			ῆ βουλευ-θ-ῆ [ <i>vised.</i>
			ῆτον βουλευ-θ-ῆτον
			ῆτον βουλευ-θ-ῆτον
			ῶμεν βουλευ-θ-ῶμεν
			ῆτε βουλευ-θ-ῆτε
			ῶσι(ν) βουλευ-θ-ῶσι(ν)
Future I. Tense root: βουλευ-θη-σ-	Sing. 1. 2.	βουλευ-θή-σ-ομαι βουλευ-θή-σ-η, Att. ει &c., as the present. indic.	βουλευ-θη-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
Aorist II. Tense root: ἐ-τριβ-	Sing. 1. 2.	ἐ-τρίβ-ην ἐ-τρίβ-ης &c., as the aor. I.	είην τριβ-είην είης τριβ-είης &c., as of aor. I. ὦ τριβ-ὦ ῆς τριβ-ῆς &c., as of aor. I.
Future II. Tense root: τριβη-σ-	Sing. 1. 2.	τριβ-ή-σ-ομαι τριβ-ή-σ-η, Att. ει &c., as the future I.	τριβ-η-σ-οίμην &c., as fut. I.
Verbal adjective : βουλευ-τός, ή, όν, <i>advised.</i>			

## The Tenses throughout the Moods.

	Subj.							Subj.					
	Ind.	Impr.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.		Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ω	ε	ω		ειν	ων	Impf.	όμεν			οίμην		
Impft.	ον			οιμι	ειν	ων	Fut.	σομαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος
Fut.	σω οτ ω			οιμι	ειν	ων		οὔμαι					
Pft. I. II.	ά οτ κα ε	ω		οιμι	έναι	ός	Pft.	μαι	σο	Part. & ω		θαι	μένος
Plpft.	ειν			οιμι			Plpft.	μην			Part. & είην		
Aor. I.	σα οτ α	ον	ω	οιμι	αι	ας	Aor. I.	άμην	αι	ωμαι	αίμην	ασθαι	όμενος
Aor. II.	ον	ε	ω	οιμι	ειν	ών	Aor. II.	όμεν	ου	ωμαι	οίμην	έσθαι	όμενος
Middle.													
Pres.	ομαι	ου	ωμαι		εσθαι	όμενος	Aor. I. II.	ην	ητι	ω	είην	ῆναι	είς
							Fut. I. II.	ήσομαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος

		PARTICIPLES.	
Imperative.		Infinitive.	Participle.
ητι βουλεύ-θ-ητι ήτω βουλευ-θ-ήτω ητον βουλεύ-θ-ητον ήτων βουλευ-θ-ήτων  ητε βουλεύ-θ-ητε ήτωσαν βουλευ-θ-ήτωσαν or έντων βουλευ-θ-έντων		ήναι  βουλευ-θ- ήναι	είς, είσα, έν  βουλευ-θ-είς† βουλευ-θ-είσα† βουλευ-θ-έν† genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-είσης βουλευ-θ-έντος
		βουλευ- θή-σ- εσθαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-όμε- νος, η, ον
ητι τρίβ-ηθι ήτω τριβ-ήτω, as aor. I.		τριβ-ήναι	τριβ-είς† &c., as aor. I.
		τριβ-ή-σ- εσθαι	τριβ-η-σ-όμενος, η, ον.
βουλευ-τέος, τέα, τέον, to be advised.			

*Obs. 1.* The fut., though a principal tense, has no conjunctive, being in itself an expression of future probability. The optative properly belongs to the future as an historic tense, (the proper form whereof would have been *έβούλευσον*, standing to the future as the impft. to the present, and the plpft. to the pft.), and expresses something which in past time was about to happen, *consulturus eram*. Had this historic future form existed, there would probably have been no fut. opt. form.

*Obs. 2.* The aor. has an optative form as an historic tense, and also a conjunctive form as used for the pres. or pft. (See *Syntax*, §. 403, 404.)



*Futurum Atticum.*

§. 203. 1. When the future ends in *σω*, *σομαι*, preceded by *α*, *ε*, *ι*, the *σ* is dropped and the vowels *ε* or *α* coalesce with the *ω* into *ῶ*, or with the *ο* into *οῦ*: *ε* and *ει* become *εῖ*—*α* and *αι* become *ᾱ*; *ίω*, *ίεις* &c. become *ῖω*, *ῖεις* &c.; as *εἰλάω* (commonly *ἐλαύνω*), *εἰλά-σ-ω*, fut. Att. *εἰλῶ*, *ᾱς*, *ᾱ*, *ῶμεν*, *ᾶτε*, *ῶσι(ν)*; *βιβάζω*, *βιβῶ*, *ᾱς*, *ᾱ* &c.—*τελέω*, *τελέ-σ-ω*, fut. Att. (Ion. *τελέω*, *έεις*, *έει*, &c.) *τελῶ*, *εῖς*, *εἶ*, *οὔμεν*, *εἶτε*, *οὔσι(ν)*, *τελέ-σ-ομαι* (*τελέομαι*), *τελοῦμαι*, *εἶ*, *εἶται* &c.—*κομίζω*, fut. *κομίσω*, fut. Att. *κομιῶ*, *ιείς*, *ιεῖ*, *ιούμεν*, *ιεῖτε*, *ιούσι(ν)*, *κομιοῦμαι*, *ιεῖ*, *ιεῖται*, *ιούμεθα* &c.: so in G. T. as Acts vii. 43. *μετοικιῶ*. In the forms in *ιω* we must suppose that the root originally ended in some consonant which was changed or lost for euphony, but the *ι* retained, as *κομιδ-* *κομίδσω*, fut. *κομισ-έσω*, then *κομιέω*, and *κομιῶ*, not *κομῶ*. The Epic and Ionic dialects resolve it into *ιέω* and *ιέομαι*; and Hdt. sometimes uses the *ευ* instead of *ου*, as VIII. 62 *κομιεύμεθα*.

*Obs.* The form *ῶ* from verbs with *α* in the root is resolved into *οω*: as *κρεμόω* II. η, 83.

2. It is used only in the indicative, infinitive, and participle, never in the optative.

3. Of the verbs in *έω* and *άω* the following only have this future: *εἰλάω* (*ἐλαύνω*), *τελέω*, *καλέω*, and sometimes *ἀλέω*, (Epic *δαμάα*, *δαμόωσιν* from *δαμάω*, *περῶ*, *περᾶν* from *πέρνημι*, *ἀητιῶ*, *ἀντιάας*, &c. from *ἀντιάω*); all in *άννυμι*, as *σκεδάννυμι*, *σκεδάσω*, *σκεδῶ*; *σκεδάσομαι*, *σκεδῶμαι*, and *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *ἀμφιέσω*, *ἀμφιῶ*; all in *ίζω* form it: some in *άζω* sometimes, as *δικᾶν*, *κατασκιῶσι*, *έξετῶμεν*, very commonly *βιβάζω* (*πελᾶτε*, *πελῶσι*, *πελᾶν* from *πελάζω* in tragic chorus).

*Accent of Verbs.*

§. 204. 1. The accent is thrown as far back as the nature of the last syllable permits; as, *βούλευε*, *βουλεύομαι*, *παῦε*, *τύπτε*, *βούλευσον*, *παῦσον*, *τύψον*, but *βουλεύεις*, *βουλεύειν*.

So in compound verbs:

φέρει	πρόσφερε	λείπε	ἀπόλειπε	δῶμεν	ἐνδωμεν
φεῦγε	ἐκφευγε	οἶδα	σύνοιδα	ῆμαι	κάθημαι.

*Obs.* All monosyllables long by nature are perispomena, except *φῆς*, *χρή*.

2. In composition, however, if the accentuated syllable of the first part of the compound is retained, the accent is not thrown back beyond it; as, *παρέσχον*, (not *πάρεσχον*), *παράσχεις*, *ἀνέσχον*, *ἐπίθεις*, *περίθεις*, *ἀπόδος*, *ἀνέσταν*. When the second part of the compound is itself compounded, it retains the accent, as *συνέκδος*: an augmented syllable retains its accent in composition, as *ῆν*, *παρῆν*—*εἶχον*, *προσεῖχον*—*ῆγον*, *ἐξῆγον*.

3. When an accentuated augment is dropped, its accent rests, in compound verbs, on the preposition, if not too far from the end, as *προσέλιπε*, *πρόσλιπε*; in simple verbs, on the next radical syllable, as *ἔβαλε*, *βάλε*; and in monosyllables, long by nature, it is always the circumflex, as *ἔβη*, *βῆ*, but *φθᾶν* &c.

*Exceptions to this general Rule.*

§. 205. 1. Accent on *ultima*. *Perispomena* :

α. Aor. II., inf. act., as λιπεῖν : aor. II., imper. midd., as λαβοῦ, τοῦ, but ἴκου Orest. 1231.

β. Fut. act. of liquid verbs, as ἀγγελῶ (for ἐώ), the fut. Att. (see §. 203. 1.): aor. I. and II., conj. pass., as τυφθῶ, τυπῶ (ἐώ) in all their dissyllabic persons.

2. *Oxyton* :

α. Aor. II., part. act., as λαβῶν : all participles ending in *s* (gen. *τος*,) except the aor. I. act. which is *paroxyton*, as παιδεύσας ; as, τετυφώς, τυφθείς, τυπείς, ἰστάς, ἐπιβάς, τιθείς, προδούς. Fem. sing. and plural, and Dat. pl. are *properispomena*.

β. The five following aor. imperative, εἰπέ (and εἰπόν <sup>a</sup>Theocr. XIV. 11.), ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, ἰδέ and λαβέ.

*Obs. 1.* In composition, the accent of the aor. II. imperative act. and midd. is thrown back, according to the general rule, as ἐκβαλε, ἐκβάλου ; but not in the inf. or part., as ἐκβαλεῖν, ἐκβαλών. In verbs in *μι*, the accent of aor. II. imper. midd. is thrown back only when the verb is compounded with a dissyllabic preposition, as ἀπόθου, but προσθοῦ.

3. The accent is on the *penultima*, which is *paroxyton* or *properispomenon*, according to the properties of the penultima and ultima.

α. All infinitives in *ναι* (except the old forms in *μεναι*, which are *propar.*) and in *μεν* ; all inf. perf. midd. ; inf. aor. I. act. and aor. II. midd. : as, ἰστάναι, στήναι, ἐκστῆναι, τιθέναι, θεῖναι, ἐκθεῖναι, διδόναι—τετυφέναι, τυφθῆναι, τυπῆναι—τυπτέμεν—τετύφθαι, πεπαιδεῦσθαι, τετιμῆσθαι, πεφιλήσθαι—φυλάξαι, παιδεῦσαι, τιμῆσαι, φιλήσαι, μισθῶσαι—λιπέσθαι, ἐκθέσθαι, διαδόσθαι, ἀποθέσθαι.

β. Optatives in *αι* and *οι*, *paroxyton* (see §. 46. 1), as παιδεύσαι.

γ. Participle of the pft. midd., *paroxyton*, as τετυμμένος.

*Obs. 2.* In the Epic dialect many pft. infin. and part. midd. used in a present sense are *propar.*, as ἀλάλησθαι, ἀλαλήμενος f. ἀλάομαι.

δ. III. plur. pres. of verbs in *ημι* (root *ε*), *ωμι*, *υμι* : *properispomenon*, as, τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνῦσι. So the trisyllabic persons of verbs, of which the dissyllabic forms are *perispomena*, as τυφθῶ, τυφθῆτε.

*Obs. 3.* All the contracted syllables of verbs are circumflexed, if the accentuation of the word before contraction admits of it, as καλῶ, καλοῦμαι f. ἐὼ, ἐῶμαι (see §. 43. *Obs. 4.*), but ἐφίλει (imperf.), φίλει (imper.) from ἐφίλεε, φίλεε, not ἐφίλει, φίλει.

*Obs. 4.* Verbs are divided in respect of the accentuation of the I. sing. pres. into α. *Barytons*, as τύπτω ; β. *Perispomena* or *Contract*, as φιλῶ.

*Division of Verbs in ω according to their characteristic, and  
Remarks on the Formation of the Tenses.*

§. 206. 1. Verbs in *ω* are divided into pure, whereof the charac-

<sup>a</sup> Schæf. Greg. Cor. p. 341. Theocr. Gaisf. xiv. 11. Sim. Frag. lxx. Gaisf. Herm. Emend. Gr. Gr. 286. n. Buttm. Exc. Plat. Meno. p. 70. Lobeck Phryn. p. 348.

teristic is a vowel: and impure, whereof the characteristic is a consonant.

2. *Pure* verbs are divided into:

a. Uncontracted, whereof the characteristic vowel is not  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$  or  $\omicron$ , as παιδεύ- $\omega$ , τί- $\omega$ , λύ- $\omega$ , (baryton.)

b. Contract, whereof the characteristic vowel is  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$  or  $\omicron$ , as τιμά- $\omega$ , φιλέ- $\omega$ , μισθό- $\omega$ , (perispomena.)

3. *Impure* verbs are divided into:

a. Mute, whereof the characteristic is a mute, as λείπ- $\omega$ , πλέκ- $\omega$ , πείθ- $\omega$ .

b. Liquid, whereof the characteristic is a liquid, as ἀγγέλλ- $\omega$ , νέμ- $\omega$ , φαίν- $\omega$ , φθείρ- $\omega$ .

§. 207. The natural order of considering the verb would be to take first the earlier forms in  $\mu$ ; but as these older forms assume in the language, as it has come down to us, the character of anomalous verbs, it will be a more practical view of the matter to violate the rule of *seniores priores*, and to consider them in the following order:

1. Those primitive mute verbs in  $\omega$  which after the disuse of the ending  $\mu$  became the regular form of the active verb.

2. Those verbs, which after this analogy were formed from substantives or adjectives, as τιμάω, φιλέω, βουλεύω, and with these will be classed those primitive verbs with pure roots which lost the  $\mu$ , as αἰρέω.

3. The primitive pure verbs in  $\mu$  which retain that ending in the common dialect.

*Obs.* Most of these primitive pure verbs retain traces of their old form, in having one or more of those tenses which pure verbs in  $\omega$  do not form.

*Impure Verbs: i. e. verbs whose characteristic is a consonant.*

§. 208. 1. Impure verbs are capable of forming the secondary tenses; and one of the most remarkable features of these verbs is the change which the root experiences in the formation of the several tenses: this arises from

a. The strengthening the primitive root by the insertion of a consonant, as τύπ-τ- $\omega$  root ΤΥΠ, κράζω root ΚΡΑΓ: or even of an entire syllable, as ἀμαρτ(άν)ω root ΑΜΑΡΤ.

b. Or the strengthening the radical vowel of the root, as φεύγω root ΦΥΓ, λήθω root ΛΑΘ, τήκω root ΤΑΚ.

c. Or by a change of the radical vowel, as in the different tenses, τρέφω, ἐτράφην, τέτροφα: so in English, *speak, spake, spoken*.

d. Or by their having a reduplicated syllable prefixed, as πετ, πι-πετ, contracted into πίπτω.

2. We distinguish therefore two roots in these verbs, the original and simple root (*primitive*), which is found in the aor. II. or pft. II., and the secondary strengthened root (*derived*), which

is found in the pres. and imp.; in the other tenses sometimes the one, sometimes the other is found:

Aor. II. ξ-τύπ-ον	Pres. τύπ-τ-ω	Fut. τύψω (τύπ-σω) and τυπτήσω
— ξ-λίπ-ον	— λείπ-ω	— λείψω (λείπ-σω)
— ξ-κράγ-ον	— κράζ-ω	— κε-κράξομαι (γ-σομαι)
— ἐ-φάν-ην	— φαίν-ω	— φαν-οῦμαι
— ἐ-φθάρ-ην	— φθείρ-ω	Perf. II. ξ-φθορ-α.

§. 209. We must therefore have recourse to the II. aorist, (or in pure verbs to the future,) and cutting off from it the tense terminations and augment, derive from it those tenses which retain the pure root in one or more shapes: so ΕΥΡ or ΕΥΡΕ is the root of εύρίσκω, whence the future εύρ-ήσω, &c; while the present serves as the theme for those which have the strengthened root, so ΦΥΓ, present root Φεύγ, fut. φεύξω, &c. And verbs are spoken of as having *two* or *more* themes, as the formation of their tenses marks the existence of one or more roots, besides the form of the present: thus φεύγω is a verb of two, εύρίσκω may be considered a verb of three themes. In some cases there are two present forms in existence, though one is but rarely used, as λανθάνω and λήθω.

*Obs.* The primitive root is almost invariably short.

### *Strengthening of the root to form the present.*

§. 210. A consonant is annexed to the simple root:

τύπτω, aor. II. pass. ἐ-τύπ-ην
τάσσω, - - - ἐ-τάγ-ην.

*Obs.* 1. This derived root is used only in the pres. and impf.; in all the other tenses the primitive root, with some few exceptions, returns: as,

Pr. τύπτω, impf. ἔτυπτον, aor. II. pass. ἐτύπην, fut. τύψω (for τύπ-σω) but also τυπτ-ήσω; this serves to distinguish the aor. II. from the imperfect in the indicative and optative, and from the present in the conjunctive and imperative.

2. Or the short vowel of the root is lengthened: as,

ǣ into η in <i>Mute verbs</i> , as (ξ-λαῖθ-ον) λήθω	
- - αι - <i>Liquid</i> -	- (ἐ-φᾶν-ην) φαίνω
- - ει - -	- (ἐ-φθάρ-ην, φθερ-ῶ) φθείρω
ε - ει - -	- (ῶ-φελ-ον) ὀφείλω, (κτενῶ) κτείνω
ι - ī - <i>Mute</i> -	- (ξ-λίπ-ον) λείπω
ι - ī - -	- (ἐ-τρίβ-ην) τρίβω
υ - ū - -	- (ἐ-φρύγ-ην) φρύγω
υ - ευ - -	- (ξ-φύγ-ον) φεύγω.

*Obs. 2.* In the mute verbs strengthened by a vowel, the present form is the theme for the tenses, except the aor. II., as *φεύγ-ω*, *φεύξω*, *λείπ-ω*, *λείψω*.

*Obs. 3.* Verbs whose characteristic is not strengthened have no aor. II. in use, as it would not be distinguished from the impf. (Except such verbs as *τρέπω*, where the radical vowel undergoes changes in the inflexion, as *ἔτραπον*, *τέτροφα*, by which the aor. II. is distinguished from the impf. *ἔτρεπον*.)

§. 211. Impure verbs are divided into :

1. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a Π letter, which in the present is either strengthened by adding τ or lengthening the vowel; or remains unchanged :

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	π Strengthened by	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
ἔ-τυπ-ον	π	adding τ	πτ	τύπτ-ω
ἔ-λιπ-ον	π	lengthening the vowel	π	λείπ-ω
wanting	π	unchanged	π	βλέπ-ω
β				
ἔ-κρυβ-ον	β	adding τ	πτ	κρύπτ-ω
ἔ-λίβ-ον	β	lengthening ι into ει	β	λείβ-ω
ἔ-τρίβ-ον	β	..... ῑ into ῑ	β	τρίβ-ω
φ				
ἔ-ταφ-ον	φ	adding τ	φτ=πτ	θάπτ-ω
wanting	φ	unchanged	φ	γράφ-ω

*Obs. 1.* In (*θάπτω*, *ταφ-ω*) φ is changed to its lene π (see §. 22. 2.), to compensate for which the incipient τ is changed to θ.

2. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a Κ letter, which is either unchanged in the present, or strengthened by lengthening the vowel or by the insertion of σ, to which the radical consonant assimilates itself; the σσ is sometimes modified into ζ, and afterwards replaced by ττ, which in many verbs is the only form used :

πέ-φρικ-α Pft. II.	κ	adding σ	κς=σσ	φρίσσ-ω
wanting	κ	unchanged	κ	πλέκ-ω
γ				
ἔ-πραγ-ον	γ	adding σ	{ γς=σσ ττ	πράσσ-ω
ἔ-κραγ-ον	γ	adding σ		πράττ-ω
ἔ-κλαγ-ον	γγ	adding σ	γς=ζω	κράζ-ω
wanting	γγ	unchanged	γγς=ζω	κλάζ-ω
ἔ-φυγ-ον	γ	lengthening υ into ου	γ	τέγγ-ω
			γ	φεύγ-ω
χ				
wanting (βηχ)	χ	adding σ	χς=σσ	βήσσ-ω
wanting	χ	unchanged	χ	βρέχ-ω

*Obs. 2.* There are two verbs whose radical letter is  $\kappa$ , which is strengthened by  $\tau$ ,  $\piέκτω$ ,  $τίκτω$ ; see Anomalous Verbs.

3. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a T letter, which is unchanged, or else strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or adding  $\sigma$ , with which it is assimilated or coalesces:

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.		Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
wanting	$\tau$	$\tau$ unchanged	$\tau$	$\alpha\acute{\nu}\tau-\omega$
wanting	$\tau\tau$	unchanged	$\tau\tau$	$\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau-\omega$
$\delta$				
Strengthened by				
$\xi-\phi\rho\alpha\delta-\omega\nu$	$\delta$	adding $\sigma$	$\delta\sigma=\zeta$	$\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta-\omega$
wanting	$\delta$	unchanged	$\delta$	$\epsilon\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta-\omega$
$\theta$				
$\xi-\lambda\alpha\theta-\omega\nu$	$\theta$	lengthening $a$ to $\eta$	$\theta$	$\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta-\omega$
$\xi-\pi\iota\theta-\omega\nu$	$\theta$	lengthening $i$ to $\epsilon\iota$	$\theta$	$\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta-\omega$

*Obs. 3.* One verb with  $\theta$  adds  $\sigma$  to its root, and is assimilated to it,  $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$ , Ep.  $\kappa\epsilon-\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\upsilon\theta-\mu\alpha\iota$ .

4. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a liquid  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ , or  $\rho$ , which is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or in verbs with  $\lambda$  by doubling the liquid; and in some in  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  the root remains unchanged.

$\epsilon-\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda-\eta\nu$	$\lambda$	adding $\lambda$	$\lambda\lambda$	$\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda-\omega$
wanting	$\mu$	unchanged	$\mu$	$\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu-\omega$
$\epsilon-\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu-\eta\nu$	$\nu$	lengthening $a$ into $\alpha\iota$	$\nu$	$\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu-\omega$
$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}-\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}-\kappa\alpha$	$\nu$	lengthening $\acute{\iota}$ into $\bar{\iota}$	$\nu$	$\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu-\omega$
wanting	$\nu$	lengthening $\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$	$\nu$	$\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu-\omega$
wanting	$\nu$	unchanged	$\nu$	$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\omega$
$\epsilon-\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho-\eta\nu$	$\rho$	lengthening $\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$	$\rho$	$\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho-\omega$
$\alpha\rho-\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$	$\rho$	lengthening $a$ into $\alpha\iota$	$\rho$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho-\omega$

5. There is another mode of forming the present, by the old reduplication as found in the verbs in  $\mu\iota$ , as  $\gamma\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\gamma\iota-\gamma\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\gamma\iota\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$  contracted  $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\upsilon\omega$ , Latin *gigno*,  $\gamma\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\iota}-\gamma\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\gamma\iota\gamma\upsilon\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\tau$ ,  $\pi\iota-\pi\epsilon\tau$ ,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ .

*Obs. 4.* Two verbs with  $\mu$  are strengthened by the addition of  $\nu$ : aor. II.  $\xi\kappa\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$ , pres.  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon\omega$ , fut.  $\kappa\alpha\mu\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ : aor. II.  $\epsilon\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$ , pres.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\upsilon\omega$ , fut.  $\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\omega}$ .

§. 212. As the pure characteristic is employed in the formation of most of the tenses of those verbs whose root has been strengthened, it is necessary, in order to understand their real formation, to know the radical letters of each verb, whether discovered from the aor. II. or perfect II., or in strengthened liquid verbs the future; or from the simple substantive, as  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$  from  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\beta\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$  from  $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\eta}$ : for which purpose the following observations may be useful.

1. All verbs in πτω have for their root a Π letter (π, β, φ), except πίπτω.

2. Verbs in σσω or ττω have for their radical a K letter (κ, γ, χ), except the following :

ἀρμόττω (ἀρμόζω), fut. -όσω.

βλίστω, fut. ίσω.

βράσσω (βράζω).

ἐρέσσω, ττω, fut. έσω.

ιμάσσω, άσω.

κνώσσω, ώσω.

λεύσσω, fut. λεύσω, aor. ἔλενσα, but both forms are doubtful.

λίσσομαι, Hom., λίτομαι, aor. ἐλίσάμην, ἐλιτόμην.

νίσσομαι, νείσσομαι, fut. νείσομαι.

πάσσω, fut. άσω.

πλάσσω, fut. άσω.

πίσσω, fut. ίσω.

So also verbs in ώττω (Ion. ώσσω) ; as, λιμώττω, ὀνειρώττω, ὑπνώττω, though ὀνειρωγμός, ὀνείρωξις seem to point to a κ letter as the radical.

3. The following in σσω fluctuate between the κ and the τ sound :

ἀφύσσω (poet.), fut. ύξω, aor. ἠφύσα, ἠφυσάμην.

κορύσσω, fut. κορύξω, Ep. pft. κεκορυθμένος, aor. I. midd. ἐκορυσσάμην.

νάσσω, fut. νάξω &c., pf. pass. νένασμαι, verbal adj. ναστός.

4. Of verbs in ζω, with a T letter (generally δ), there are but few primitives :

ἔζομαι poet., καθέζομαι : ἱζω, καθίζω : σχίζω, χέζω ; but there are many derivatives in άζω and ίζω, as ἐθίζω, εἰκάζω, &c.

5. Most verbs in ζω with a K letter, (generally γ,) for their pure characteristic, are *onomatopoetica*, expressing the notion of a sound or voice ; as,

αἰάζω, fut. αἰάξω ; ἀλαλάζω : (ἠὺδάξατο, αὐδάξασθαι from ΑΥΔΑΖΟΜΑΙ in Ion.) ; βάζω, fut. βάξω, III. pf. midd. or pass. βέβακται ; βρίζω (βρίξαι) ; δαίζω ; ἐλελίζω ; ἐναρίζω, *spolio* ; κοίζω, fut. κοίξω ; κράζω, κρώζω ; μαστίζω ; ὀδάζω ; οἰμώζω (fut. ξω and ξομαι) ; ὀλολύζω ; ῥέζω ; ῥυστάζω ; στάζω, σταλάζω ; στενάζω ; στηρίζω ; στίζω ; συρίζω ; σφάζω (Att. σφάττω) ; σφύζω ; τρίζω ; φλύζω.

6. The following six in ζω fluctuate between a τ and κ sound :

ἀρπάζω, Att. fut. ἀρπάσομαι, σω : aor. ἤρπασα, ἤρπύσθην, &c. : (Epic and common dialect, ἀρπάξω and -άσω, &c. : aor. II. pass. ἤρπάγην).

βαστάζω, fut. άσω : aor. ἐβαστάχθην.

διστάζω, hence the verbal subst. δισταγμός and δίστασις.

μύζω (poet. and dial.), aor. ἔμυξα ; ἔμυσα, Hippocr.

νυστάζω, fut. άσω and άξω.

παίζω, fut. παιξοῦμαι and παίξομαι : aor. Att. ἔπαισα : pf. pass. Att. πέπαισμαι.

*Obs.* Συρίζω cannot be placed in this class, as it has another form, συρίττω. The older form, συρίζομαι, belongs to συρίζω, and the more modern, an un-Attic form, συρίσω, to συρίττω.

7. The following three in ζω have γγ for their pure characteristic :

κλάζω, perf. κέ·κλαγγ-α : fut κλάγξω : aor. ἔκλαγξα.

πλάζω, fut. πλάγξω, &c. : aor. pass. ἐπλάγχθην.

σαλπίζω, fut. ίγξω, &c. : (later also -ίσω, &c.)

Change of Vowels.

§. 213. The lengthening the vowel to strengthen the root seems to be part of that system of formation, wherein the radical vowel of the aor. II. undergoes certain changes in the present and the II. perfect, and sometimes in the I. pft. Grammarians have usually considered the vowel of the present to be the radical vowel, and that of the aor. II. to have been changed from it, whereas the reverse is the case, though for the convenience of conjugating the verb from the present as a starting point, we may retain this system of viewing the aor. II. as formed from the present, instead of *vice versa*.

1. ǎ in the root.

Present.			Aor. II. ǎ.	Perf. II.
η in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λήθω	ἔλαῖθον	η : λέληθα
α } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	{ θάλλω	ἔθαῖλον poet.	τέθηλα
αι }		{ φαίνω	ἔφαῖνεν	πέφηναι
ε in <i>Mute verbs</i>	-	τρέφω	ἔτραῖφην	ο : τέτροφα
ε } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	{ στέλλω	ἔσταῖλην	—
ει }		{ φθείρω	ἔφθαῖρην	ἔφθορα
2. ĭ—aor. II. ĭ.				
ει in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λείπω	ἔλιπον	οι : λέλοιπα
3. ŭ—aor. II. ŭ.				
ευ in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	φεύγω	ἔφυγον	ευ : πέφευγα

Remarks on the Change of Vowels.

§. 214. 1. Most mute and liquid verbs with monosyllabic roots, whose present vowel is ε, have α in the aor. II., in some verbs to distinguish that tense from the imperfect.

τρέπ-ω, aor. II. ἔ-τραπ-ον	στέλλ-ω, aor. II. ἔ-στάλ-ην
τρέφ-ω, - ἔ-τράφ-ην	φθείρ-ω, - ἔ-φθάρ-ην
στρέφ-ω, - ἔ-στράφ-ην	κτείν-ω, - ἔ-κταν-ον
βρέχ-ω, - ἔ-βράχ-ην	τέμν-ω, - ἔ-ταμ-ον
δέρ-ω, - ἔ-δάρ-ην.	

But not polysyllables, as ἡγγέλην, ὤφελον, ἀγερέσθαι.

2. Some verbs of this class retain the ε in aor. II. pass., as the termination prevents its being confounded with the impft., as

βλέπω, impf. ἔ-βλεπ-ον, aor. II. pas. ἔ-βλέπ-ην.  
λέγω, (in-compos.), aor. II. pass. κατε-λέγ-ην. So also  
λέπ-ω, ἔ-λέπ-ην.



πλέκ-ω, ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλέκ-ην.

φλέγω, ἐ-φλέγ-ην.

ψέγω, ἐ-ψέγ-ην.

3. The following verbs, though the root has been strengthened by the addition of a consonant, also admit of this change of vowels :

κλέπτω, aor. II. ἐκλάπην ;

τέμνω, aor. II. ἔταμον old Attic, and ἔτεμον.

Obs. 1. Πλήττω only admits this change in its compounds, as

ἐ-πλήγ-ην

ἐξε-πλάγ-ην

κατε-πλάγ-ην.

4. Liquid verbs with a monosyllabic root take *ä* in the pft. I. act., the pft. midd., and the aor. I. passive as well as the aor. II. ; as,

στέλλω, fut. στελ-ῶ pf. ἔ-σταλ-κα ἔ-σταλ-μαι aor. ἐ-στάλ-θην

φθείρω, fut. φθερῶ pf. ἔ-φθαρ-κα ἔ-φθαρ-μαι aor. ἐ-φθάρ-θην.

But not the polysyllabic verbs, as ἡγγέλκα, ἡγγέλθην from ἀγγέλλω, ἀγήγερμαι, ἡγέρθην from ἀγείρω. Cf. 1.

5. Those mute and liquid verbs which have *ε* in the radical syllable of the present, and those liquid verbs which have *ει*, take *ο* in the II. pft., and mute verbs with *ει* take *οι* ; as,

δέρκομαι (poet.), δέδορκα

δέρω, δέδορα

ἐγείρω, ἐγρήγορα

φθείρω, ἔφθορα

λείπω, λείλοιπα

πείθω, πέποιθα

σπείρω, ἔσπορα

στέργω, ἔστοργα.

Obs. 2. The following anomalous verbs undergo a similar change of vowel :

(ἔθω, Ep.), εἴωθα, (for εἶθα), εἰωθέναι, εἰωθώς : plpft. εἰώθειν.

ἜΙΔΩ, *video*, οἶδα.

ἜΙΚΩ, ἔοικα, plpf. ἐώκειν.

ἔλπω (poet.), ἔολπα, plpf. ἐώλπειν.

ἜΡΓΩ, ἔοργα : plpf. ἐώργειν.

ῥήγ-νυμι, ἔρρωγα.

6. The following take *ο* after this analogy in the I. pft.

κλέπτω, I. pft. κέκλοφα, but pft. midd. κέκλεμμαι (also κέκλαμμαι).

λέγω, I. pft. ξυνείλοχα, ἐξειλοχα : but pft. midd. συνειλεγμαι.

πέμπω, I. pft. πέπομφα : but πέπεμμαι.

τρέπω, I. pft. τέτροφα (the same as the II. pft. of τρέφω) and τέτραφα ; (this *ä* in the perf. is anomalous, and probably is only allowed here to distinguish it from τέτροφα from τρέφω.)

Obs. 3. So also ἀγήνοχα (ἄγω), ἐδήδοχα (ἔδω), ἐνήνοχα (ἐνέκω), πέπτωκα from πίπτω, ἔωκα Dor. for εἶκα from ἱημι, βεβόλημαι (βάλλω) δεδοκημένος (δέκομαι), ἄωρτο (ἀείρω), ἔοργα (ῥέζω), ἐπώχατο Il. μ, 340, from ἐπέχω.

7. The following dissyllabic mute verbs with *ε* for their present vowel take, like the liquids of this class, *α* in pft. midd. or pass., but not in the aor. I. pass. : as,

στρέφω,	pft. midd. ἔστραμμαι,	but aor. I. pass. ἐστρέφθην	} ἀφθην Ion. and Dor.
τρέπω	- - -	τέτραμμαι, but - - -	
τρέφω,	- - -	τέθραμμαι, but - - -	
κλέπτω,	see 6.	- - -	

## Remarks on the Secondary Tenses.

§. 215. 1. The Secondary tenses differ from the Primary in having no tense characteristic, so that the tense ending is annexed immediately to the simple root, as ἔλιπ-ον, but ἐπαίδευ-σ-α: and in some verbs by changing the vowel of their present, as στρέφω, ἐστράφ-ην, στραφ-ήσομαι, but ἐ-στρέφ-θην.

2. The II. pft. lengthens the short vowels, ι into ῑ, ε into η or (after ρ or a vowel) into ᾱ, υ into ευ, and the diphthongs αι into η, ει into οι, see §. 213.

κρύζω	aor. II. ἔ-κραγ-ον	II. pft. κέ-κρᾱγ-α
φρίσσω	root ΦΡΙΚ (ϊ)	- - πέ-φρικ-α
θάλλω	fut. θαλ-ῶ	- - τέ-θηλ-α

So πέφηνα, πέφευγα, λέληθα.

3. The aor. II. act., midd. and pass., and the II. pft. act., can be formed only from the verbs which belong to the primitive language (so not from derivatives in έω, άω, όω, εύω, άζω, ίζω, αίνω, ύνω &c.), and in most of these the simple root has been strengthened in the present, so that there is a difference between the impf. and aor. II. act.: and in those verbs where these two tenses either cannot be distinguished at all, as in verbs with the simple root in the present, or only by the different quantity of the same vowel, as in liquid verbs in νω, the aor. II. passive alone is in use, this being distinguished by the ending from the impft.; as,

γράφω	impf. ἔγραφον	aor. II. act. wanting	aor. pass. ἐγράφην
κλίνω	- ἐκλίνον	- - -	- - ἐκλίνην.

§. 216. 1. There is no verb which has all the forms of the aor. I. and also all of the aor. II. except τρέπω.

ἔτραπον	ἐτραπόμην	ἐτράπην
ἔτρεψα	ἐτρεψάμην	ἐτρέφθην;

of which however the aor. I. middle is seldom used, except in phrases such as τρέψασθαι εἰς φυγήν. And there are very few verbs of which the aor. II. act. and pass. are both in use. There are some few exceptions, mostly in poetry, as ἔτυπον and ἐτύπην, ἔλιπον and (II. π, 507) λίπεν (ἐλίπησαν), ἤγγελον and ἤγγέλην, Ερ. ἔτμαγον and ἐτμάγην.

2. Few verbs have both the aorist forms in the same voice. Where both forms really do exist, either

α. They have a different signification, the aor. I. transitive, the aor. II. intransitive; or,

β. They belong to different dialects, ages, or species of composition, as originally the aor. II. was not much in use as a passive tense. So the old Attic prefers the full form of the aor. I. pass.<sup>a</sup>, the later Attic the less emphatic aor. II.; for example, ταχθῆναι and ταγήναι. On the other hand, some verbs form properly only the aor. II. pass., and the aor. I. pass. is found only in the poets, especially the Tragedians.

3. In some verbs both forms exist, mostly where the aor. I. supplies the place of the perfect not in use.

ἀπηλλάχθην and ἀπηλλάγην	συνελέχθην and συνελέγην
ἐβλάφθην - ἐβλάβην	ἐφλέχθην - ἐφλέγην
ἐβρέχθην - ἐβράχην	ἐστρέφθην - ἐστράφην
ἔφθην - ἔφθασα	ἤξα - ἤγαγον
	Thucyd. and Xen.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. Phœn. 986, Valck. Phœn. 979.

4. Some verbs which in the later dialects had an aor. I., have only the aor. II. in the old pure Attic: so

ἔλιπον, later ἔλειψα

ᾠλισθον later ᾠλίσθησα

εἶλον - ἤρῃσα

ἔβλαστον - ἐβλάστησα

ἐβίων - ἐβίωσα.

On the other hand, of βλάπτω the Attic used the aor. I. only, not ἔβλαβον.

5. The poets use the aor. II. of many verbs which are not found in prose; as,

	<i>Prose.</i>	<i>Poetry.</i>
ἀγγέλλω	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγελον (sometimes also in prose)
κτείνω	ἔκτεινα	ἔκτανον and ἔκταν
πείθω	ἔπεισα	ἐπιθον, ἐπιθόμην
τύπτω	ἔτυψα	ἔτυπον
ἄλλομαι	ἠλάμην	ἠλόμην
αἴρω	ἦρα, ἠράμην	ἀροίμην Opt.; in Homer also ἀρόμην, ἄρωμαι, ἀρέσθαι.

### Conjugation of Verbs.

§. 217. 1. Impure verbs may be arranged into four Conjugations, according to the characteristic of the present, and the formation of their tenses; three of Mutes (Π letter, K letter, T letter), and one of Liquid verbs; each containing some verbs whose characteristic is that of the simple root, and others where it has been strengthened by a consonant.

#### Mute Verbs.

2. The regular mute verbs are arranged according to their characteristic into the three classes of the mute letters, each class being subdivided into verbs with the simple, and verbs with a strengthened root.

##### 1. Verbs with a Π letter:

Simple root,

β, π, φ,—as τρίβ-ω, πέμπ-ω, γράφ-ω

Strengthened by τ,

πτ,—as βτ, βλάπτ-ω (ΒΛΑΒ), πτ τύπτ-ω (ΤΥΠ).

φτ, δρύπτ-ω (ΔΡΥΦ).

Fut. ψω  
(=βσ, πσ, φσ)  
Perf. φα  
(=βά, πα)

##### 2. Verbs with a K letter:

Simple root,

γ, γγ, κ, κτ, χ,—as ἄγ-ω, πλέκ-ω, τεύχ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or λ,—as γσ κράζ-ω (ΚΡΑΓ), κσ φρίσσ-ω (ΦΡΙΚ), χσ βήσσ-ω (ΒΗΧ).

Fut. ξω  
(=γσ, κσ, χσ.)  
Perf. χα  
(=γά, κά.)

##### 3. Verbs with a T letter:

Simple root,

δ, τ, ττ, θ,—as ἄδ-ω, ἀνύτ-ω, πείθ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or λ,—as δσ φράζ-ω (ΦΡΑΔ), τσ, λίσσ-ομαι (ΛΙΤ), θσ, κορύσσ-ω (ΚΟΡΥΘ).

Fut. σω, (the τ letter being dropped.)  
Perf. κα.

*Obs. 1.* It has been usual to make four conjugations of mute verbs by making one of double letters  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $\zeta$ , and for the convenience of learners this has its advantages; but if we are to consider the verb with relation to its root, we must distinguish between the  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $\zeta$ , which have a  $\kappa$  letter, and those which have a  $\tau$  letter, as the one form their future  $\xi\omega$ , pft. in  $\chi\alpha$ , the others in  $\sigma\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha$ .

*Obs. 2.* These double letters  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $\zeta$ , are the only characteristics which do not at once give the future and perfect—we can only know them by ascertaining their radical letter in the aor. II. or pft. II., or some cognate substantive.

*Obs. 3.* Verbs which are formed from the root by the reduplication might be classed as a separate conjugation; but as they have been generally classed under irregular verbs, the same arrangement is maintained. It must not however be forgotten that they are governed by regular analogies.

### *Formation of the Tenses of Mute Verbs.*

§. 218. 1. The mute verbs form their tenses, except the principal, by adding the tense endings (§. 184. 4), to the simple root, or, where the radical vowel has been lengthened to a diphthong, to the present root; in the fut. and aor. of verbs with a  $\Pi$  or  $K$  sound, the characteristic of the tense and of the root coalesce; in other verbs the  $T$  sound is dropped.—(See §. 25.) The imperfect is always formed from the present root.

2. The future ending is always  $\sigma\omega$ , with which the radical letter coalesces in  $\Pi$  and  $K$  verbs, but is dropped in  $T$  verbs, as may be seen above, §. 217. 2. 3.

3. The I. perfect and plpft. are formed by adding  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\nu$  (aspirated) to the  $K$  and  $\Pi$ ,  $\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$  to the  $T$  verbs; but before  $\kappa$  the  $T$  letter is dropped: before  $\mu$  and  $\tau$  in the pft. midd. or pass. it becomes  $\sigma$ , and is wholly lost before the tense endings which begin with  $\sigma$ ;  $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\sigma\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ ;  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ; but  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota-\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota-\sigma\theta\epsilon$ , (except the Homeric  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\nu\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$  from  $\pi\nu\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .)

4. The vowels  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ , of  $T$  verbs are short before the  $\sigma$  or  $\kappa$  of the tense endings; as,  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\xi\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$ ;  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$ , fut.  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ ;  $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ ;  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$  &c.

5. The changes which the mutes undergo in endings beginning with  $\sigma$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\tau$ , and the aspirated endings  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ , are regulated by the rules for the change of consonants (§. 22. sqq.).

*Obs. 1.* The characteristic  $\pi$ , when preceded by  $\mu$ , in the pft. midd. or pass. is dropped; as,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi-\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}-\pi\epsilon\mu-\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}-\pi\epsilon\mu\pi-\mu\alpha\iota$ ),  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\psi\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\tau\alpha\iota$  &c., inf.  $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\theta\alpha\iota$ , part.  $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ : so  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\tau-\omega$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}-\kappa\alpha\mu-\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}-\kappa\alpha\mu\pi-\mu\alpha\iota$ ). So when  $\gamma\gamma$  precedes  $\mu$ , one of them is dropped:  $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma-\omega$ ,  $\xi-\sigma\phi\iota\gamma-\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\xi-\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\gamma-\mu\alpha\iota$ ),  $\xi\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\chi\alpha\iota$ ,  $\xi\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$  &c. inf.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\theta\alpha\iota$ , part.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ : so  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ )  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\alpha\iota$  &c.

*Obs. 2.* In the old poetic dialect the T letter is retained before the  $\mu$  of the pft. midd., as πέφραδμαι, κεκόρυθμαι, κέκαδμαι.

*Obs. 3.* In the verbs ending in -ένδω or -ένθω, the T letter and the  $\nu$  are both dropped, to compensate for which the  $\epsilon$  becomes ει, as σπένδ-ω, fut. (σπένδ-σω), σπείσω, aor. ἔσπεισα, pft. ἔσπεισμαι. So πενθ- forms πείσομαι, fut. of πάσχω.

*Obs. 4.* Verbs with a T letter have, in the common dialect, no aor. II., though it is sometimes found in the Epic dialect, as φράζω (ΦΡΑΔΩ), aor. II. ἐπέφραδον.

*Obs. 5.* The root of ψύχω is ψυγ not ψυχ, whence the aor. II. is formed with  $\gamma$ : ἐψύγην, ψυγήναι.

*Obs. 6.* On the change of vowel in some secondary tenses and pft. I. and pft. midd., see §. 213.

*Obs. 7.* On the Attic fut. of verbs in άζω and ίζω, as

βιβύζω fut. βιβάσω=βιβῶ, ἄς, ἄ, ὠμεν &c.

κομίζω .. κομίσω=κομιῶ, ιεῖς, ιεῖ, ιοῦμεν, see §. 203. 1.

*Obs. 8.* Σώζω has in Attic the pft. σέσωμαι, from the Epic σώω.

*Obs. 9.* Mute and liquid verbs: the endings beginning with  $\sigma$  drop the  $\sigma$  if preceded immediately by a mute or liquid (§. 29. 4.), as

κεκρύφθαι for κεκρύπσθαι

πεπλέχθαι for πεπλέξθαι

ἔσφαλθε for ἔσφαλσθε.

*Obs. 10.* The regular formation of III. pl. pft. and plpft. midd. or pass. νται, ντο, is not admissible in impure verbs whether mutes or liquids, as thereby too many consonants would be brought together. To obviate this the Attics mostly use a periphrasis of the nom. pl. part. with the III. pl. pres. of εἶμι (εἰσί) for the pft., and III. pl. imp. ἦσαν for plpft. Some old Attic writers however used the Ionic form, wherein the  $\nu$  is exchanged for ά, throws its aspirate on the preceding K or Π letter; as,

τρίβ-ω τέ-τριμ-μαι III. pl. τετρίφαται (for τέτριβνται) plpft. ἐτετρέφατο

πλέκ-ω πέ-πλεγ-μαι .. πεπλέχεται (for πέπλεκνται)

τάσσ-ω τέ-ταγ-μαι .. τετάχεται (for τεταγνται)

σκευάζω ἐ-σκεύασ-μαι .. ἐσκευάδαται (for ἐσκεύαδνται)

χωρίζω κε χώρισ-μαι .. κεχωρίδαται (for κεχώριδνται).

The periphrasis with εἶναι is also occasionally found in Ionic, and even both forms are found in the same verb: Hdt. VII. 62 ἐσκευάδατο, Id. 66 ἐσκευασμένοι ἔσαν.

*Obs. 11.* The following perfects in δαται are used by Homer, though the characteristic of the verb is not  $\delta$ : ἐρράδαται from ραίνω, ἐληλάδατο from ἐλάω, ἀκηχέδαται from ἄχομαι, where others read ἀκηχέσται.

*Obs. 12.* Ἀπίκαται from ἀφίγμαι, in Hdt., is the only word in which a tenuis is retained before σται.

*Obs. 13.* The mute verbs whose root is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, form their fut. and I. pft. from the present and not from the simple root, while liquid verbs thus strengthened form them from the simple root. The aorist II. is of course always formed from the simple root.

## §. 219. Conjugation of Mute Verbs.

### Radical letter—Π sound.

1. The Present characteristic is  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$  or  $\pi\tau$ : Fut. ψω ( $\pi$ -σω,  $\beta$ -σω,  $\phi$ -σω): Pft. φα ( $\pi$ -ά,  $\beta$ -ά): Pft. Pass. or Midd. μαι or μμαι:

π	τέρπω	τέρψω	*τέτερφα	*τέτερμαι
β	τρίβω	τρίψω	τέτριφα	τέτριμμα
φ	γράφω	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι
πτ	τύπτω	*τύψω	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι.

all conjugated like *τρίβω*. The characteristic consonant is changed to π or μ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22. sqq.

ACTIVE.					
	Ind.	Imper.	Conj. or Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	τρίβ-ω	τρίβ-ε	τρίβ-ω	τρίβ-ειν	τρίβ-ων
Perft. I.	τέτριφ-α	wanting	τετρίφ ω	τετριφ-έναι	τετριφ-ώς
Plpft.	έτετριφ-ειν		τετριφοιμι		
Fut.	τρίψ-ω		τρίψοιμι	τρίψειν	τρίψων
Impft.	έτριβ-ον		τρίβ-οιμι		
Aor. I.	έτριψα	τρίψον	τρίψω τρίψαιμι	τρίψαι	τρίψας

MIDDLE.					
	τριβο-μαι	τρίβ-ου	τρίβ-ωμαι	τρίβ εσθαι	τριβ-όμενος
Pft.	τέτριμμα (τέ-τριβ-μαι)	τέτριψο (τέ-τριβ-θο)	τετριμμένος ᾧ	τετριφθαι	τετριμμένος
S. 1.	τέ-τριμ-μαι				
2.	τέ-τρι-ψαι	τέ-τρι-ψο			
3.	τέ-τριπ-ται	τε-τρίφ-θω			
D. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθον				
2.	τέ-τριφ-θον	τέ-τριφ-θον			
3.	τέ-τριφ-θον	τε-τρίφ-θων			
P. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθα				
2.	τέ-τριφ-θε	τέ-τριφ-θε			
3.	τε-τριμ-μένοι εισί ογ τε-τρίφ-αται	τε-τρίφ-θωσαν ογ τε-τρίφ-θων			

Plpft.	έτετρίμμην		τετριμμένος εἶην		
S. 1.	έ-τε-τρίμ-μην				
2.	έ-τέ-τρι-ψο				
3.	έ-τέ-τριπ-το				
D. 1.	έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθον				
2.	έ-τε-τρίφ-θην				
3.	έ-τε-τρίφ-θην				
P. 1.	έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθα				
2.	έ-τέ-τριφ-θε				
3.	τε-τριμ-μένοι ῆσαν				

\* The forms with an asterisk are not in common use.

## MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj. or Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Fut.	τρίψομαι		τριψοίμην	τρίψεσθαι	τριψόμενος
Impft.	έτριβ-όμην		τριβοίμην		
Aor. I.	έτριψάμην	τρίψαι	τρίψωμαι τριψαίμην	τρίψασθαι	τριψάμενος
Fut. III.	τετρίψομαι		τετριψοίμην	τετρίψεσθαι	τετριψόμενος

## PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	έτρίφθην (έτριβ-θην)	τρίφ-θητι	τριφ-θω Opt. τριφ-θείην	τριφ-θῆναι	τριφ-θείς
Fut. I.	τριφ-θήσομαι		τριφ-θησοίμην	τριφ-θήσεσθαι	τριφ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	έτρίβην	τρίβ-ηθι	τριβ-ῶ τριβ-είην	τριβ-ῆναι	τριβ-εῖς
Fut. II.	τριβ-ήσομαι		τριβ-ησοίμην	τριβ-ήσεσθαι	τριβ-ησόμενος.

Verbal adjective : (τριβ-τός =) τριπτός, (τριβ-τέος =) τριπτέος.

## Radical letter—K sound.

§. 220. 1. The present characteristic is γ, γγ, κ, κτ or χ : Fut. ξω (χ-σω, κ-σω, γ-σω) : Pft. χα (κ-ά, γ-ά or χα) : Pft. Pass. or Midd. γμαι :

κ	πλέκω	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
γγ	σφίγγω	σφίγξω	έσφιγχα	έσφιγμαι
κτ	τίκτω	τέξω	*τέτεχα	τέτεγμαι
γ	λέγω	λέξω	*λέλεχα	λέλεγμαι
χ	τρέχω	θρέξω	*τέτρεχα	*τέτρεγμαι

all conjugated like πλέκω, and declined through the moods like τρίβω. The characteristic consonant is sometimes changed to γ or χ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκ-ομαι	Imper. πέ-πλεξ-ο πε-πλέχ-θω  πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέχ-θων  πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλέχ-θωσαν ογ πέ-πλεχ-θων	Conj. πεπλεγμένος ῶ  Inf. πέ-πλεχ-θαι  Part. πε-πλεγ-μένος   Opt. πεπλεγμένος εἶην
Impf.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἐ-πλεκ-όμην		
Perf.	(πέ-πλεκ-ά) πέ-πλεχ-α	(πέ-πλεκ-μαι) πέ-πλεγ-μαι πέ-πλεκ-σαι = ξαι πέ-πλεκ-ται πε-πλέγ-μεθον πέ-πλεχ-θον πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέγ-μεθα πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλεγμένοι εἰσὶ Ion. πε-πλέχ-αται		
Plpf.	ἔ-πε-πλέχ-ειν	ἐ-πε-πλέγ-μην		
Fut.	(πλέκ-σω) πλέξω	πλέξομαι		
Aor.	ἔ-πλεξα	ἐ-πλεξάμην		
Ft.III.		πε-πλέξομαι		
PASSIVE.				
Aorist I.	(ἐ-πλέκ-θην) ἐ-πλέχ-θην			
Future I.	πλεχ-θήσομαι			
Aorist II.	ἐ-πλάκ-ην			
Future II.	πλακ-ήσομαι			
Verbal adjective : πλεκ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, πλεκ-τέος, τέα, τέον.				

So verbs with the double γ, as τέγγω, except that they retain one γ, the other being changed or retained according to the laws of euphony ; as, ἐτέγξω, τέτεγμαi, τέτεγξαι &c. So

ἔσφιγμαi	
ἔσφιγξαι	ἔσφιγξο
ἔσφιγκται	ἐσφίγχθω
ἐσφίγμεθον	
ἔσφιγχθον	ἔσφιγχθον
ἔσφιγχθον	ἐσφίγχθον
ἐσφίγμεθα	
ἔσφιγχθε	ἔσφιγχθε
ἐσφιγμένοι εισί	ἐσφίγχθωσαν ογ ἐσφίγχθων



2. The Present characteristic is σσ, ττ, or sometimes ζ: Fut. ξω (γσω, κσω): Pft. χα (γά, κά): Pft. Pass. or Midd. γμαι:

σσω ττω	τάσσω	τάξω	*τέταχα	τέταγμαι
ζ	σφάζω	σφάξω	*ἔσφαχα	ἔσφαγμαι

declined like τάσσω, and through the moods like τρίβω. The same change of radical consonants takes place as in the last paradigm.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	τάσσ-ω, Att. τάττ-ω	τάσσ-ομαι		
Impf.	ἔ-τασσ-ον	ἐ-τασσ-όμην		
Perf.	(τέ-ταγ-α) τέ-ταχ-α	τέ-ταγ-μαι τέ-ταξ-αι τέ-τακ-ται τε-τάγ-μεθον τέ-ταχ-θον τέ-ταχ-θον τε-τάγ-μεθα τέ-ταχ-θε τε-ταγ-μένοι εἰσί	Imper. τέ-ταξ-ο τε-τάχ-θω  τέ-ταχ-θον τε-τάχ-θων  τέ-ταχ-θε τε-τάχ-θωσαν or τε-τάχ-θων	Conj. τεταγμένος ᾶ Inf. τέ-ταχ-θαι Part. τε-ταγ-μένος

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	
Plpf.	ἐ-τε-τάχ-ειν	ἐ-τε-τάγ-μην	Opt. τεταγμένος εἶην
Fut.	(τάγ-σω) τά-ξω	τάξ-ομαι	
Aor.	ἔ-τα-ξα	ἐ-ταξ-άμην	
Ft.III.		τε-τάξ-ομαι	

PASSIVE.	
Aorist I.	(ἐ-τάγ-θην) ἐ-τάχ-θην
Future I.	ταχ-θήσομαι
Aorist II.	ἐ-τάγ-ην
Future II.	ταγ-ήσομαι

Verbal adjective : τακτός, ἡ, ὄν, τακτέος, ἑα, ἑόν.	
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Radical letter—T sound.

§. 221. The present characteristic is, τ, ττ (σσ), δ, θ; sometimes ξ (δσ), Fut. σω, Pft. κα, Pft. Pass. or Midd. μαι:

τ	ἀνυτω	ἀνύσω	*ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι
ττ σσ	πλάττω	πλάσω	*πέπλακα	πέπλασμαι
δ	ψεύδω	ψεύσω	*ἔψευκα	ἔψευσμαι
θ	πλήθω	πλήσω	*πέπληκα	*πέπλησμαι
ξ	φράζω	φράσω	*πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι

are conjugated like ψεύδω, and declined through the moods like τρίβω. The characteristic is dropped before σ (see §. 25.) or κ, (§. 218. 3.) and before μ or θ is changed to σ (§. 22. sqq.)

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.
Pres.	ψεύδ-ω	ψεύδ-ομαι	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ομαι	
Impf.	ἔ-ψευδ-ον	ἐ-ψευδ-όμην	ἐ-φραζ-ον	ἐ-φραζ-όμην	
Perf.	(ἔ-ψευδ-κα) ἔ-ψευ-κα	(ἔ-ψευδ-μαι) ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	(πέ-φραδ-κα) πέ-φρᾶ-κα	(πέ-φραδ-μαι) πέ-φρασ-μαι	
Plpf.	ἐ-ψεύ-κειν	ἐ-ψεύσ-μην	ἐ-πε-φρᾶ-κειν	ἐ-πε-φράσ-μην	
Fut.	(ψεύδ-σω ψεύ-σω	ψεύ-σομαι	(φράδ-σω) φρᾶ-σω	φρά-σομαι	
Aor. I.	ἔ-ψευ-σα	ἐ-ψευ-σάμην	ἔ-φρᾶ-σα	ἐ-φρα-σάμην	
Ft. III.				πε-φρά-σομαι	

Obs. Κορύσσω forms its future anomalously, as if its characteristic were a K letter, κορύξω, but the aor. I. is ἐκορυσσάμην.

PASSIVE.			
Aor. I.	(ἐ-ψεύδ-θην) ἐ-ψεύσ-θην	(ἐ-φράδ-θην) ἐ-φράσ-θην	
Fut. I.	ψευσ-θήσομαι	φρασ-θήσομαι	
Verbal adjective: (ψευδ-τέος) ψευσ-τέος, τέα, τέον φραστέος.			

Declension of Perfect Middle or Passive.						
Ind.	Sing.	1.	ἔψευσ-μαι	Imper.	Inf.	
		2.	ἔψευ-σαι			ἔψεῦσ-θαι
		3.	ἔψευσ-ται			
	Dual	1.	ἐψεύσ-μεθον	Part.	ἐψευσ-μένος, η, ον.	
		2.	ἔψευσ-θον			
		3.	ἔψευσ-θον			
	Plur.	1.	ἐψεύσ-μεθα			
		2.	ἔψευσ-θε			
		3.	ἐψευσ-μένοι εἰσὶ			
		1.	ἐψεύσ-μεθα			
		2.	ἔψευσ-θε			
		3.	ἐψεύσ-θωσαν or ἐψεύσ-θων			

## Liquid Verbs.

## Formation of the Tenses.

§. 222. 1. Verbs with a liquid consonant as their characteristic, form the future and aor. I. without the tense characteristic σ, but the perfect has the tense characteristic κ; as,

σφάλλω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. I. ἔ-σφηλ-α, pft. ἔ-σφαλ-κα.

Obs. The terminations ῶ, οὔμαι, of the fut. are formed by the omission of σ and a contraction (as the circumflex denotes) from -έσω, έώ, ῶ, -έσομαι, έομαι, οὔμαι, as σφαλ-έσω, σφαλ-έώ=σφαλ-ῶ. These forms are inflected throughout, as the pres. active or middle of verbs in έώ. These verbs form no fut. III.

2. The present and imperfect of all these verbs (except some few with the radical vowel ε) have been strengthened either by doubling the λ, as σφάλ-λ-ω, inserting ν after the pure root, as τέμ-ν-ω, or lengthening the radical vowel, as in all verbs in ἵνω, ὕνω, ὕρω, κρίν-ω, ἀμύν-ω, κτείν-ω, φαίν-ω (ΣΦΑΛ, ΤΕΜ, ΚΡΙΝ(ι), ἸΑΜΥΝ(υ), ΚΤΕΝ, ΦΑΝ); but in some verbs with the radical vowel ε there is no change, as μέν-ω, νέμ-ω.

3. The whole of the tenses are formed from the simple root; the vowel however of the aor. I. act. and midd. being lengthened:

Σφάλλ-ω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. II. pass. ἐ-σφάλ-ην, fut. σφαλ-ήσομαι, pf. I. act. ἔ-σφαλ-κα, perf. midd. or pass. ἔ-σφαλ-μαι, fut. I. pass. σφαλ-θήσομαι, aor. I. act. ἔ-σφηλ-α (inf. σφῆλ-αι).

Τεκμαίρ-ομαι, fut. τεκμαρ-οὔμαι, pft. τε-τέκμαρ-μαι, aor. I. ἐ-τεκμηρ-άμην, aor. I. pass. ἐ-τεκμάρ-θην.

Τίλλ-ω, fut. τῖλ-ῶ, midd. τῖλ-οὔμαι, aor. I. ἔ-τῖλ-α, inf. τῖλ-αι, pf. act. τέ-τιλ-κα, pf. midd. or pass. τέ-τιλ-μαι, aor. I. pass. ἐ-τίλ-θην.

4. As but few liquid verbs form the aor. II., the simple root is found from the future, according to the radical vowel of which liquid verbs are divided into four classes :

Class I. (ǎ in the Fut., η in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -άλλω, -άμνω, -αίρω, -αίνω.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.
σφάλλ-ω	σφαλ-ῶ	ἔ-σφηλ-α
κάμν-ω	καμ-οὔμαι	
τεκμαίρ-ω	τεκμαρ-ῶ	ἔ-τέκμηρ-α
φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ἔ-φην-α

Class II. (ε in the Fut., ει in the Aor. I.) Verbs with the simple root in Pres. and those in -έλλω, -έμνω, -είρω, -είνω.

μέν-ω	μεν-ῶ	ἔ-μειν-α
ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἤγγειλ-α
τέμν-ω	τεμ-ῶ	
τείν-ω	τεν-ῶ	ἔ-τειν-α
φθείρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ἔφθειρα

Class III. (ι in the Fut., ῑ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ῖλλω, ῖνω.

τίλλ-ω	τίλ-ῶ	ἔ-τίλ-α
κρίν-ω	κρίν-ῶ	ἔ-κρίν-α

Class IV. (ϋ in the Fut., ὠ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ῡρω, -ῡνω.

σῡρ-ω	σῡρ-ῶ	ἔ-σῡρ-α
ἀμύν-ω	ἀμῡν-ῶ	ἤμῡν-α.

*Obs.* 1. The verbs of Class I. take α instead of η, in the aor. I., in Doric (except *ἐκάθηρα*, Theocr. V. 119) and the following verbs in the common dialect—in αίνω, ἰσχναίνω, ἰσχνᾶναι, κερδαίνω, ἐκέρδᾶνα, κερδᾶναι, κοιλαίνω, (ἐκοιλᾶνα), λευκαίνω, ὀργαίνω, πεπαίνω ;—all in -ραίνω, (except *τιτραίνω*, *τιτρήναι*,) as *περαίνω*, fut. *περανῶ*, aor. *ἐπέραῖνα*, inf. *περᾶναι*, ὑφαίνω, (Att. ὕφᾶνα, ὕφηναι,)—ιαίνω, as *πιαίνω*, *πιᾶναι*, *μιαίνω*, (*μιῆναι*, seldom *μιᾶναι*). The verb *σημαίνω* has *σημῆναι* (the usual Attic form) and *σημᾶναι*. So also *αἶρω*, *ἄλλομαι* have the form in *ᾶ*, *ἄραι*, *ἄλασθαι*, which, however, in the indicative is changed by the augment into η, as *ἦρα*, *ἠλάμην*. In Epic and Ion. the η is used.

*Obs.* 2. The following verbs take in all the poetic dialects a form of the fut. and aor. I., of which the σ of ἔσω is retained and the ε dropped, after the analogy of mute verbs, so that the ending is σω, σα : κέλλω (poet.), κέλσω, ἔκελσα—κύρω (poet.), κύρσω, ἔκυρσα—ὄρω (ὄρ-νυμι), ὄρσω, ὤρσα, always—φύρω, (old Greek and poetic,) φύρσω, ἔφυρσα, fut. *πεφύρσομαι* ; but aor. II. pass. *ἐφύρην* Lucian, and pft. midd. (or pass.) *πέφυρμαι* ; in prose *φυράσω*, *ἐφύρασα*, *ἐφυρασάμην*, *ἐφυράθην*, *πεφύραμαι*. So also *ἄερση* Panyasis from *αείρω*,—*ἦρσα* from *ἄρω*,—*ἔρσα* Hippocrat. from *εἶρω*,—*ἔρσαι* (Hom. *ἀπόερσα*) from *ἔρρω*,—*κέρσω* from *κείρω*, *τέλσαι* from *τέλλω*,—*φθέρσω*, Hom. for *φθερῶ*.

*Obs.* 3. The futures *φᾶνῶ*, *ἄρῶ*, in Attic poetry, are contractions from *φαενῶ* from *φασείνω*, and *αερῶ* from *αείρω* : the α in *φᾶνοῦμαι* from *φαίνω* is always short.

§. 323. 1. The perf. I. of verbs, with the characteristic ν, ought to

end in γκα (§. 26.), as μεμίαγ-κα (from μιάνω for με-μίσαν-κα), πέφαγκα (from φαίνω), παρώξυγκα (from παροξύνω), but as this was not euphonic it was avoided in good Greek, sometimes by dropping the ν sound entirely, as κεκέρδακα from κερδαίνω; sometimes the perf. I. was supplied by the II., as ἔκτονα from κτείνω; or as in the verbs in ένω, the perf. I. was either entirely disused, or formed from a future in ήσω without any contraction, as μεμένηκα (μένω), so κεκέρδηκα.

Obs. 1. In these forms it has been usual to supply a new root in έω; but as ήσω is a legitimate form of the future in several verbs which have no traces of a form in έω, as έψηήσω, τυπτήήσω, it seems better to consider it as a different formation from the root.

2. Three verbs with ν for the characteristic drop the ν in the pft., and plpft. midd. and in the aor. I. pass., as well as in the pft. act.:

κρίνω	κέκρίκα	κέκρίμαι	—έκρίθην
κλίνω	κέκλίκα	κέκλιμαι	—έκλίθην
πλύνω	πέπλῦκα	πέπλῦμαι	—έπλῦθην.

Τείνω and κτείνω drop the γ and suffer a change of vowel, as

τέτᾱκα	τέτᾱμαι	έτᾱθην
έκτᾱκα (and έκταγκα)	έκτᾱμαι	έκτᾱθην (έκτάνθην late writers).

This last may be referred to the root κτά as preserved in κατακτάς from κατάκτημι: the Attics used the II. pft. act. ἔκτονα for έκτακα, τέθνηκα and απέθανον (with υπό and a gen.) for έκταμαι and έκτάθην.

Obs. 2. Κρίνω, κλίνω, κτείνω and πλύνω sometimes retain the ν in the aor. I. pass., as έκλίνθην, έπλύνθην: so G. T. άπεκτάνθη άποκτανθῆναι: in poetry this often occurs for the metre.

3. On the formation of the pft. middle or pass. we may observe,

a. When σθ follows a liquid the σ is dropped as in muter verbs, as ήγγέλθαι (for ήγγέλ-σθαι), πεφάνθαι.

β. In verbs in αίνω and ύνω, the ν is generally dropped before endings beginning with μ, and σ inserted in its stead, as φαίν-ω πέφα-σ-μαι—πε-φά-σ-μεθα—περαίνω πεπέρασμαι—ράίνω έρρασμαι—παχύν-ω πεπάχυσμαι—μολύν-ω μεμόλυσμαι—λυμαίνομαι λελυμασμένοι είσίν—μαίνω μεμίσμαι; but in some of these verbs the ν sound remains, being assimilated to the μ, as ξηραίν-ω, έξήραμ-μαι (and έξήρασμαι) (for έξήραν-μαι); παροξύνω, παρώξυμαι, αίσχύν-ω ήσχυμαι; lastly, in a very small number of verbs the ν is dropped without the insertion of σ, but in this case the short vowel of the root becomes long: τραχύν-ω, τε-τράχῡ-μαι (besides τετράχυσμαι and τετράχυμαι.) Of course in the other personal endings (except those beginning with σθ) the ν remains unchanged, as πέφασ-μαι πέφαν-σαι πέφαν-

ται, ἐξήραμ-μαι, -ανσαι, -ανται, ἥσχυμμαι, -υνσαι, -υνται.—See the Paradigm of φαίνω.

*Obs.* 3. Κεχείμανται (for -ννται) Pind. Pyth. IX. 32, and κέκραν-ται for αννται Eur. Hipp. 1255, are instances of the III. pl. pft. midd. being the same as the III. sing. This confusion was prevented in other verbs by the periphrasis with εἰσί.

*Obs.* 4. On the change of ε into α in the I. perf. act. and aor. I. pass., and in the aor. II. of dissyllabic liquid verbs with ε in fut., see §. 214. 4. Polysyllables such as ἀγγέλλω, ὀφείλω, ἀγείρομαι retain the ε; as, ἡγγελον, ἡγγέλην, ἔγγελκα, ἡγγέλθην—ὤφελον—ἀγήγερμαι, ἡγέρθην. The other polysyllables form only the fut. act. aor. I. act. and pass., and, indeed, these are the only tenses of the above mentioned verbs which are commonly found.

4. In the pft. II., which however is formed in only a few verbs, the short radical vowel is lengthened as in aor. I. act., as φαίν-ω, aor. I. ἔ-φην-α, pf. II. πέ-φην-α; except in verbs with ε in the fut. which change the ε to ο, as σπεῖρ-ω, fut. σπερ-ῶ, pf. II. ἔ-σπορ-α.

### §. 224. Paradigm of Liquid Verbs: ἀγγέλλω.

#### ACTIVE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conjunctive.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἄγγελλε	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγέλλειν	ἀγγέλλων
Pft.	ἡγγελ-κα		ἡγγέλ-κω	ἡγγελκέναι	ἡγγελκώς
			Optative.		
Fut. S.	1. ἀγγελ-ῶ 2. ἀγγελ-εῖς 3. ἀγγελ-εῖ		ἀγγελοῖμι or ἀγγελοίην ἀγγελοῖς - ἀγγελοίης ἀγγελοῖ - ἀγγελοίη	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν, οὔσα, οὔν
D.	2. ἀγγελ-εῖτον 3. ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοίτην - ἀγγελοιήτην ἀγγελοίτην - ἀγγελοιήτην		
P.	1. ἀγγελ-οῦμεν 2. ἀγγελ-εῖτε 3. ἀγγελ-οῦσι(ν)		ἀγγελοῖμεν - ἀγγελοίημεν ἀγγελοῖτε - ἀγγελοίητε ἀγγελοῖεν - ἀγγελοῖεν		
Impf.	ἡγγελλ-ον		ἀγγέλλοιμι		
Plpft.	ἡγγέλ-κειν		ἡγγέλ-κοιμι		
Aor. I.	ἡγγειλ-α	ἄγγειλον	ἀγγείλω Conj. ἀγγείλαιμι Opt.	ἀγγεῖλαι	ἀγγείλας
Pft. II.	ἔ-φθορ-α fr. φθείρ-ω				
Plpft.	ἔ-φθόρ-ειν				
Aor. II.	ἡγγελ-ον	ἄγγελε	ἀγγέλω Conj. ἀγγελοῖμι Opt.	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν, οὔσα, ὡ

## MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ομαι	ἀγγέλλου	ἀγγέλλωμαι Opt.	ἀγγέλλεσθαι	ἀγγελλόμενος
Impf.	ἡγγελλ-όμην		ἀγγελλοίμην Conj.		
Pft. S. 1.	ἡγγελ-μαι		ἡγγελ-μένος ᾧ	ἡγγέλ-(σ)θαι	ἡγγελ-μένος
2.	ἡγγελ-σαι	ἡγγελ-σο			
3.	ἡγγελ-ται	ἡγγελ-θω			
D. 1.	ἡγγελ-μεθον				
2.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγελ-θον			
3.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγέλ-θων			
P. 1.	ἡγγέλ-μεθα				
2.	ἡγγελ-θε	ἡγγελ-θε			
3.	ἡγγελ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἡγγέλ-θωσαν or ἡγγέλ-θων			
Plpft.	ἡγγέλ-μην		Opt. ἡγγελμένος εἶην		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι		ἀγγελ-οίμην	ἀγγελ-εῖσθαι	ἀγγελ-ούμενος
2.	ἀγγελ-ῇ or εἶ		ἀγγελ-οῖο		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖται		ἀγγελ-οῖτο		
D. 1.	ἀγγελ-ούμεθον		ἀγγελ-οίμεθον		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον		ἀγγελ-οίσθην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον		ἀγγελ-οίσθην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-ούμεθα		ἀγγελ-οίμεθα		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθε		ἀγγελ-οῖσθε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦνται		ἀγγελ-οῦντο		
Aor. I.	ἡγγειλ-άμην	ἄγγειλαι	ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι C. ἀγγειλ-αίμην O.	ἀγγεῖλ-ασθαι	ἀγγειλ-άμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγελ-όμην	ἀγγελ-οῦ	ἀγγελ-ῶμαι C. ἀγγελ-οίμην O.	ἀγγελ-έσθαι	ἀγγελ-όμενος

## PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἡγγέλ-θην	ἀγγέλ-θητι	ἀγγελ-θῶ C. ἀγγελ-θείην O.	ἀγγελ-θῆναι	ἀγγελ-θείς
Fut. I.	ἀγγελ-θήσομαι		ἀγγελ-θησοίμην	ἀγγελ-θήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγέλ-ην	ἀγγέλ-ητι	ἀγγελ-ῶ C. ἀγγελ-εῖην O.	ἀγγελ-ῆναι	ἀγγελ-εῖς
Fut. II.	ἀγγελ-ήσομαι		ἀγγελ-ησοίμην	ἀγγελ-ήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-ησόμενος

Verbal adjective : ἀγγελ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

Conjugation of each of the four classes of Liquid Verbs.

§. 225. a. Verbs with *ǣ* in the Fut., as σφάλλω and φαίνω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	σφάλλ-ω	σφάλλ-ομαι	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι
Impf.	ἔ-σφαλλ-ον	ἐ-σφαλλ-όμην	ἔ-φαιν-ον	ἐ-φαιν-όμην
Perf. I.	ἔ-σφαλ-κα	ἔ-σφαλ-μαι	(πέ-φαγ-κα)	πέ-φασ-μαι
Plpf. I.	ἐ-σφάλ-κειν	ἐ-σφάλ-μην	(ἐ-πε-φάγ-κειν)	ἐ-πε-φάσ-μην
Perf. II.			πέ-φην-α, neuter sense.	
Plpf. II.			ἐ-πε-φήν-ειν, neuter sense.	
Future	σφαλ-ῶ, εἰς, εἰ	wanting	φαν-ῶ	φαν-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφηλ-α		ἔ-φην-α	ἐ-φην-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἐ-σφάλ-θην	ἐ-φάν-θην	A. II. ἐ-σφάλ-ην	ἐ-φάν-ην
Fut. I.	σφαλ-θήσομαι	φαν-θήσομαι	F. II. σφαλ-ήσομαι	φαν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjective : σφαλ-τέος, τέα, τέον, φαν-τέος.				

Inflexion of the Perfect Middle.

§. 226. With σ, as φαίν-ω : with μμ, as ξηραίν-ω : with *ǣ*, as τείν-ω.

Ind. S.	1.	πέ-φασ-μαι	ἐ-ξήραμ-μαι	τέ-τᾱ-μαι
	2.	πέ-φαν-σαι	ἐ-ξήραν-σαι	τέ-τᾱ-σαι
	3.	πέ-φαν-ται	ἐ-ξήραν-ται	τέ-τᾱ-ται
D.	1.	πε-φάσ-μεθον	ἐ-ξηράμ-μεθον	τέ-τᾱ-μεθον
	2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
	3.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
P.	1.	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἐ-ξηράμ-μεθα	τε-τᾱ-μεθα
	2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἐ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
	3.	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσὶ	ἐ-ξηραμ-μένοι εἰσὶ	τέ-τα-νται
Imp. S.	2.	(*πέ-φαν-σο)	*(ἐ-ξήραν-σο)	τέ-τᾱ-σο
	3.	πε-φάν-θω	ἐ-ξηράν-θω	τε-τά-σθω
D.	2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
	3.	πε-φάν-θων	ἐ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθων
P.	2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἐ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
	3.	πε-φάν-θωσαν οἱ	ἐ-ξηράν-θωσαν οἱ	τε-τά-σθωσαν οἱ
		πε-φάν-θων	ἐ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθων
Inf.		πε φάν-θαι	ἐ ξηράν-θαι	τε-τά-σθαι
Fut.		πε-φάσ-μένος	ἐ-ξηραμ-μένος	τε-τᾱ-μένος



§. 227. β. Verbs with ε in the Fut., as ἱμείρ-ω (Ion. and poet.), and στέλλ-ω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	ἱμείρ-ω	ἱμείρ-ομαι	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι
Impf.	ἱμειρ-ον	ἱμειρ-όμην	ἔ-στελλ-ον	ἐ-στελλ-όμην
Perf. I.	*ἱμερ-κα	ἱμερ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Plpf. I.	*ἱμέρ-κειν	ἱμέρ-μην	ἐ-στάλ-κειν	ἐ-στάλ-μην
Perf. II.			ἔ-φθορ-α from φθείρ-ω.	
Plpf. II.			ἐ-φθόρ-ειν	
Future	ἱμερ-ῶ	ἱμερ-οῦμαι	στελ-ῶ	στελ-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἱμειρ-α	ἱμειρ-άμην	ἔ-στειλ-α	ἐ-στειλ-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἱμέρ-θην	ἐ-στάλ-θην	A. II. ἐ-στάλ-ην	
Fut. I.	ἱμερ-θήσομαι	σταλ-θήσομαι	F. II. σταλ-ήσομαι	
Verbal adjectives : ἱμερ-τός, ἡ, όν, ἱμερ-τέος, τέα, τέον, σταλ-τέος.				

Obs. The pft. midd. is inflected like ἡγγελμαι (§. 224.).

§. 228. γ. Verbs with ι in the Fut., as τίλλω, and where the ν is dropped in the Pft. as κλίν-ω.

Pres. A. & M.	τίλλ-ω τίλλ-ομαι	κλίν-ω κλίν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	τέ-τιλ-κα τέ-τιλ-μαι	κέ-κλί-κα κέ-κλί-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	τίλ-ῶ τίλ-οῦμαι	κλίν-ῶ κλίν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ἔ-τίλ-α ἐ-τίλ-άμην	ἔ-κλιν-α ἐ-κλιν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἐ-τίλ-θην	ἐ-κλί-θην
Fut. I. P.	τιλ-θήσομαι	κλί-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.		ἐ-κλιν-ην
Fut. II. P.		κλιν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjectives : τιλ-τός, ἡ, όν    τιλ-τέος, τέα, τέον    κλι-τός, ἡ, όν κλι-τέος, τέα, τέον.		

Obs. 1. The pft. midd. τέτιλμαι is inflected like ἡγγελμαι, §. 229, κέκλιμαι like τέταμαι, §. 226, or the pft. midd. or passive of pure verbs.

§. 229. Verbs with *υ* in the Fut., as *σῦρω*, *μολύνω*; and where the *ν* is wholly dropped in the Pft. midd., as *πλύνω*.

Pres. A. & M.	σῦρ-ω σῦρ-ομαι	μολύν-ω μολύν-ομαι	πλύν-ω πλύν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	σέ-συρ-κα σέ-συρ-μαι	(με-μόλυγ-κα) με-μόλυσ-μαι	πέ-πλῦ-κα πέ-πλῦ-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	σῦρ-ῶ συρ-οῦμαι	μολύν-ῶ μολύν-οῦμαι	πλύν-ῶ πλύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ἔ-σῦρ-α ἔ-σῦρ-άμην	ἔ-μόλυν-α ἔ-μολύν-άμην	ἔ-πλυν-α ἔ-πλυν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἔ-σύρ-θην	ἔ-μολύν-θην	ἔ-πλῦ-θην
Fut. I. P.	συρ-θήσομαι	μολυν-θήσομαι	πλῦ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.	ἔ-σῦρ-ην		
Fut. II. P.	συρ-ήσομαι		
Verbal adjectives : συρ-τός, -τέος, μολυν-τέος, πλυ-τός, πλυ-τέος.			

Obs. 2. The pft. midd. σέσυρμαι is inflected like *ἡγγελμαι* (§. 224.), *με-μόλυσμαι* like *πέφασμαι* (§. 226.), *ῥήσχυμαι* (from *αἰσχύνω*) like *ἐξήραμαι* (§. 226.), *πέπλυμαι* like *τίταμαι* (§. 226.).

### §. 230. Pure Verbs.

1. Pure verbs are divided into Barytone, and Contract (or Perispomena):

2. They are either primitive verbs with pure roots, which have lost their declension in *μι* in the present, but retain some of its characteristics in the conjugation, as the long vowel in the tenses for instance, which obtained as a general rule in the *μι* conjugation.

3. Or they are verbs derived from adjectives and substantives which form their tenses with the long vowel, after the analogy of the older verbs of the last paragraph, so that all pure verbs of both classes are conjugated in the same way.

### §. 231. Conjugation of Pure Verbs.

1. The tense endings (σω fut., σα aor., κα pft.) are affixed immediately to the verbal root, in which, as a general rule, no change takes place, as *παῖδεν-σω*, *πεπαῖδεν-κα*.

2. The short charact. vowel of the pres. and impf. *ι*, *υ*, in baryton pure verbs, and *ᾱ*, *ῆ*, *ῶ*, in contracts, are in the other tenses lengthened:

ι into ī, as τίω, τί-σω, ἔ-τίσα, τε-τίσομαι, τέ-τιμαι, &c.

υ into ū, as κωλύ-ω, κωλῦ-σω, κε-κώλυ-μαι

ε into η, as φιλέ-ω, (φιλω), φιλή-σω, πε-φίλη-κα

ο into ω, as μισθό-ω, (μισθῶ), μισθώ-σω, με-μίσθω-κα

ᾱ into  $\begin{cases} \eta, \text{ as τιμᾶ-ω, (τιμῶ), τιμή-σω, τε-τίμη-κα} \\ \bar{\alpha}, \text{ as ἐᾶω (ἐῶ), ἐᾶ-σω A. εἶᾱ-σα.} \end{cases}$

Obs. ᾱ is lengthened into ā when preceded by ε, ι, ρ: as,

ἐᾶ-ω ἐᾶ-σω—μειδιᾶ-ω μειδιᾶ-σομαι—φωρά-ω φωρά-σω: but ἐγγνά ω ἐγγυ-ήσω—βοάω βοήσομαι ἐβοήσα.

Obs. 1. Analogous to these are ἀλοά-ω, fut. in old Attic ἀλοᾶ-σω, but later ἀλοή-σω: ἀκροάομαι, fut. ἀκροᾶσομαι, aor. ἤκροᾶσάμην.

Obs. 2. Exceptions: χράω, χρήσω &c. perf. midd. or pass. κέχρησμαι, aor. ἐχρήσθην; and χράομαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην.

3. Pure verbs do not form the aor. II. or II. perf., though many of the primitive pure verbs have traces of these tenses.

§. 232. Many primitive pure verbs retain the short vowel of the simple root (contrary to §. 231. 2.) either in all or some of their tenses; and most of such verbs take in the pft. midd. or pass., and aor. I. pass. σ.

### *Baryton pure Verbs, with the short vowel in the future.*

#### 1. ι in the tenses.

ἐπαίω, aor. ἐπήϊσα(ι), Hdt. and Apollonius. The simple αἶω is only found in the present and imperfect.

χρίω, (*touch slightly, sting*), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρισα, inf. χρίσαι, pft. pass. κέχρισμαι, inf. κεχρίσθαι, aor. I. ἐχρίσθην;

(but, χρίω (*anoint*), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρισα, inf. χρίσαι, midd. ἐχρίσάμην, pf. pass. κέχρισμαι, κεχρίσθαι, aor. ἐχρίσθην.)

#### 2. υ.

a. The following in ύω retain the short vowel in the aor. and fut act. and middle:

ἀνύω (old Attic ἀνύτω), fut. ἀνῦσω: aor. ἤνυσα: pass. with σ.

ἄρύω (old Attic ἄρύτω), ἄρῦσω, ἤρῡσα, ἤρῡσάμην: pass. with σ.

μύω, fut. μῦσω: aor. ἔμῡσα: pf. μέμῡκα.

πτύω, fut. πτῦσω: aor. ἔπτῡσα: pass. with σ.

τανύω (poet.), fut. τανῦσω: pass. with σ.

ἐρύω, εἶρύω (Ion. and poet.), fut. ἐρῡσω (Epic ἐρύω), pf. pass. εἶρῡμαι: middle ἐρῡομαι, fut. ἐρῡσομαι, (Epic ἐρύομαι): aor. εἶρῡσάμην: but ῥύομαι(υ), ῥύσομαι, ἐρρῡσάμην (though Il. ο, 29, ῥῡσάμην, hence the double σ in ἐρρύσσατο).

εἰλύω (Hom.). εἰλόσω, εἰλῡμαι, but εἰλῡσα Ath. VII. p. 293 D.

ιδρύω, (later ἰδρῡσω, ἰδρῡσα): usually fut. ἰδρῡσω: aor. ἰδρῡσα: pf. pass.

ἰδρῡμαι: aor. ἰδρῡθήν, seldom ἰδρύνθην.

Also the following obsolete verbs: ἀφύω (ἀφύσσω), aor. ἤφῡσα,—ἐλκύω

(ἐλκω), aor. *ἐλκῦσα*,—*κύω*, (*κυνέω*), *ἐκῦσα*,—*μεθύω* (*μεθύσκω*, which only occurs in pres. and imperf.), *μεθῦσω*,—*γάνυμαι*, fut. *γανύσσεται*.

b. Some dissyllables in *ύω* lengthen the vowel in the fut. and aor. act. and middle, and some of them in the pft. and plpft. active, resuming the short vowel in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. passive: as

θύω	fut. θύσω	aor. ἔθῦσα	pf. τέθῦκα τέθῦμαι	aor. pass. ἐτύθην
λύω	- λύσω	- ἔλῦσα	- λέλῦκα λέλῦμαι	- - ἐλύθην
δύω	- δύσω	- ἔδῦσα	- δέδῦκα δέδῦμαι	- - ἐδύθην

c. The III. fut., when the vowel is long in the fut. active and short in the pft. middle or passive, resumes the long vowel, as *λελύσομαι*.

§. 233. *Contract Verbs with the short vowel in the fut. &c.*

1. *άω*, fut. *άσω*, aor. *ἄσα*.

a. The verbs in *άω* preceded by *λ*, retain the short *a* in the fut. and aor. act. and midd.: as,

*γελάω*, fut. *γελᾶσομαι* (seldom *γελᾶσω*): aor. *ἐγέλᾳσα*: passive with *σ*.

*ἐλάω*, (generally *ἐλαύνω*), fut. *ἐλᾶσω* (Att. *ἐλώ*), &c.

*θλάω*, *θλαᾶσω*, &c.: pass. with *σ*.

*κλάω*, *κλαᾶσω*, &c.: pass. with *σ*.

*χαλάω*, *χαλαᾶσω*, &c.: pass. with *σ*.

And the following:

*δαμάω* (generally *δαμάζω*), *δομο*: aor. *ἐδάμασσα*.

*περάω*, *I bring to sell*, fut. *περάσω*: aor. *ἐπέρασα* (but *περάω*, *I pass through*, intrans., fut. *περάσω*: aor. *ἐπέρασα*).

*σπάω*, *σπαᾶσω*, &c.: pass. with *σ*.

*σχάω*, *σχαᾶσω*, &c.

b. So in the poetic dialect, *άάω*, *άγάομαι*, *άφάω* (*άφάσσω*) aor. *ἤφασα* Hdt. III. 69, *ιάομαι*. So verbs in *-άννυμι*, as *κεράννυμι*, *κεράσω*; in *-ημι*, as *πέρνημι*, *περάσω*, *περῶ*; and *βαίνω*, in the pft. and aor. pass. of its compounds.

2. *έω*, fut. *έσω*.

a. *αἰδέομαι*, *αἰδέσομαι*, *ἤδεσάμην*: aor. pass. *ἤδέσθην*.

*ἀκέομαι*, *ἀκέσομαι*, *ἤκεσάμην*; perf. *ἤκεσμαι*.

*ἀλέω*, *ἀλέσω*, Att. *ἀλώ*: pf. pass. *ἀλήλεσθαι* (§. 177. 2.).

*ἀρκέω*, *ἀρκέσω*: pass. with *σ*.

*ἐμέω*, fut. *ἐμέσω*, &c. *ἐμήμεκα*: pass. *ἐμήμεσμαι* (§. 177. 2.).

*ζέω* (generally intrans. and *ζέννυμι* trans.), *ζέσω*, &c.: pass. with *σ*.

*κοτέω*, *κοτέομαι* (poet.).

*νεικέω* (poet. and Ion.), *νεικέσω*, &c.

*ξέω*, *ξέσω*, &c.: pass. with *σ*.

*τελέω*, fut. Att. *τελώ*: pass. with *σ*.

*τρέω*, *τρέσω*, &c.

*χέω*, fut. *χέω* and *χέομαι*, aor. *ἔχεα*.

b. Here also belong *ἀρέ-σκω*, fut. *ἀρέσω*: *ἄχθομαι*, *ἀχθείσομαι*: *μάχομαι*, *μαχέσομαι*: *νέμω*, aor. pass. *ἐνεμέθην* and *-ήθην*: and those in *-έννυμι*, as *σβέννυμι*, *σβένσω*.

c. The following have in some tenses the short, in others the long vowel :

αἰνέω, fut. αἰνέσω : aor. ἤνεσα : pf. ἤνεκα : aor. pass. ἤνέθην : pf. pass. ἤνημαι.

αἰρέω, aor. I. pass. ἤρέθην : but αἰρήσω, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι.

γαμέω, fut. γαμῶ : aor. ἔγημα : pf. γεγάμηκα : aor. pass. ἐγαμήθην.

δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, ἔδησάμην : but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην : fut. III. δεδήσομαι,

which is used for the un-Attic δεθήσομαι.

καλέω, fut. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ : aor. ἐκάλεσα : pf. κέκληκα, κέκλημαι : fut.

III. κεκλήσομαι : aor. pass. ἐκλήθην : fut. midd. καλοῦμαι : aor. ἐκαλεσάμην.

ποθέω, Ion. and old Att. ποθέσομαι, ἐπόθεσα : but ποθήσω, ἐπόθησα : pf.

πεπόθηκα, -ημαι : aor. pass. ἐποθέσθην.

πονέω, fut. πονήσω, &c. (*I shall labour*) : πονέσω (*I shall feel pain*) : pf.

πεπόνηκα in both senses.

d. Here belong εὐρίσκω — κήδομαι, ἐκηδεσάμην poet., but κηδήσω (*I shall grieve a person*) II. ω, 241 κέκηδα—ᾶζω.

### 3. ὄω, fut. ὄσω.

ἄρώω, fut. ἄρόσω : aor. ἤροσα : pf. pass. ἀρήρομαι (§. 177. 2.) : aor. ἠρόθην.

## §. 234. Anomalous Tenses of certain Pure Verbs.

1. Two verbs in ᾶω or αῖω take in their tenses αυ :

καίω (Att. κᾶω not contracted) : fut. καύσω : aor. ἔκαυσα : pf. pass. κέκαυμαι : aor. I. pass. ἐκαύθην (aor. II. Ion., and later ἐκάην) : verbal adj. καυστέος, καυστός, καυτός.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω (not contracted) : κλαύσομαι, &c.

2. These five verbs (which express a gliding motion) form their tenses with ευ :

θείω, *I run*, fut. θεύσομαι or θευσοῦμαι.

νέω, *I swim*, fut. νεύσομαι or νευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔνευσα.

πλέω, *I sail*, fut. πλεύσομαι, generally πλευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπλευσα : pf. pass. πέπλευσμαι ; aor. ἐπλεύσθην : verbal adj. πλευστέος.

πνέω, *I breathe*, fut. πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπνευσα : aor. pass. ἐπνεύσθην.

ρέω, *I flow*, fut. ρεύσομαι : aor. ἔρρευσα. Neither of these forms are used in Attic Greek, but ῥύησομαι, ἔρρύν, pf. ἔρρύνκα.

Obs. 1. Χέω, *I pour*, does not follow this analogy throughout : fut. χέω, χέομαι (later χεῶ), ἔχεα, ἐχεάμην, pf. act. κέχϋκα : pf. pass. κέχϋμαι : aor. ἐχϋθην. The forms in ευ are only Epic ; fut. χεύω : aor. ἔχευα.

Obs. 2. The υ in these forms is probably a relic of the digamma (see §. 8. 3. d.).

### The Conjugation of the Fut., Aor., Pft., and Plpft. Pass.

§. 235. General Rule : Pure verbs with a long vowel, or those which lengthen the short vowel in the future, and aorist I., affix

the tense endings in the fut. and aor. pass. and in the pft. and plpft. pass, or midd. immediately to the root: as

	τιμά-ω	
ἐ-τιμή-θην		τε-τίμη-μαι
τιμη-θήσομαι		ἐ-τε-τιμή-μην

2. Pure verbs, which retain the short characteristic, in all their tenses insert  $\sigma$  between the root and the tense ending; as,

	τελέ-ω	
ἐ-τελέ-σ-θην		τε-τέλε-σ-μαι
τελε-σ-θήσομαι		ἐ-τε-τελέ-σ-μην.

### §. 236. Exceptions.

1. a. Verbs with a long vowel which insert  $\sigma$ :

ἀκούω	βύω (un-Att.) βυνέω	ἐναύω	κελεύω	κυλίω
λεύω	νέω (un-Att.) νήθω	ξύω	παίω	παλαίω
πλέω	πρίω	πταίω	σείω	

ὤω, aor. ὤσθην, fut. ὤσομαι (in use for ὤσθήσομαι).

φρέω, (existing only in its compounds, as εἰσφ., ἐκφ.) fut. φρήσω, &c.: midd. φρήσομαι: aor. pass. ἐφρήσθην.

χόω	χράω	χρίω	ψαύω.
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β. The following vary between the formations with and without  $\sigma$ :

γεύω, pf. pass. γέγευμαι (Eur. Hipp. 663.), but aor. pass. probably ἐγεύσθην. (Cf. γεῦμα), but γευστέον, γευστικός.

δράω, fut. δράσω, &c.: pft. δέδρακα: pft. pass. δέδραμαι and δέδρασμαι.

θραύω, τέθραυσμαι (Plat. τέθραυμαι), ἐθραύσθην.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω, κέκλαυμαι and κέκλαυσμαι.

κλείω, κέκλειμαι, Att. κέκλημαι and κέκλεισμαι: aor. ἐκλείσθην.

κολούω, pf. pass. κεκόλουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκολούσθην and ἐκολούθην.

κρούω, κέκρουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκρούσθην.

νέω (*I hear*), fut. νήσω, &c.: pf. pass. νένημαι and νένησμαι: verbal adj. νητός.

ψάω, ἔψημαι and σμαι, ἐψήσθην and σθην.

γ. The following take  $\sigma$  in the aor. I., but not in the pft.:

μιμνήσκω (MNA-Ω)	μέμνημαι	ἐμνήσθην
παύω	πέπαυμαι	ἐπαύσθην
πνέω	πέπνυμαι (poet.)	ἐπνεύσθην
ποθέω	πεπόθηναι	ἐποθέσθην
χράομαι (χρῶμαι)	κέχρημαι	ἐχρήσθην.

2. Pure verbs with a short vowel in the tenses which nevertheless do not insert  $\sigma$ .

δύω, θύω, λύω (§. 232. 2. b.), ἐλάω (§. 233. 1. a.), αἰνέω, αἰρέω, δέω (§. 233. 2. c.), ἀρόω (233. 3.), χέω (§. 234. Obs, 1.). σεύω, ἰσσύμαι, ἑσσύθην &c.

*Paradigm of the Conjugation of Pure Uncontracted Verbs.*

§. 237. 1. Verbs without  $\sigma$ , and with the long vowel in all the tenses.

*Τίω, I honour (poet.)**Active.*

		<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Conj. or Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίω	τίε	τίω	τίειν	τίων
	Fut.	τίσω		τίσοιμι	τίσειν	τίσων
	Perf.	τέτικα	τέτικε	τετίκω	τετικέναι	τετικώς
Historic Tenses.	Impf.	έτιων		τίοιμι		
	Plpft.	έτετίκειν		τετίκοιμι		
	Aor.	έτισα	τίσον	{ τίσαιμι τίσω	τίσαι	τίσας

*Middle.*

Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίομαι	τίου	τίωμαι	τίεσθαι	τιώμενος
	Fut.	τίσομαι		τίσοίμην	τίσεσθαι	τισόμενος
	Perf.	τέτιμαι τέτισαι &c.		τετιμένος ώ	τετίσθαι	τετιμένος
Historic Tenses.	Impf.	έτιόμην		τιοίμην		
	Plpft.	έτετίμην — σο &c.		τετιμένος είην		
	Aor.	έτισάμην	τίσαι	{ τίσωμαι τίσαίμην	τίσασθαι	τισάμενος

*Passive.*

Aor.	έτίθην	τίθητι	{ τιθώ τιθείην	τιθήναι	τιθείς
Fut.	τιθήσομαι		τιθησούμην	τιθήσεσθαι	τιθησόμενος

2. The verbs with a short vowel, which lengthen it in the Fut. and Aor. Act. and Midd., but retain it in the other tenses, are conjugated like τίω, without  $\sigma$ , except that the vowel must be marked and pronounced short in all the tenses but the aor. and fut. act. and midd.; as, λύω, λύσω, έλύσα, λέλύκα, έλελύκειν, λέλύμαι, έλελύμην, έλύθην, λύθήσομαι.

3. The exceptional verbs (§. 235. 1.) with a long vowel, which insert σ in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. pass., are conjugated like τῖω in all the other tenses :

	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Perf.	κεκέλευσμαι	κεκέλευσο	κεκελευσμέ- νος ᾧ	κεκελεῦσθαι	κεκελευσμέ- νος
Plpft.	ἐκεκελεύσ- μην		κεκελευσμέ- νος εἶην		
Aor.	ἐκελεύσθην	κελεύσθητι	{ κελεύσθω κελευ- σθείην	κελευσθῆναι	κελευσθείς
Fut.	κελευσθήσο- μαι		κελευσθησού- μην	-σθήσεσθαι	-σθησόμενος

4. Verbs with a short vowel, and retaining it throughout the conjugation, form the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., the aor. and fut. pass., like κελεύω, with σ; the other tenses, like τῖω, substituting therein the short for the long vowel.

### Contract Verbs.

§. 238. A contract verb is a pure verb of which the characteristic is α, ε, or ο, with which the modal vowel coalesces. As the modal vowel follows this characteristic immediately in the present and imperfect only, of course these are the only tenses in which any contraction can take place. Most of these verbs lengthen the short characteristic in their conjugation, and follow the rules of the baryton (or uncontracted) pure verbs (§. 234. 237.).



1. With a long Vowel

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	PRESENT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Ind.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-εις)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-εις)εῖς	μισθ(ό-εις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ει)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-ει)εῖ	μισθ(ό-ει)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)
Conj.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-ης)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-ης)ῆς	μισθ(ό-ης)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μεν
	2.	τιν(ά-η)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τε	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)
Imp.	Sing. 2.	τίμ(α-ε)α	φίλ(ε-ε)ει	μίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-τω	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τω	μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-τω
	Dual 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-των	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-των	μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-των
	Plur. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-τε
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-τωσαν οἱ τίμ(α-ό)ῶ-ντων	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τωσαν οἱ φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-ντων	μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-τωσαν οἱ μισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-ντων
Infin.		τιμ(ά-ειν)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ειν)εῖν	μισθ(ό-ειν)οῦν
Part.		τιμ(ά-ων)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ων)ῶν	μισθ(ό-ων)ῶν
		τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σα	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σα	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σα
		τιμ(ά-ον)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦν
		G. τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντος	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντος	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντος
		τιμ(α-ού)ῶ-σης	φιλ(ε-ού)οὔ-σης	μισθ(ο-ού)οὔ-σης
IMPERFECT.				
Ind.	Sing. 1.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφίλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)θουν
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-ες)ας	ἐφίλ(ε-ες)εις	ἐμίσθ(ο-ες)ους
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ε)α	ἐφίλ(ε-ε)ει	ἐμίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	Dual 1.			
	2.	ἐτιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-την	ἐφίλ(ε-έ)εῖ-την	ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-την
	3.	ἐτιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-την	ἐφίλ(ε-έ)εῖ(την	ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-την
	Plur. 1.	ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	ἐφίλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	ἐφίλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-τε
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφίλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)ουν

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.		
PRESENT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
<p>τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι  τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ  τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-ται  τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον  τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθον  τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθον  τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα  τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθε  τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-νται</p>	<p>φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μαι  φιλ(έ-η)ῇ  φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-ται  φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθον  φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον  φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον  φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθα  φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθε  φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-νται</p>	<p>μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μαι  μισθ(ό-η)οἶ  μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-ται  μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-μεθον  μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον  μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον  μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθα  μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε  μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-νται</p>
<p>τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μαι  τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ  τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-ται  τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθον  τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-σθον  τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-σθον  τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθα  τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-σθε  τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-νται</p>	<p>φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μαι  φιλ(έ-η)ῇ  φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-ται  φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθον  φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον  φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον  φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθα  φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθε  φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-νται</p>	<p>μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μαι  μισθ(ό-η)οἶ  μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-ται  μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθον  μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον  μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον  μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθα  μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθε  μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-νται</p>
<p>τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ  τιμ(α-έ)ά-σθω  τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθον  τιμ(α-έ)ά-σθων  τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθε  τιμ(α-έ)ά-σθωσαν οἱ  τιμ(α-έ)ά-σθων</p>	<p>φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ  φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθω  φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον  φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθων  φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθε  φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθωσαν οἱ  φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθων</p>	<p>μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ  μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθω  μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον  μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων  μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε  μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθωσαν οἱ  μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων</p>
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθαι	φιλ-(έ-ε)εἶ-σθαι	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθαι
<p>τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενος  τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένη  τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενον  G. τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένου  τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένης</p>	<p>φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενος  φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένη  φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενον  φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένου  φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένης</p>	<p>μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενος  μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένη  μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενον  μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένου  μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένης</p>
IMPERFECT.		
<p>ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μην  ἐτιμ(ά-ου)ῶ  ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-το  ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον  ἐτιμ(α-έ)ά-σθην  ἐτιμ(α-έ)ά-σθην  ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα  ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθε  ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντο</p>	<p>ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μην  ἐφιλ(έ-ου)οῦ  ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-το  ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθον  ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθην  ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθην  ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθα  ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθε  ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντο</p>	<p>ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μην  ἐμισθ(ό-ου)οῦ  ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-το  ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθον  ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθην  ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθην  ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθα  ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε  ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντο</p>

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	IMPERFECT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μι	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-μι	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-μι
	2.	τιμ(ά-οις)ῶς	φιλ(έ-οις)οῖς	μισθ(ό-οις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-την	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-την
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-την	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-την
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-μεν	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τε	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-εν
Attic Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ην	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-ην	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-ην
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ης	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-ης	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-ης
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-η	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-η	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-η
	Dual 2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οι)οι-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οι)οι-ήτην
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οι)οι-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οι)οι-ήτην
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ημεν	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-ημεν	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-ημεν
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ητε	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-ητε	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-ητε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-εν
Conjugation of the other tenses.				
Ind. φωρά-ω, tenses with α. §. 231. Obs.	Perf.	τετίμηκα πεφώρακα	πεφίληκα	μεμίσθωκα
	Plpft.	ἐτετιμήκειν ἐπεφωράκειν	ἐπεφιλήκειν	ἐμεμισθώκειν
	Future	τιμήσω φωράσω	φιλήσω	μισθώσω
	Aor. I.	ἐτίμησα ἐφώρασα	ἐφίλησα	ἐμίσθωσα
PASSIVE.				
Aorist. I.		ἐτιμήθην ἐφωράθην	ἐφιλήθην	ἐμισθώθην
Verbal adjective : τιμη-τέος, τέα, τέον, φωρά-τέος				

MIDDLE.			
IMPERFECT.			
Character. α.		Character. ε.	Character. ο.
τιμ(α-οί)ψ̄-μην τιμ(ά-οι)ψ̄-ο τιμ(ά-οι)ψ̄-το τιμ(α-οί)ψ̄-μεθον τιμ(α-οί)ψ̄-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ψ̄-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ψ̄-μεθα τιμ(ά-οι)ψ̄-σθε τιμ(ά-οι)ψ̄-ντο		φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μην φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ο φιλ(έ-οι)οί-το φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθον φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθα φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθε φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ντο	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μην μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ο μισθ(ό-οι)οί-το μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθον μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθα μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθε μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ντο
Conjugation of the other Tenses.			
τετίμημαι πεφώραμαι		πεφίλημαι	μεμίσθωμαι
ἐτετιμήμην ἐπεφωράμην		ἐπεφιλήμην	ἐμεμισθώμην
τιμήσομαι φωράσομαι		φιλήσομαι	μισθώσομαι
ἐτιμησάμην ἐφωρασάμην		ἐφιλησάμην	ἐμισθωσάμην
Fut. III. τετιμήσομαι		πεφιλήσομαι	μεμισθώσομαι
PASSIVE.			
Fut. I.	τιμηθήσομαι φωραθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι	μισθωθήσομαι
φιλητέος, τέα, τέον      μισθωτέος, τέα, τέον.			

ACTIVE.

2. With a short Vowel

ACTIVE.			
Tense.	Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Present	σπ(ά-ω)ῶ	τελ(έ-ω)ῶ	ἄρ(ό-ω)ῶ
Imperfect	ἔσπ(α-ον)ων	ἐτέλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἤρ(ο-ον)ουν
Perfect	ἔσπαῶκα	τετέλεκα	ἤροκα
Pluperfect	ἐσπαῶκειν	ἐτετελέκειν	ἠρόκειν
Future	σπαῶσω	τελέσω(Att.τελῶ.)	ἄρόσω
Aorist	ἔσπαῶσα	ἐτέλεσα	ἤροσα
PASSIVE.			
Aorist	ἐσπά-σ-θην	ἐτελέ-σ-θην	ἠρόθην
Verbal adjectives : σπα-σ-τέ-ος, τέα, τέον			

REMARKS.

§. 239. 1. The Attic dialect uses more especially the contract forms of these verbs.

2. Except verbs with a monosyllabic root, such as πλέ-ω, πνέ-ω, of which only the contraction ει (from έει or εε) is in use ; as,

- Act. Pr. Ind. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι(ν).  
Conj. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, πλέωμεν, πλέητε, πλέωσι(ν).  
Impr. πλεί : inf. πλείν : part. πλέων.  
Impf. Ind. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον.  
Opt. πλέοιμι.  
Mid. Pr. Ind. πλέομαι, πλέη, πλείται, πλεόμεθον, πλείσθον, &c.  
Inf. πλείσθαι : part. πλεόμενος : imprf. ἐπλεόμην.

3. The verb δέω<sup>a</sup>, I bind, admits the contractions in all its forms ; as, τὸ δοῦν, τοῦ δοῦντος—διαδοῦμαι—κατέδουν ; but δεῖ, it is necessary, and δέομαι, I am in want, only the contractions in ει, like πλέω, πνέω, &c., so τὸ δέον—δέομαι—δεῖσθαι ; the open form of ει (εε) is also used in δέομαι, as δέεται, δέεσθαι<sup>b</sup>. So we find the resolutions of a disused contraction, πλέει Thucyd. IV. 27, and ἔπλεε Xenoph. Hell. VI. 2. 27<sup>c</sup>. In later writers the open form was found also in other words of this class<sup>d</sup> ; but κατέχεε, Arist. Nub. 74, is the aor. not the imperfect.

4. Many words vary from the general rules for contraction :

- a. Ae and αει into η and η (instead of and φ) :  
ἴ(ά-ω)ῶ, ζῆς, ἦ, ἦτον, ἦτε : inf. ζῆν : impr. ζῆ : impf. ἔζων, ης, η, ἦτην, ἦτην, ητε.  
πειν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. πεινῆν, &c.  
διψ(ά-ω)ῶ, διψῆς, &c. : inf. διψῆν.  
ἰμ(ά-ω), inf. ἰμῆν.  
κν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. κνῆν.  
σμ(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. σμῆν.  
ψ(ά-ω)ῶ, ψῆν.

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 220.      <sup>b</sup> Schæfer Greg. p. 437.      <sup>c</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 221.  
<sup>d</sup> Lobeck Phryn. l. c. Thom. Mag. p. 366. notes.

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.			
Character. α.		Character. ε.	Character. ο.
σπ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι ἐσπ(α-ό)ώ-μην ἔσπα-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἐσπά-σ-μην, σο, το &c. σπᾶσομαι ἐσπασάμην		τελ(έ-ο)οὔ-μαι ἐτελ(ε-ό)ού-μην τετέλε-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἐτετελέ-σ-μην, σο, το &c. τελέσομαι ἐτελεσάμην	ἀρ(ό-ο)οὔ-μαι ἤρ(ο-ό)ού-μην ἀρ-ήρομαι, σαι, ται &c. ἀρ-ηρόμην, σο, το &c. ἀρόσομαι ἤροσάμην
PASSIVE.			
Future	σπα-σ-θήσομαι	τελε-σ-θήσομαι	ἀροθήσομαι
τελε-σ-τέος		ἀρο-τός.	

χρ(ά-ο)ῶμαι, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρῆσθαι : so ἀποχρῶμαι, inf. ἀποχρῆσθαι.  
 ἀπόχρη (abbreviated from ἀποχρῆ, Ion. ἀποχρᾶ), ἀποχρῆν, impf. ἀπέχρη.  
 χρ(ά-ω)ῶ, χρῆ, χρῆν : so also θῆσθαι, from ΘΑΩ, but the Ionians  
 said σμάται, κνᾶν, χρᾶσθαι.

b. Oo and oe into ω (instead of ου), and ση into ῶ (instead of οῖ) :

ριγ(ό-ω)ῶ, inf. ριγῶν : part. ριγῶντος and ριγῶσα : conj. ριγῶς, ριγῶ,  
 &c. : impf. ἐρρίγων : opt. ριγῶην. So the Ionic verb, ἰδρῶ,  
 ἰδρῶσι, ἰδρῶην, ἰδρῶσα, ἰδρῶντες.

Obs. On the bye form of the opt. in ην, see §. 192. 5 and 7.

5. Λούω, though properly not a contract verb, is contracted in all those  
 forms of the imperfect act., and of the pres. and imperfect midd., in the  
 ending of which there is ε or ο ; as, ἔλου for ἔλουε, ἐλοῦμεν for ἐλούομεν :  
 midd. λούμαι, λούται, λούσθαι, ἐλοῦντο, &c., as if from a root ΛΟΕΩ, whence  
 in Homer λοέσσαι, λοέσσασθαι, λοέσσεσθαι.

6. The absence of the ι subscript in the infin. of verbs in άω is remark-  
 able, άειν=άν not ᾶν. This is by some supposed to arise from the inf.  
 being the Doric εν instead of the common ειν.

7. The analogies of the conjugation in εω are followed by—all the con-  
 tract forms of futures in έω §. 203. 1, and 244—all II. persons in εαι,  
 ηαι, εο—inf. aor. II. act. in έειν—conj. aor. pass. in έω, είω.

8. The ν paragogic is not added to a contraction : ἦσκειν, Il. γ, 388, is  
 a contraction from ἦσκειν, the ν having been added before the contraction.  
 —(See Spitzner ad loc.)

### Dialects.—Epic.

§. 240. The contract forms are used, though far more rarely than in the Attic dialect.

## Verbs in αω.

1. The open form αε, αο is used only in some particular words and forms:

- a. In διψάων, διψάοντα, πεινάων, whose penultimate vowel is long.
- b. Forms in αον preceded by a short syllable; as, πέραον, κατεσκίαον.
- c. Verbs with monosyllabic roots; as, ἔχραε, ἐχράετο, ἐπέχραον, λάε, λάων, φάε.
- d. Some other forms, especially ναιετάω, as ναιετάουσι, ναιετάων, ναιετάοντες (except ναιετάασκον, σκε). 'And also, αοιδιάει, αοιδιάουσι, ἰλάονται, κραδάων, ὕμοστιχάει, οὔταε, ὕλάει, ὕλαον, ὕλάουσιν, ὕλάοντο.

2. In some verbs the (afterwards so called) Ionic change of α into ε is found; as, μενοίνεον from μενοινάω, ἦντεον from ἄντάω, ὁμόκλεον from ὁμοκλάω.

3. The contracted vowel is, for the metre, often resolved and sometimes lengthened:  $\bar{\alpha}$  into  $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}$  or  $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}$ —ω into οω or ωω; (but  $\bar{\alpha}$  before a personal ending beginning with τ is never thus resolved, as ὀράται, ὀράτο, never ὀράαται):

(ὀράεις)	ὀρᾱε	ὀράας	(ὀράω)	ὀρῶ	ὀρόω
(ὀράεσθαι)	ὀρᾱσθαι	ὀράασθαι	(ὀράουσα)	ὀρῶσα	ὀρόωσα
(μενοινάει)	μενοινᾱ	μενοινᾱε	(βοάουσι)	βοῶσι	βόωσι
(ἐάης)	ἐᾱε	ἐάας	(ὀράοιμι)	ὀρῶμι	ὀρόωμι
(μνάη)	μνᾱ	μνᾱε	(δράουσι)	δρῶσι	δρώωσι.

Irregular: ναιετάωσα for ὥωσα, ὀρήαι for ὀράαι, ὀρήτο Ill. sing. imp.: the form γελοιῶντες is from γελοιᾶω, not γελάω<sup>a</sup>.

4. In the following dual forms αε is contracted into η instead of α: προσαυδήτην, συλήτην, συναντήτην, φοιτήτην for -άτην.

5. In the following forms, in which ω is followed by two consonants, or has the ι subscript, ο is introduced after the ω, the ι subsc. (if there is one) being annexed to the ο, so that ω becomes ωο, φ becomes ωοι; as, ἡβῶντα for ἡβῶντα, ἡβῶοιμι, for (ἡβάοιμι=) ἡβῶοιμι: also before μ, Od. ο, 400 μνωόμενος.

6. On the Epic inf. ἡμεναι, ἦναι, of verbs in εω and αω, see §. 198. 2. The corresponding form ὤμεναι, is not found.

7. A contraction used in the Epic and Ionic dialects (never in the Attic), is that of οη into ω, but not in the present tense: as, βῶσαντι for βοήσαντι from βοάω: so ἐπιβῶσομαι, ἐπιβωσόμεθα—ἀγνώσασκε for ἀγνοήσασκε from ἀγνοέω—ἀλλογνώσας for ἀλλογνοήσας, Hdt.; cf. §. 12. Obs. 2. So also βοάω, in Ionic, has fut βῶσομαι, aor. ἔβωσα, pf. pass. βεβωμένος, aor. pass. ἐβώσθην—νοέω, pf. ἐννενώκασι for ἐννενοήκασι from ἐννοέω, ἐννώσας, plpft. pass. ἐνένωτο Hdt. I. 77. Cf. ὀγδώκοντα for ὀγδοήκοντα.

8. In χρεώμενος Il. ψ, 834, and μεμνέωτο Il. ψ, 361, an ε has been inserted before the contract ω, see §. 243. 4.

<sup>a</sup> Liddell and Scott ad voc. Thiersch 210. 70. Obs.

*Verbs in έω.*

§. 241. 1. The forms in which ε is followed by η, η, ω, φ, οι, ου, are not contracted, as φιλέωμεν, φιλέοιμι (except νεικεῦσι Il. υ, 254, οἰχνεῦσι &c., εἰσοιχνεῦσαν Od. ζ, 157.), but the open forms, are sometimes pronounced as one syllable. The other forms are either contract or open, as the verse requires, but εο is contracted into ευ; as, αἰρεύμην, αὐτευν, γένευ; except ἐπόρθουν Il. δ, 308, ἀνερρίπτουν Od. ν, 78. The ευ for ου is sometimes found in the Tragic Chorus.

2. The ε is sometimes lengthened into ει instead of being contracted: as, φιλείω, φιλείομεν, φιλείειν, φιλείη, δκνείω, τελείει, πειθείετον, νεικείεσκε, πλείειν.

3. In the II. sing. pres. and midd. εε is either contracted into ει, as in the III. sing., as μυθέ-εαι=μυθείαι, like μυθείται, νεῖαι, like νεῖται, or one ε is elided, as μυθείαι, πωλείαι. This elision almost always takes place in Ionic and Epic in the II. sing. impft. ind. and present imperative, the accent in all cases remaining on the penultima, as φοβέο, ἀκέο, αἰτέο, ἐξηγέο, for φοβέου, &c.; Theognis (73.) has the analogous form ἀνακοινέο from ἀνακοινόω.

4. In the following two, εε is contracted into η instead of ει: δμαρτήτην, ἀπειλήτην.

5. Homer uses the open εον of the impft. I. sing. and III. plur. as one syllable.—So also the open participle δελπτεύοντες Il. η, 310.

*Verbs in όω.*

§. 242. 1. Three forms of the verbs in όω are found in the Epic dialect:

α. The regular contraction, as γουνοῦμαι, γουνοῦσθαι.

β. The uncontracted form οο lengthened into ωο, becoming the same as the forms of the verbs in άω (§. 240. 5.), ιδρώοντα, ιδρώουσα, ὑπνώοντας (so ἡβώνοντα).

γ. A lengthened form of the contracted diphthong ου (from οο or οου) into οω, and of οι into οφ, (after the analogy of verbs in άω §. 240. 3.), as if the contraction had been ω instead of ου, and φ instead of οι; as, (ἀρόουσι) ἀροῦσι ἀρόωσι (cf. ὀρόωσι)—δηῖόντο δηῖοῦντο δηῖόντο (cf. ὀρόωντο) (δηῖοῖεν) δηῖοῖεν δηῖόνωεν (cf. ὀρόφωεν).

*Obs.* All these lengthened forms ωο, οω, οφ, are limited to the cases in which ου or ω is followed by two consonants, or has the ι subscript. Thus ἀροῖς, ἀροῖ, ἀροῦτε, and the inf. ἀροῦν, do not admit them.

*Ionic Dialect.*

§. 243. 1. The verbs in έω are, as a general rule, not contracted, except the common contraction of εο and εον into ευ; as, φιλεῦμεν for φιλέομεν=φιλοῦμεν, ἐφίλευν for ἐφίλεον=ἐφίλουν, φιλεῦ for φιλέου=φιλοῦ, φοβεῦ=φοβέο, ποιεῦ=ποιέο. So also Doric φιλεῦντι for φιλοῦσι.

2. The open forms of II. sing. pres. and impft. midd., έη, άη, όη, έου, άου, όου, (as φιλέη, τιμάη, μισθόη—ἐφιλέου, ἐτιμάου, ἐμισθόου,) are not employed in any of the dialects, and are only given in the tables to explain



the contracted forms. Of these persons the Ionic uses the regular contract forms of verbs in *άω* and *όω*, as *τιμᾷ*, *μισθοῖ*, *τιμῶ*, *μισθοῦ*; but in verbs in *έω* (as also in the baryton verbs) not the *η*, *ου*, but the *εαι*, *εο* (§. 196. 3.), as *τύπτ-εαι*, *ἐτύπτ-εο*, *φιλέ-εαι*, *ἐφιλέ-εο*.

3. In the verbs in *άω* the regular contract forms are used: but in the open forms *a* is changed to *ε*, as *δρέω*, *δρέομεν* for *δράω*—*χρέεται*, *χρέονται* for *χράεται*, &c.

4. The open form *ao* is often lengthened to *εω*, as *χρέωνται*, *ἐκτέωντο*, *δρέωντες*, *πειρεώμενος* for (*χράονται*) *χρῶνται*, &c.

5. From this change of *a* into *ε*, it follows that the Ionians also sometimes contracted *ao* and *αεν* into *ευ* (like *εο* and *εον*), as *εἰρώτευν* for *εἰρώταον*, *γελεῦσα* for *γελάουσα*, *ἀγαπεῦντες* for *ἀγαπάοντες*. So often in Doric, *γελεῦντι* for *γελάοντι*=*γελάουσι*. This contraction *ευ* for *ου* obtained also in verbs in *όω*, as *δικαιεῦσι* for (*δικαιόουσι*) *δικαιούσι*, *δικαιεῦν*, *ἐδικαίευν* from *δικαιόω*, *στεφανεῦνται* from *στεφανόω*.

6. Some Ionic writers, as Hippocrates, use *η* for *ā*, as *δρῆν*, &c.; but Herodotus always retains the *a*, except where *ι* precedes it, as *θυμῆται* for *θυμᾶται*.

7. The Epic lengthened form *οω* of verbs in *άω*, is but seldom found in prose, as *κομόωσι*, *ἡγορόωντο* (Hdt. VI. 11.).

#### *Doric Dialect.*—(See also §. 243. 1. and 5.)

§. 244. 1. Contrary to the genius of the Doric, *αε* and *αει* are contracted into *η* without the *ι* subsc., as *τιμῆτε* for *τιμάετε*=*τιμᾶτε*, *δρῆν* for *δράν*, so *ἐτίμη*.

2. The infinitives of verbs in *άω* and *όω* have the forms *αις* and *οις* besides *ῆν* (Dor. for *ᾶν*) and *οῦν*, as *γέλαις* for *γελᾶν*, *ὑποῖς* for *ὑποῦν* (the *ς* of the inf. *ἡμες* Dor. for *εἶναι*, is analogous to this). The verbs in *έω* have two inf.; the old shorter form *έν* from *έμεν*, like other verbs, as *ποιέν* for *ποιεῖν*—or *ῆν* after the analogy of verbs in *άω*, as *φιλήν* for *φιλέειν*=*φιλεῖν*.

*Obs.* The form *ῆν* is not found in Pindar<sup>a</sup>.

3. The contraction *αο*, *αου*, *αω*, into *ā*, is more properly Æolic than Doric, as *πεινᾶμες* for *πεινώμεν* (*πεινάομεν*), *πεινᾶντι* for *πειν(ά-ου)ῶσι*, *γελᾶν* for *γελ(ά-ων)ῶν*, *φυσᾶντες* for *φυσ(ά-ο)ῶτες*.

4. It is remarkable, that in the Doric, especially the new Doric of Theocritus, the broad *ā* is frequently admitted into the forms of verbs in *έω*, as *ἐπόνασα* for *ἐπόνησα* from *πονέω*, *ἐφίλασα* for *ἐφίλησα* from *φιλέω*. In Pindar also this occurs, though more rarely<sup>b</sup>; some verbs, as *κρατέω*, *οἰκέω*, *μυθέω*, never admit the *a*. For the Doric *ευ* for *ου*, see §. 243. 1. and 5.

5. In Theocr. II. 89 we find *ἔρρειν* for *ἔρρεον*. In Pind. Pyth. IV. 225 *πνεῦν* is doubtful.

<sup>a</sup> Herm. Dial. Pind. Op. i. 260.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. i. 258.

*Peculiarities in the formation of some Verbs both Pure and Impure.**Future.*

§. 245. I. *Futurum Doricum*.—The circumflexed fut. is used by the Doric in verbs which have the tense characteristic  $\sigma$ ; as,  $\tau\psi\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\epsilon\hat{\iota}\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\hat{\iota}$ ,  $\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\hat{\iota}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\psi\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$  (see §. 190. 8.): and this Doric fut. is used by other dialects in the following verbs, but only in the midd. voice with an active sense:

$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	Fut. $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\acute{\nu}\epsilon\omega$	.. $\pi\acute{\nu}\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\pi\acute{\nu}\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	.. $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	.. $\theta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$	.. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$	.. $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$	.. $\pi\alpha\iota\zeta\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\chi\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$	.. $\chi\epsilon\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$	.. $\pi\epsilon\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ( $\Pi\epsilon\tau\omega$ )
$\pi\upsilon\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	.. $\pi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ (usually $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ).

Homer also uses  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$  (Il.  $\beta$ , 393.) for  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ .

2. Some verbs form their future without the tense characteristic  $\sigma$ . This is declined as the present:

$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\omega$ , Epic (common form,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\acute{\iota}\omega$ ), fut.  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

$\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$  ( $\Pi\iota\omega$ ), fut.  $\pi\acute{\iota}\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

$\chi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ , fut.  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ . Fut. midd.  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

Obs. So Epic  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  or  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall live*, II. pers.  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ . perhaps from  $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ , *I walk*, i. e. *I live*. So  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$  fut. from  $\Gamma\Lambda\omega$ : and so from  $\Delta\Lambda\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\eta}\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\eta}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\acute{\eta}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\delta\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ , and from  $\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$  ( $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ ),  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$  or  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\nu$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ , both forms are Homeric.

3. The fut. in  $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  without  $\sigma$  is used in

$\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , fut.  $\mu\alpha\chi\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  (formed from the Ion.  $\mu\alpha\chi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ )

$\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  ( $\acute{\epsilon}\Delta\omega$ ), fut. ( $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ )  $\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\delta\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

So  $\theta\alpha\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  from  $\theta\acute{\nu}\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$  ( $\Theta\Lambda\Nu$ ).

4. Some impure verbs form a future in  $\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ , directly from the strengthened pres., as  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$  from  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$ , the regular fut. from the root being  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\sigma\omega = \tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$ .

§. 246. We find a future act. formed from the pft. active, analogous to the fut. III. pass., but only of those verbs whose perfects act. have a present sense:

$\theta\acute{\nu}\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$ , *I die*. Pft.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\eta\kappa\alpha$ , *I am dead*. Fut. III.  $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\acute{\eta}\xi\omega$  or  $\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall be dead*.

$\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ , *I sound*. ..  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha$ , *I sound*. . . .  $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\zeta\omega$  -  $\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall sound*.

$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , *I place*. ..  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ , *I am standing*. . . .  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\xi\omega$ , -  $\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall stand*.

So in Epic from  $\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$  and  $\kappa\epsilon\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall rejoice*.

## §. 247. Aorist I.

1. The following three verbs in  $\omega$  have not the tense characteristic  $\sigma$ , in the aor. I. (see also §. 271.):

χέω, aor. I.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ -χε-α. Conj. χέω. Inf. χέαι. Imp. χέον, χεάτω &c. Aor. I. midd.  $\epsilon$ -χε-άμην.

εἰπεῖν (aor. II.), aor. I. εἶπ-α.

φέρω (ΕΓΚΩ), aor. I. ἦνεγκ-α.

And also in poetry:

κά-ω (καί-ω Ion.), aor. I.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ -κη-α Epic, and abbreviated  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ -κε-α tragic. (The lengthened forms in  $\epsilon$  are Epic: κείαι, κείον, κείομεν, κείαντο, κείωντες, κειάμενος.)

σεύ-ω, aor. I.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ σ-σευ-α (Epic σεῦα, σεύατο).

So Epic ἀλέασθαι, ἀλεύασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

2. Πίπτω=πι-πέτω, has an aor. I.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ πεσα, (the  $\sigma$  being dropped after  $\tau$ , as in ἦνυσα from ἀνύτω,) in Alexandrine writers, and it is found also in a chorus in Eur. Troad. 291 προσέπεσα and Alc. 471. πέσειε <sup>a</sup>, and perhaps Hdt. VI. 21.

## b. Aorist II.

3. Χέζω forms the aor. II. with a tense characteristic  $\sigma$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ χεσον: in  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ πεσον the  $\sigma$  is not the tense character., but is the  $\tau$  of the root as found in the Doric aor. II.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ πετον.

4. The aor. II. ἐκάην, ἐδάην, ἐρρύην, ἐφύην from καίω, δαίω, ῥέω, φύω, are not active forms but passive or rather neuter, after the analogy of verbs in μι.

## c. Perfect Middle or Passive.

5. Some verbs which in the root have  $\epsilon\nu$  shorten it to  $\upsilon$  in the pft. midd. or passive, as

πεύθομαι, poet. for πυνθάνομαι, πέπυσμαι.

σεύω (poet.); midd. and pass.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ σσῶμαι, aor. I. pass.  $\epsilon$ σσῶθην.

τεύχω (poet.), pft. τέτυγμαι, aor.  $\epsilon$ τύχθην.

φεύγω, pft. poet. πεφυγμένος.

On the contrary, ζεύγ-νυμι (aor. II. pass.  $\epsilon$ ζῶγην). Pft.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ ζευγ-μαι.

Obs. 1. Χέω follows this analogy: κέχῡκα, κέχῡμαι. While in Homer, on the contrary, we find  $\bar{\upsilon}$  in πέπνῡμαι from πνέω, πνεύσομαι.

6. The following perfects and pluperfects which have an independent present sense, and are therefore less often supplied by the aor. I., form their conj. and opt. in the regular form instead of the usual periphrasis with  $\delta$  and εἶην:

κτά-ομαι, I acquire. Pft. κέκτημαι, I possess. Conj. κέκτωμαι, η, ηται.

Plpft.  $\epsilon$ κεκτήμην. Opt. κεκτήμην, κέκτηο, κέκτητο ογ κεκτώμην,  $\phi$ ο,  $\phi$ το.

μιμνήσκω (ΜΝΑΩ), I remind. Pft. μέμνημαι, I remember. Conj. μέμνωμαι,

η, ηται. Plpft.  $\epsilon$ μεμνήμην. Opt. μεμνήμην, ηο, ητο ογ μεμνώμην  $\phi$ ο,

$\phi$ το (Ion. μεμνεώμην) and Xen. Anab. I. 7. 5 μέμνοιο.

βάλλω (ΒΛΑ). Perf. βέβλημαι. Conj. only διαβέβλησθε.

τέμνω (ΤΜΑ). Pft. τέτμημαι. Conj. only  $\epsilon$ κτέτμησθον.

καλέω. Pft. κέκλημαι. Plpft.  $\epsilon$ κεκλήμην. Opt. κεκλήμην, ηο, ητο.

<sup>a</sup> Cf. Monk ad loc.

In Homer also Od. σ, 238. is found the form λελῦτο (III. pers. opt.) for λελύοιτο, after the analogy of πήγνυτο, δαίνυτο.

*Obs. 2.* These forms were formerly accented as properisp., where the last syllable allowed it, as κεκτῶμαι, κεκτῆμην, κεκτῆσο &c.; but as no contraction has taken place either in κεκτῶμαι or κεκτῆμην, which are formed from κέκτημαι and ἐκεκτῆμην, (as τύπτωμαι, τυπτοίμην from τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην,) this accentuation seems erroneous.

*Obs. 3.* The ι subscr. in these optatives is the regular optative modal vowel.

### Syncope in the formation of Verbs.

§. 248. Some few verbs, in some of their forms, drop the radical vowel: this is most common in poetry and after a reduplication; as,

#### a. in the Present.

γίγνομαι, for γι-γένομαι, root ΓΕΝ.  
 ἴσχω, (σέχω), for σι-σέχω, the σ being dropped.  
 μέμνω, poet. for μι-μένω.  
 πιπράσκω, for πι-περάσκω from περάω.  
 πίπτω, for πι-πέτω, root ΠΕΤ.

#### b. in the Perfect.—See also the next Paragraph.

βάλλω, ΒΛΑ : pft. βέβληκα. Pft. midd. βέβλημαι. Aor. pass. ἐβλήθην.  
 δαμάω (δαμάζω) (ΔΑΜΩ). Fut. δαμάσω. Aor. ἐδάμασα. Pft. δέδμηκα. Pft. midd. or pass. δέδμημαι. Aor. pass. ἐδμήθην, ἐδάμην.  
 δέμω (mostly poet. and Ion.), (ΔΕΜΩ). Aor. ἔδειμα. Midd. ἐδειμάμην.  
 Pft. δέδμηκα. Perf. midd. or pass. δέδμημαι.  
 θνήσκω (θάν-σκω), aor. ἔθανον. Pft. τέθνηκα.  
 καλέω (poet. κικλήσκω, like θνήσκω). Fut. καλῶ. Pft. κέκληκα.  
 κάμνω, aor. ἔκαμον. Pft. κέκμηκα.  
 μέλω, κυρσ sup, Epic μέμβλεται for με-μέ-ληται See §. 29.  
 πετάννυμι, Pft. πέπταμαι.  
 τέμνω, aor. ἔτεμον. Pft. τέτμηκα.

#### c. in the Aorist II.

κέλομαι, Epic ἐκεκλόμην.  
 τέτμον, ἔτετμον defective Epic aorist, conj. τέ-τμης, from ΤΕΜΩ.  
 ΦΕΝΩ, Epic ἔπεφνον for ἐπέφενον.

So where there has been no reduplication (Poetic):

ἀγείρω, Epic. Aor. II. midd. ἀγέροντο, ἀγερέσθαι, Epic part. ἀγρόμενος.  
 ἐγείρω, aor. ἡγρόμην (inf. ἐγρέσθαι also prose).  
 ἔρχομαι, aor. II. ἦλθον inf. ἐλθεῖν &c. from ἔΛΕΥΘΩ.  
 ἔπω, aor. II. act. ἔσπον, midd. ἐσπόμην, σποῦ &c.: so ἔσπον (ἔσπετε Hom.)  
 from ἔπω, I say.  
 ἔχω, ἔσχον, aor. II., for ἔσεχον from σέχω.  
 πέλομαι, imp. ἔπλευ, ἔπλετο, part. περιπλόμενος—it is however found also in prose.  
 πέτομαι, fut. πετήσομαι; generally πτήσομαι. Aor. ἐπτόμην, πτέσθαι.

*Obs.* Ἔσπον is for ἔσ-επον, from σέπω, the aspirate being interchanged with σ, (as in ἔξ, *sex*, ὕς, *sus*.) And this syncopated form of aor. II. gave rise to a corresponding root, ΕΣΠ with the aspirate restored, whence in the middle ἐσπόμην with the aspirate, which was the indicative in common use, while the Epic alone employed the other moods and participials, ἐσπείσθαι, ἔσπωμαι; but the original syncopated form σπέσθαι (for σέπαισθαι) was retained by the Epic in the moods of the compounds, as ἐπι-σπέσθαι, not ἐφεισπείσθαι. So also ἔχω (ἔχω), σέχω, ἔσεχον, ἔσχον.

*Metathesis in the formation of Verbs.—(See §. 29.)*

§. 249. 1. In the common dialect:

σκέλλω, σκελείω, pft. ἔσκληκα. Fut. σκλήσομαι.  
τλήσομαι, aor. ἔτλην, root ΤΑΛ.

2. In poetry:

ἁμαρτάνω, aor. II. ἤμαρτον; Epic ἡμβροτον (for ἡμροτον), see §. 29. 5.  
βλώσκω (for μλώσκω=μόλε-σκω see §. 29. 5.), aor. ἔμολον. Pft. μέμβλωκα (for μέμλωκα).  
δαρθάνω, aor. ἔδαρθον; Epic ἔδραθον.  
δέρκομαι (δέδορκα), aor., especially in Epic, ἔδρακον, elsewhere ἐδράκην and ἐδέρχθην.  
θρώσκω (θόρε-σκω), root ΘΟΡ-, as in aor. II. ἔθορον.  
πέρθω, aor. II. poet. ἔπραθον.  
ἔπορον, πορεῖν, πορών (poet. defect.). Pft. πέπρωται, πεπρωμένος.  
τέρπω, aor. II. pass. ἐτάρπην and ἐτράπην.

*Obs.* When by this metathesis two vowels are thrown together, they coalesce, as

In the inflexions of the following verbs:

κερά-ννυμι (poet. κερά-ω), fut. -ᾶσω. Pft. midd. κέκρᾱ-μαι for κε-κρέαμαι (Ion. κέκρημαι). Aor. pass. ἐκράθην (Ion. ἐκρήθην).  
πιπράσκω (for πιπρεάσκω from περάω whence) fut. περάσω: Pft. πέπρᾱκα, πέπρᾱμαι. Aor. pass. ἐπράθην. Fut. πεπράσομαι (Ion. η for ᾱ).  
στορέ-ννυμι, bye form στρώννυμι (for στροέ-ννυμι), στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἔστρωμαι, ἔστρώθην.  
πελάζω, *arproinquo*, Trag. πελάθω, πλάθω. Aor. pass. ἐπελάσθην; poet. Attic ἐπλάθην. Aor. II. Attic ἐπλάμην. Pft. midd. Attic πέπλῶμαι.

And in the present: θράττω (ταράσσω, θραάσσω, θράσσω), an Attic form of ταράττω. Aor. I. ἔθραξα. Part. θρᾶττον. So πράσσω (περάσω, πρεάσσω, πράσσω), πρᾶττον, πρᾶγμα<sup>a</sup>.

*Irregular Verbs<sup>b</sup>.*

§. 250. 1. Verbs are called Regular when the tenses are formed according to the general rules, the simple root being either unchanged in the present, or strengthened according to the general analogies given in §. 210 sqq.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 491.

<sup>b</sup> Carmichael's Greek Verbs. Edinburgh, MDCCCXLI.  
Buttm. Irregular Verbs. Veitch. Irreg. Verbs. Edinb. 1848.

2. Hence Irregular verbs are divided into

1. *Those of which the root has in the pres. and imperf. undergone some anomalous change.*

2. *Those whose tenses are, either really or apparently, not formed according to the general rules.*

*a. Anomala.*—Where the root has undergone such changes, that the connection between the present and the other tenses is seemingly lost, as βλώσκω and μολεῖν, πίπτω and ἔπεσον: or where some change has taken place in the root which is not referable to any general principle, as δάκνω (δακ), fut. δήξομαι.

*β. Defectiva.*—Where some of the tenses which would naturally be formed from the verb not being in use, the notion which they ought to express is supplied by the tenses of some other verb, cognate in sense, whereof the present is generally obsolete, as φέρω, οἶσω, ἦνεγκα.

*γ. Abundantia.*—Where there are two or more forms of the same tense in use, as ἔδυνα and ἔδυσα.

3. The Irregular verbs in class 1. *a.* in reality follow analogies of their own; so that in each class, comprehending a greater or less number of verbs, the tenses are for the most part formed on a fixed principle: the classes are,

1. Verbs whose root has in the present and imperfect been strengthened by the insertion of τ, as πέκτω, τίκτω.

2. Verbs whose root has been strengthened by the insertion of ν, as βάλνω.

3. .... by the insertion of νε, as βυνέω.

4. .... by the insertion of αν or αιν, as αἰσθάνομαι.

5. .... by the insertion of ν before the radical consonant, and αν before the termination, as μανθάνω.

6. .... by the insertion of σκ, or ισκ, as ἀλίσκομαι.

7. .... by the insertion of σ before the κ of the root, as διδάσκω.

8. .... by reduplication, as γίγνομαι.

9. Verbs which formed their future in ησω, as ε from a form in έω.

*Obs. 1.* The verbs which are seldom or never found in prose are in smaller type.—*M. (Middle)* signifies that the verb forms a fut. and aor. midd.—*D.* signifies *Deponent*, that is, a verb used only in the middle.—*D. M. Middle Deponent*, that is, a verb whose passive aorist has a middle, and *D. P. (Passive Deponent)* a passive signification.—*Fut. Midd.* a verb whose fut. midd. is in use instead of the active. Single instances of late forms are not given; for these see Veitch's Irregular Verbs, Edinb. 1848.

*Obs. 2.* The abbreviation, &c. after an irregularly formed future or aorist, signifies that the rest of the tenses, not specified, follow, if formed at all, the future.

*Verbs whose root has in the Pr. and Impft. undergone an anomalous change.*

§. 251. *Verbs whose proper root κ has been strengthened by the insertion of τ.*  
See §. 211. 2.

1. *πέκτ-ω*, *shear, comb*; Att. *πεκτέω* (Arist. Aves 714.), Epic *πέκω* (ΠΕΚ), fut. *πέξω* &c. In the former sense *κείρειν*, in the latter *φαίνειν* or *κτενίζειν* is generally used; but a present *πέκω* or *πέκω* is now generally assumed, though the Latin *pecto* seems to point to the form given above.

Irregular verbs though varying from the common analogy, yet follow analogies of their own, and may be formed into classes, as follows:

2. *τίκτ-ω*, *bring forth* (of the mother) or *beget*<sup>a</sup> (of the father) (TEK); fut. *τέξω*<sup>b</sup>, generally *-ομαι*, aor. II. *έτεκον*, pft. *τέτοκα*, fut. midd. *τεκεῖσθε*.

*Obs.* In the sense of *beget*, Homer generally, but not invariably<sup>c</sup>, uses the middle. In Attic Greek only the pres. impft. and aor. II. are used in the active; and in the middle<sup>d</sup> the aor. II. in the sense of *to beget*<sup>e</sup>; but also by poets in the same sense as the active. Pft. midd. *τέτεγμαι*, later *τέτογμαι*. Aor. I. pass. *έτέχθην*<sup>f</sup> un-Attic. Aor. I. *έτεξα* is very rare: *τέξασθαι*, Hesiod Theog. 889, where *τέξεσθαι* is another reading. In Hymn. Ven. 127, there is a fut. form *τεκεῖσθαι*, and Arat. 124 *τεξεῖσθε*.

§. 252. *Verbs whose root ends in a vowel, but the Present and Impft. have been strengthened by the insertion of ν, the other tenses are formed from the root.*

*Obs.* 1. So in Latin *fundo, fudi, pango, tango*.

*Obs.* 2. *a* has been lengthened to *αι* in *βαίνω*, *αι* in *ελαύνω*.

1. *βαίνω* (BA, *βῶσιν* Od. ξ, 86. Thuc. V. 77 *εκβῶντας*), fut. *βήσομαι* (Doric *βασεῦμαι*). Pft. *βέβηκα*: another form is Plur. *βεβάμεν*, *βεβάδαι*, *βεβάσι*. Inf. *βεβάναι*. Part. *βεβαώς*, *βεβώς*. Plpft. plur. *έβέβᾱμεν*, *έβέβᾱτε*, *έβέβᾱσαν* Homer. In some compounds we find this form in the Perf. Midd., as *παραβέβαμαι* (Thuc. I. 123). Aor. *παρεβάθην* (Thuc. III. 67), verb. adj. *βατός*. Aor. II. *έβην*. Hom. *βάτην*, *βάσαν*, for *έβήτην*, *έβησαν*. Aor. I. *έβησα* and Fut. *βήσω*, transitive in poetry, Ionic, and late prose. Aor. M. *έβήσατο*, sometimes *έβήσατο*. Part. *άναβησάμενοι* Od. ο, 475. Imper. *βήσεο*.

In a transitive sense, the usual form is *βιβάζω*. Another form is *βιβάω* or *βίβημι*, *I step*: *βιβᾶ*, *βιβῶν*, *βιβάς*, and also *βάσκω*, which is both neuter

<sup>a</sup> Eur. Suppl. 1089-92. Herc. Furens 975.

742. Æsch. P. V. 868.

<sup>c</sup> Il. β, 742, &c. See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>d</sup> Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad voc.

<sup>e</sup> Herm. Trach. 831.

<sup>f</sup> Arist. Thesm. 509. Eur. Troad.

634.

and transitive: the transitive sense is found in the comp. ἐπιβῆτον Od. ψ. 52: καταβαίνει Pind. Pyth. VIII. 78. On βαίνω πόδα, see §. 558. 2.

2. δύνω (ΔΥ), *enter, put on*, (synonymous with δύομαι), fut. δύσω, midd. δύσομαι, aor. ἔδυσα, midd. ἔδυσάμην, pft. δέδυκα (intrans.). midd. δέδῡμαι, aor. I. pass. ἔδυσθην, aor. II. ἔδυν, (3rd pl. ἔδυν) δῡθι, opt. δύνῃην (ἐκδῡμεν, 1st. plur. II. π, 99), Epic aor. II. δύσκειν, Epic aor. I. midd. ἔδύσετο, imper. δύσεο, fut. midd. δυσόμενος. Later aor. I. ἔδυνα: Hdt. III. 98 ἐνδυνέουσι, for ἐνδυνούσι.

In Homer there is a present and impft. middle δύομαι &c.

3. ελαύνω (ΕΛΑ), also ἐλάω, ᾗς, ᾗ, (ἀπέλα imper. Xen. Cyrop. VIII. 3, 32; ἔλων II. ω, 696: ἐλᾷ Pind. Nem. III. 74: ἔλα Eur. Herc. Fur. 819), Fut. ἐλάσω, ἐλῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ, Att. prose (Ep. ἐλάσσω), 3rd pl. ἐλόωσι, for ἐλῶσι Xen. Aor. ἤλασα, poet. ἔλασα (ἐλασσα), pft. ἐλήλακα, midd. ἐλήλαμαι (un-Attic ἐλήλασμαι), plpft. sometimes ἤληλατο, aor. pass. ἤλάσθην (un-Attic ἤλάσθην).—Midd. aor. ἤλασάμην II. λ, 682.

4. θύνω (ΘΥ), *I rage*, fut. θύσω, later aor. I. ἔθυνα &c., aor. II. part. θύμενος.

5. πίνω (ΠΙ), fut. πίομαι, later πιούμαι, aor. II. ἔπιον, imp. πῖθι (Epic and later also πίε), inf. πιεμεν (II. π, 825 &c.) syncopated πῖν or πεῖν. Pr. midd. πίομαι (for πίνω) Pind. Ol. VI. 86. Cognate root ΠΟ, Lat. *poto*, from which are formed pft. πέπωκα, pft. midd. πέπομαι, aor. pass. ἐπόθην, fut. ποθήσομαι, verb. adj. ποτός, ποτέος. The ι of πίομαι is long in Aristoph. and Pindar l. c., elsewhere short, except in Homer sometimes.

6. τίνω (ΤΙ), *pay a penalty*, midd. *avenge* (see §. 585), fut. τίσω, aor. ἔτισα, pft. τέτικα, perf. midd. τέτισμαι, aor. ἐτίσθην, verb. adj. τιστέος. The ι of the present is in the Epic long, in the Attic, and Doric of Pindar, short: but in the forms τίσειν, τίσαι, τίσεσθαι, τίσασθαι, both in the simple and compound verbs, the ι is long. Ionic bye form τίνυμι (Eur. Orest. 323 ἷ).

7. φθάνω (ΦΘΑ), *get before*, fut. φθήσομαι, late φθάσω, Dor. φθάξω, aor. I. ἔφθασα, Dor. ἔφθαξα, aor. ἔφθην, φθῆναι, φθάς, pft. ἔφθακα. Epic aor. midd. part. φθάμενος. ᾱ Epic, ᾶ Attic, later writers common. The aor. II. imp. conj. opt. φθῆθι, φθῶ, φθαίην, are not commonly used. Epic. conj. φθήῃ, φθέωμεν, φθέωσι. II. κ, 346 παραφθαίησι 3 sing. opt. aor.

8. φθίνω (ΦΘΙ), *pass away* (rarely, *destroy*<sup>a</sup>), fut. φθίσω, aor. ἔφθισα, trans. *I destroyed*. Midd. φθίσομαι, pass. ἐφθιμαι, III. plur.

<sup>a</sup> Theocr. xxv. 122. Herm. Soph. El. 1414.



ἐφθίνται; plpft. ἐφθίμην (which also has the aoristic sense, and forms its moods after the analogy of verbs in μι), conj. φθίωμαι, poet. φθίωμαι, opt. φθίμην, φθίτο, inf. φθίσθαι, part. φθίμενος: verb. adj. φθιτός (see §. 301. c.): aor. pass. ἐφθίθην: bye form φθίω, always intransitive. Φθίνω is found (as intransitive) in prose also, but only in the present, and certain phrases. Later bye forms of fut. are φθινήσω, aor. ἐφθίνησα, pf. ἐφθίνηκα: ἱ Ep. ἱ Att.: ἐφθίμαι, ἐφθίμην, φθιτός always short.

*Obs.* The poetic fut. πεφήσεται (Il. γ, 155) points to a vocalic root (ΦΑ) of φαίνω, as seen in φάος, and in φάε Od. ξ, 502.

§. 253. Analogous to these are three verbs, to whose root a strengthening ν is added:

1. δάκνω (ΔΑΚ, ΔΗΚ), fut. δήξομαι, aor. II. ἔδακον, pft. δέδηχα, pft. midd. or pass. δέδηγμαι, which is the tense mostly in use in the passive: aor. I. pass. ἐδήχθην, fut. δηχθήσομαι.

2. κάμνω (ΚΑΜ), fut. καμοῦμαι, aor. II. ἔκαμον, conj. aor. κεκάμω Hom., pft. κέκμηκα (κεκάμηκα), Epic part. pft. κεκμηώς, ότος, ώτος. Midd. aor. II. ἐκαμόμην.

3. τέμνω (ΤΕΜ), fut. τεμῶ; aor. II. ἔτεμον and old Attic ἔταμον, pft. τέτμηκα, Apoll. Rhod. τετμηότι, midd. τέτμημαι, conj. dual τέτμησθον; aor. pass. ἐτμήθην; fut. τμηθήσομαι Lys. p. 105. 29. III. fut. τετμήσομαι, verb. adj. τμητέος. M. Epic and Ionic present τάμνω, Hom. τέμω Il. ν, 707. Epic bye form τμήγω, ἔτμηξα, ἔτμαγον, ἐτμάγην.

§. 254. *Verbs whose proper root ending in a vowel has been strengthened by the insertion of νε before the termination.*

1. βυνέω (ΒΥ), fut. βύσω, aor. ἔβῡσα, pft. midd. βέβυσμαι, aor. pass. ἐβύσθην.

βύω, pres., un-Attic. In Hdt. διαβύνεται and διαβυνέονται.

2. ικνέομαι (ΙΚ), generally found in the compound ἀφικνέομαι; fut. ἴξομαι, aor. ικόμην, pft. ἴγμαι, ἀφίγμαι, ἀφίχθαι. III. pl. pft. Ion. ἀπίκαται. In Hesiod Theog. 481 an Epic syncopated aorist ἴκτο (part. ἴκμενος Soph. Phil. 494?). The root ἴκω is in use in the Epic dialect: impf. ἴκον, aor. ἴξον (Hom. Hymn. Apoll. 223). The pres. ικνοῦμαι signifies in Homer, *to go through*, in Attic Greek, *to go as a suppliant*; but the usual present in Epic is ἴκω, ικάνω, (in tragedy the latter only,) and in prose ἀφικνοῦμαι: ἦκω, *veni*, *I am here*, is post-Homeric, and seems to be a dialectic form of ἴκω, (as σκήπων and σκ(πων), aor. ἦξα and pft. ἦκα only in late Greek. Pres. part. used as adjective ικνούμενος, in prose: also Thuc. I. 99.

3. κυνέω (KY), fut. κῦσω, (Eur. Cycl. 172 κυνήσομαι,) aor. ἐκῦσα, but προσκυνέω, *I salute*, has προσκυνήσω, προσεκύνησα, poet. also προσέκυσα, inf. προσκύσαι.

4. ὑπισχνέομαι (ὑπίσχομαι Ion.) fut. ὑποσχήσομαι: pft. ὑπέσχημαι: aor. II. ὑπεσχόμην, imp. ὑπόσχου. In Plat. Phædr. p. 235 D ὑποσθέθῃτι (aor. I. pass.) is a conjecture: so ἀμπισχνοῦμαι and ἀμπίσχομαι (ἀμπέχω), ἀμφέξομαι, ἡμπισχόμην, and with double augm. ἡμπειχόμην.

5. So also the dialectic forms οἰχνέω (οἰχομαι), ἐνδυνέω Ion. (ἐνδύω).

§. 255. *Verbs whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Imp. by the insertion of ᾱν or αιν before the termination.*

*Obs.* The pres. and impf. of these verbs are formed from a strengthened, the aor. II. from the simple, root in the usual way: the fut. from the simple root by adding the termination ῆσω (see §. 184. 5.) instead of ἔσω. The aor. I. and pft. follow the future, and become ῆσα, ῆκα. The *a* of ᾱνω is short, except ἰκάνω.

1. αἰσθάνομαι, (dep. mid.,) *I feel*, imp. ᾗσθανόμην, fut. αἰσθήσομαι, aor. II. ᾗσθόμην, αἰσθέσθαι, I. aor. αἰσθηθῆναι LXX. The grammarians seem also to recognise αἰσθομαι as a present.

2. ἀλιταίνω, fut. ἀλιτήσω, aor. II. ᾗλιτον: midd. has the same meaning. Pft. part. midd. ἀλιτήμενος, *sinning*; or it may come from an obsolete pres. ἀλίτημι.

3. ἀλφάνω<sup>a</sup>, aor. II. ᾗλφον.

4. ἀμαρτάνω, fut. ἀμαρτήσομαι, aor. ᾗμαρτον, Ep. ᾗμβροτον, (see §. 29,) with a lene breathing, (as ᾗλτο from ἄλλομαι,) pft. ᾗμάρτηκα, pft. midd. or pass. ᾗμάρτημαι Soph.: aor. I. pass. ᾗμαρτήθην Thuc.: verbal ἀμαρτητέος Demosth.: aor. I. ᾗμαρτῆσα late, and G. T.

5. ἀπεχθάνομαι, (poet. ἐχθομαι, aor. ᾗχθόμην), Theocr. ἀπέχθομαι, fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι, aor. II. ἀπηχθόμην<sup>b</sup>, pft. ἀπήχθημαι.

6. αὐξάνω (αὔξω), fut. αὐξήσω (αὔξανῶ LXX.), aor. I. ᾗὔξησα, pft. ᾗὔξηκα, pass. and midd. pft. ᾗὔξημαι, fut. αὐξήσομαι, aor. ᾗὔξήθην, fut. αὐξήθήσομαι: Ep. ἀέξω Eur. Hipp. 537, only in pres. and impft.

7. βλαστάνω, fut. βλαστήσω, aor. ἐβλαστον, pft. ἐβλάστηκα, aor. I. ἐβλάστησα Hippoc.: Æsch. Choeph. 589 βλαστοῦσι(?).

8. δαρθάνω, fut. δαρθήσομαι, aor. II. ἐδαρθον (poet. ἐδραθον), pft. δεδάρθηκα, aor. pass. κατεδάρθην Aristoph.; κατέδραθεν for -ήσαν Apoll. II. 1229, καταδραθῶ Od. ε, 471.

9. κιχάνω and κιχάνομαι (κίχω, κίχημι), in tragedy κιγχάνω, fut. κιχήσομαι, aor. II. ἐκίχον, conj. κίχω &c. These alone are in use in Attic poets, but in Epic ἐκιχήσατο: impf. ἐκίχεις from ΚΙΧΗΜΙ: aor. (ἐκίχην) ἐκίχημεν, -ήτην, conj. κιχείω, opt. κιχείην, Inf. κιχῆναι, κιχήμεναι, part. κιχείς: midd. κιχήμενος: Dor. aor. I. ἐκιξα, *I pushed*

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. 285.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 293.

*away* (Ar. Ach. 869), comes from ΚΙΧΩ: ἴ Ep. ἱ Att., α Ep. ᾱ Att.<sup>a</sup>.

10. οἰδάνω, οἰδαίνω (οἰδέω, οἰδάω), fut. οἰδήσω, pft. ᾤδηκα Eur. Cycl. 227, aor. ᾤδησα. Eur. Hipp. 1210 ἀνοἰδήσαν.

11. ὀλισθάνω (-αίνω un-Attic<sup>b</sup>), fut. ὀλισθήσω; aor. II. ὤλισθον; pft. ὤλισθηκα, not in Attic; aor. I. late ὤλισθησα<sup>c</sup>.

12. ὀφλισκάνω, *I am guilty of*, fut. ὀφλήσω; aor. II. ὤφλον<sup>d</sup>, inf. ὀφλεῖν or ὀφλειν, part. ὀφλῶν or ὀφλων: pft. ὤφληκα, pass. ὤφλημαι; aor. I. late ὀφλήσαι; Hdt. VIII. 26. ὤφλεε for ὤφλει, impft. of ὀφλέω. The double strengthening of pres. by the *ισκ* and the *αν* is remarkable.

§. 256. The following verbs lengthen the radical *α* into *αι*:

1. ἐριδαίνω, aor. I. Hom. ἐριδήσασθαι.

2. ἐρυθαίνω, fut. ἐρυθήσω, midd. ἐρυθαίνεται, Homeric bye form ἐρεύθω, ἐρεύσαι, aor. I. late ἐρύθηνε Apoll.

3. κερδαίνω, in Attic, regular.; Ion. and late fut. κερδήσω; aor. I. ἐκέρδησα, which is the older formation; Hdt. has both forms of the aor.: pft. κεκέρδαγκα and κεκέρδακα<sup>e</sup>.

4. ὀσφραίνομαι, (ὀσφραῖσθαι late), fut. ὀσφρήσομαι; aor. II. ὠσφρόμην and ὠσφράμην Hdt. I. 80; aor. I. ὠσφρησάμην and ὀσφρανθήναι, late.

§. 257. Verbs in which *αν* is inserted before the termination and *ν* before the radical Consonant.

Obs. The short vowel of the simple root is lengthened in the tenses, as λανθάνω, λήσομαι, except μανθάνω.

1. ἀνδάνω (ΑΔ), fut. ἀδήσω Hdt. V. 39, impft. ἐάνδανον Hdt. (ἐήνδανον, ἦνδανον Hom.<sup>f</sup>), aor. II. ἔαδον Hdt., ἄδον Hom., pft. ἔαδα, Theocr. ἔαδε, Dor. midd. aor. ἀδέισθαι.—Homer. aor. εὔαδον, that is ἔffaδον.

2. ἐρυγγάνω, ΕΡΥΓ, (for ἐρυγγάνω), fut. ἐρεύξομαι, aor. II. ἦρυγον—a bye form is ἐρεύγω and ἐρεύγομαι, but not in Attic Greek—and ἐρευξάμην, but not in Attic Greek or Homer.

3. θιγγάνω, ΘΙΓ, (for θινγγάνω) fut. θίξομαι, aor. II. ἔθιγον.

4. λαγχάνω, ΛΑΧ, (for λανχάνω), fut. λήξομαι, Ion. λάξομαι, aor. II. ἔλαχον, Hom. aor. λέλαχον, conj. λελάχω (trans.): pft. εἶληχα (sometimes λέλογχα from ΛΕΓΧ, as πέπονθα from ΠΕΝΘ) pft. midd. εἶληγμαι, aor. ἐλήχθην, verbal ληκτέος.

5. λαμβάνω, ΛΑΒ, (λανβάνω), fut. (with η for α) λήψομαι, (Ion. λάμψομαι, Dor. λάψομαι, λαψοῦμαι and λαψεῦμαι,) aor. II. ἔλαβον, (ἔλλαβον Hom.,) imper. λάβε and λαβέ, pft. act. εἶληφα, (Ion. and Dor. λελάβηκα,) pft. pass. εἶλημμαι and λέλημμαι<sup>h</sup>, (Ion. λέλαῖμαι,

<sup>a</sup> Elmsley Æ. R. 1430.

<sup>b</sup> Porson Phoen. 1398.

<sup>c</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 742.

<sup>d</sup> Elms. Ach. 689. Heracl. 985.

<sup>e</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 34.

<sup>f</sup> Butt. Irreg. Verbs ad loc.

<sup>g</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 63, 64.

<sup>h</sup> Æsch. Ag. 876. Eur. Ion. 1113. Aristoph. Eccl. 1090.

λελάμφθαι, Dor. λέλᾱμμαι, λελᾶφθαι,) aor. I. pass. ἐλήφθην, un-Attic εἰλήφθην, (Ion. ἐλάμφθην,) aor. II. midd. ἐλαβόμεν (Hom. ἐλλαβόμεν, Ep. λελαβέσθαι): verb. adj. ληπτέος and Ion. λαμπτέος.

6. λανθάνω, ΛΑΘ, (Homeric present λήθω, sometimes in Attic,) fut. λήσω, aor. II. ἔλαθον, λελάθω conj. η II. ο, 6ο., pft. λέληθα. Midd. λανθάνομαι, *I forget* (*I lie hid from myself*), (λάθομαι, sometimes λήθομαι,) fut. λήσομαι, λασεῦμαι Theocr. IV. 39, fut. III. λελήσομαι Eur., pft. λέλησμαι, (λέλᾳσμαι Ep.), aor. II. ἐλαθόμεν, (λελαθέσθαι Ep.), aor. I. ἐλησάμεν Moschus, λησάμενος Pind.: Theocr. II. 46. λασθήμεν aor. I. pass. = λαθέσθαι—λησόμενος Soph. Elect. 1249, *about to be forgotten* (Ellendt ad voc. but it need not be passive)—ἐπιλήθω, *I cause to forget*, aor. Hom. ἐπέλησα: in Pind. Ol. XI. 3 ἐπιλέλᾳθα, *I have forgotten*, instead of ἐπιλέλησμαι, so Hdt. III. 46 ἐπιλεληθέναι: ἐπιλασθέν aor. I. pass. part. Theocr. and Pind.—ἐκληθάνω Hom., ἐκλέλαθον Hom., Theocr. ἐκλάσας<sup>a</sup>.

7. μανθάνω, ΜΑΘ, fut. μαθήσομαι, (μαθεῦμαι Theocr. XI. 6ο.,) aor. II. ἔμαθον, pft. μεμάθηκα.

8. πυνθάνομαι, ΠΥΘ (poet. πεύθομαι), fut. πεύσομαι, (very rarely πευσοῦμαι,) aor. II. ἐπυθόμεν<sup>b</sup>, Ion. imper. πύθει, Epic opt. πεπύθοιτο: pft. πέπυσμαι, πέπῦσαι Plat., πέπυσσαι Ep.: verb. adj. πευστός, -τέος.

9. τυγχάνω (ΤΥΧ), fut. τεύξομαι (from lengthened root ΤΕΥΧ), aor. II. ἔτυχον, pft. τετύχηκα Thuc. I. 32, (Ion. τέτευχα,) plpft. ἐτετεύχεε, part. τετυχώς Od. μ, 243, aor. I. Epic ἐτύχησα (Od. ξ, 334). Active form τεύχω, *I make to be*; fut. τεύξω, aor. ἔτευξα, pft. τέτυγμαι (Hom. III. pl. τετεύχεται, -ατο), ἐτύχθην, Epic fut. III. τετεύξομαι, verb. adj. τευκτός and τυκτός: (τετεύχαιον Il. ν. 346., supposed pft. from τεύχω, is to be read ἐτεύχετον.) Ep. aor. τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι in sense of τεῦξαι, τεύξασθαι.

Obs. The midd. or pass. of τεύχω, τετύχθαι, is used for εἶναι Ep., and ἐτύχθη for ἔτυχε.

10. χανδάνω (ΧΑΔ), fut. χείσομαι (as πείσομαι, σπείσομαι); aor. II. ἔχαδον, inf. χαδέειν: pft. with present sense κέχανδα, plpft. κεχάνδειν Il. ω, 192.

§. 258. Verbs, whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Impft. by the insertion of σκ, when the character. of the root is a Vowel (except κυ-ίσκω, χρη-ίσκομαι); ισκ, when it is a consonant. Many Verbs of this class are also strengthened by reduplication.

1. ἀλίσκομαι (ΑΛ or ΑΛΟ), fut. ἀλώσομαι; aor. II., after the analogy of verbs in μι, ἤλων, (Att. ἐάλων,) conj. ἄλῶ (ἀλώω Hom.), ῶς &c., opt. ἄλοιήν, ἀλώήν Hom., inf. ἀλῶναι, ἀλώμεναι Hom., part.

<sup>a</sup> Heph. Gaisf. p. 16.

<sup>b</sup> Hdt. i. 83.

ἄλούς; pft. ἤλωκα and ἔάλωκα, (Dor. ἄλωκα). The former is the more usual Ionic<sup>a</sup> and Attic form, but the latter always in Thucyd., Demosthenes and the common dialect, and sometimes in Attic<sup>b</sup> poetry. The active voice is supplied by αἰρεῖν.

2. ἀμβλίσκω, sometimes ἀμβλόω<sup>c</sup> (AMBA or AMBAO), fut. ἀμβλώσω; aor. I. ἤμβλωσα; pft. ἤμβλωκα, midd. ἤμβλωμαι; aor. II. ἤμβλων, later Greek.

3. ἀμπλακίσκω, (Dor. ἀμβλακίσκω, aor. II. ἤμβλακον), fut. ἀμπλακήσω, aor. ἤμπλακον, ἀπλακεῖν trag.

4. ἀναβιώσκομαι (BIOΩ), *a. I live*, aor. II. ἀνεβίων—*b. I restore to life*; aor. I. midd. ἀνεβιωσάμην, Plat. Phæd. 89 B.

Act. ἀναβιώσκω late and rare, aor. ἀνεβίωσα—βιώσκομαι Aristot.; aor. I. ἐβιώσαο, *restore to life*, Od. θ, 468.

5. ἀναλίσκω (AΛO), (old Attic ἀναλόω), imp. ἀνήλισκον (old Attic ἀνάλουν without augment); fut. ἀναλώσω; aor. I. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνάλωσα (κατηνάλωσα); pft. ἀνάλωκα, Attic<sup>d</sup> ἀνήλωκα and ἀνάλωκα; pft. midd. or pass. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνάλωμαι; aor. I. ἀναλώθην and ἀνηλώθην (always *ā*).

6. ἀπαφίσκω (AΦO, *palpor*), fut. ἀπαφήσω; aor. I. ἐξεπάφησεν; aor. II. ἤπαφον, midd. ἀπάφοιτο, in act. sense. The other forms are supplied by the kindred verb ἀπατάω: so always in Homer ἀπατήσω, ἡπάτησα &c. (Reduplicated.—See §. 261. 1.)

7. ἀραρίσκω (AP or APO), trans.; fut. ἀρῶ and ἄρσω; aor. ἤρσα, midd. ἀρσάμενος (Hesiod. Sc. 320). More usual aor. ἤραρον, ἀραρεῖν, ἀραρών, (also intrans.). Imp. ἀράρισκεν Od. ξ, 23. Intrans. pft. ἄραρα, Ion. and Ep. ἄρηρα.—Ep. part. ἀράρυϊα; plpft. ἤράρειν; pft. midd. or pass. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρηρέμενος, Ep. ἀρμένος. (Reduplicated.—See §. 261. 1.)

8. ἀρέσκω (APE), (Soph. El. 147 e conj. Monk), fut. ἀρέσω; aor. I. ἤρεσα poet. ἄρεσσα; pft. (ἀρήρεκα is quoted as in use) ἤρεσμαι; aor. I. pass. ἤρέσθην.

9. βιβρώσκω (BPO), fut. βρώσομαι, late, (in Attic ἐσθίω, fut. ἔδομαι, and aor. II. ἔφαγον were used,) Ep. aor. ἔβρων, pft. βέβρωκα, part. βεβρώς; II. pft. opt. βεβρώθοις II. δ, 35. (but see §. 261. 3.); pft. midd. βέβρωμαι; aor. I. pass. ἐβρώθην; fut. βεβρώσομαι Od. β, 203. (Reduplicated.)

10. βλώσκω (MOA), aor. ἔμολον, fut. μολοῦμαι, pft. μέμβλωκα: (μολέω, μολέσκω, by attraction of liquids, μλοέσκω, βλοέσκω, βλώσκω. See §. 29).

11. γεγωνίσκω (γεγωνέω), impft. ἐγεγώνευν (III. sing. ει), inf. γεγωνεῖν, imper. γεγωνεῖτω Xen., fut. γεγωνήσω, aor. I. ἐγεγώνησα, Ep. pft. γέγωνα, (whence both the presents are formed), inf. γεγωνέμεν, part. γεγωνώς, imp. γέγωνε, conj. γεγώνω: verb. adj. γεγωνητέον: ἐγέγωνον aor. Hom. (?).

<sup>a</sup> Æsch. Ag. 30.

<sup>b</sup> Eur. Androm. 356.  
Phœn. 591.

Elmsley Soph. Aj. 1049.

<sup>c</sup> Mœris p. 25. Valck.  
Herm. Aj. 1028.

12. γηράσκω (ΓΗΡΑ), fut. γηράσομαι (seldom γηράσω); aor. I ἐγήρασα (trans. Æsch. Supp. 901.), inf. γηρᾶσαι: also γηρᾶναι (Att. especially) from an old aor. II. ἐγήραν from γήρημι, Epic part. γηράς II. ρ, 197, Hes. Opp. et Di. 188; pft. γεγήρακα.

13. γινώσκω (later γινώσκω), ΓΝΩ, fut. γνώσομαι; aor. II. ἔγνων, III. pl. ἔγνω and ἔγνω Pind. γνώθι, γνώην, συγγνώμη (?) Æsch. Suppl. 230, γνώ, γνώναι, Epic γνώμεναι, γνώς—pft. ἔγνωκα; pft. midd. or pass. ἔγνωσμαι; aor. I. pass. ἔγνώσθην; verb. adj., γνωστός (old form γνωτός) γνωστός: aor. act. in compounds ἔγνωσα.

Obs. This verb is formed from the root γνούς, γνω (Engl. know) by a reduplication: γι-νώ-σκω.

14. διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ), Ion. διδρήσκω &c.: generally compounded as ἀποδ-, διαδ-, ἐκδ-, fut. δράσομαι; pft. δέδρακα; aor. II. ἔδραν, (δραίν, δρῶ, δρᾶναι, δράς); aor. I. ἔδρασα, common dialect. (Reduplicated.)

15. ἐπαυρίσκομαι (ΑΥΡ), (ἐπαυρίσκω Theogn. ἐπαυρέω Hesiod); aor. ἐπαῦρον Pind., conj. ἐπαύρη, inf. ἐπαυρεῖν -έμεν Hom., *I reap the fruit of*; fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι: aor. midd. ἐπηυρόμην, ἐπαυρέσθαι; bye form of aor. II. inf. ἐπαυράσθαι: aor. I. ἐπαύρασθαι non-Attic.

16. εὐρίσκω (ΕΥΡ), fut. εὐρήσω; pft. εὔρηκα; pft. pass. εὔρημαι; aor. II. εὔρον, imp. εὔρέ; later aorist εὔρα in LXX.; aor. I. pass. εὔρέθην; verb. adj. εὔρετός and εὔρητός; aor. II. midd. εὔρόμην, later εὔράμην: for aug. see §. 173. 2.

17. ἡβάσκω (ΗΒΑ), *I am growing a man* (ἡβάω, *I am a man*), aor. ἡβησα: in compounds the form in ᾶω has the sense of “to grow:” ἀνηβᾶν, *to grow young again*.

18. θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ. Metath. ΘΝΑ,) ἀποθνήσκω, *I die*; fut. ἀποθανοῦμαι, (poet. θανοῦμαι), aor. II. ἀπέθανον, (poet. ἔθανον, θανών, οἱ θανόντες, *the dead*, also in prose); pft. with lengthened η, τέθνηκα; I. pl. τέθναμεν &c. from obsolete pft. τέθναα. (see §. 305) III. pl. τεθνᾶσιν in poetry and prose, opt. τεθναίην, inf. τεθνάναι, often in present sense, (probably from τέθνημι: Ep. τεθνάμεν: Æsch. Agam. 539 τεθνᾶναι, contracted from τεθναέναι,) part. τεθνηκώς and τεθνεώς: fut. III. τεθνήξω (old Attic) and τεθνήξομαι.

καταθνήσκω, poet. always καταθανεῖν, καταθανών, imp. κάτθανε but seldom.

19. θρώσκω (ΘΟΡ. Metath. ΘΡΟ), fut. θοροῦμαι, aor. II. ἔθορον, pft. II. τέθορα.

20. ἰλάσκομαι (ΙΑΑ), Ep. also ἰλάομαι, Æsch. ἰλέομαι; fut. ἰλάσομαι, Dor. ἰλάξομαι; aor. I. ἰλασάμην. Poet. active forms, ἰληθι Ep., ἰλᾶθι Dor.: (*be favourable*) ἰλήκω, ἰλήκοιμι.

21. κικλήσκω, bye form of καλέω. (Reduplicated.)

22. κύτσκω, *I conceive*; inchoative of κύω: aor. ἔκυσα—M. ἐκυσάμην.

23. μεθύσκω (ΜΕΘΥ), *I made drunk*, fut. μεθύσω, aor. ἐμέθυσα : μεθύω, *I am drunk*, borrows its forms from the passive, ἐμεθύσθην &c.

24. μιμνήσκω (ΜΝΑ), *I remember* ; fut. μνήσω ; aor. ἐμνησα, midd. ἐμνησάμην—midd. μιμνήσκομαι, *I remember or mention* ; pass. aor. ἐμνήσθην ; fut. μνησθήσομαι : pft. with present sense μέμνημαι, imp. μέμνησο, conj. μεμνώμαι : plpft. ἐμεμνήμην with impft. sense : opt. μεμνήμην, Att. μεμνοίμην and μεμνώμην<sup>a</sup> ; fut. III. μεμνήσομαι, *I will be mindful* ; in trag. also *I will mention* : fut. μνησθήσομαι, *I will mention* : μνάομαι Ion. (in the sense of “*woo*,” also in the other dialects) : hence the Ionic forms μνέεται, μνεώμενος, μνώοντο Hom. μνώεο Apoll. In Hom. we find μέμνη for μέμνησαι, imp. μέμνεο for μέμνησο. (Reduplicated.)

25. πάσχω for πάθσκω (ΠΑΘ), aor. ἔπαθον, fut. πείσομαι from a root ΠΕΝΘ, as seen in πένθος. (So σπείσομαι from ΣΠΕΝΔ, χέλλομαι from ΧΑΝΔ.) Pft. πέπονθα (from root πενθ), syncop. 2<sup>nd</sup> plur. πέποσθε, Hom. part. πεπαθυῖα from ΠΑΘ. Æsch. Ag. 1624 aor. I. πήσας (?) : verb. adj. παθητός. G. T. ἐπαθήσατε Heb. x. 34.

26. πιπίσκω (ΠΙΠ) fut. πίσω, aor. I. ἐπίσα.

27. πιπράσκω (ΠΡΑ). (Fut. and aor. are expressed in common language by ἀποδώσομαι, ἀπεδόμην.) Pft. πέπρᾱκα (from πεπέρᾱκα) ; pft. midd. πέπρᾱμαι, inf. πεπρᾱσθαι, often used as the aor. : aor. ἐπράθην ; fut. III. πεπρᾱσομαι, often used as simple fut. πραθήσομαι. The Ionic forms have η : πιπρήσκω, ἐπρήθην &c. Epic and old form πέρρημι, fut. περᾱσω (περῶ, περᾱν, περάῃν), aor. ἐπέρᾱσα. (Reduplicated.)

28. στερίσκω (seldom στερέω) (ΣΤΕΡ), *I deprive* ; fut. στερήσω, aor. ἐστέρησα : pft. ἐστέρηκα—pass. στερίσκομαι, στεροῦμαι ; fut. στερήσομαι, pft. ἐστέρημαι ; aor. ἐστερήθην : στέρομαι signifies a neuter, not a passive state, *am without it—am deprived* ; hence also στερεῖς poet. aor. II. The more usual form of the active is ἀποστερέω. In Hom. we find a conjugation with ε, as στερέσαι : hence the old Att. fut. ἀποστερεῖσθαι for -ήσεσθαι.

29. τιτρώσκω (τορέω, ΤΡΟ), fut. τρώσω, aor. ἔτρωσα, pft. pass. or midd. τέτρωμαι, aor. ἐτρώθην, fut. τρωθήσομαι and τρώσομαι : Hom. τρώω, *to hurt*.—(Reduplicated.)

30. φάσκω (ΦΑ), ind. obsolete, impft. ἔφασκον ; fut. φήσω ; aor. ἔφησα ; aor. II. midd. ἐφάμην.

31. φαύσκω or φώσκω, *I appear* ; only found in comp. with διά, ἐπί, ὑπό. Fut. φαύσω, aor. ἔφανσα, only found in LXX. Gen. xliv. 3. ; πιφαύσκω, *I shew* ; which has only the pres. and impft.

<sup>a</sup> Herm. CEd. R. 49.



32. **χάσκω** (XAN, *χαίνω* later) aor. II. *ἔχανον*; fut. *χανοῦμαι*; pft. *κέχηνα*, *I have my mouth open*; plpft. *έκεχήνειν*; (imper. *κεχήνετε* Arist. Ach. 133.)

§. 259. In the following verbs the radical *κ* of the root is strengthened by *σ*.

1. **διδάσκω** (ΔAK, *doc-eo*, Lat.), *I teach*; fut. *διδάξω*, Ep. *διδασκήσω*, aor. *έδίδαξα*, Ep. *έδιδάσκησα*, pft. *δεδίδαχα*, Pass. *δεδίδαγμαι* aor. I. pass. *έδιδάχθην*.—(Reduplicated.)

2. **ἴσκω** (IK, *είκω*), *I compare*; only pr. and impft. The poet. form *ἴσκειν*, *he spoke*, is quite distinct.

3. **λάσκω** (ΛAK<sup>a</sup>), *ληκέω* Ion., *λακέω* Dor., fut. *λακήσομαι*; aor. *έλάκησα*; aor. II. *έλᾱκον*; midd. *-όμην*, Ep. *λελάκοντο*; pft. *λέλᾱκα*, Ep. *λέληκα*, part. Ep. *λελᾱκυῖα*.

4. **τιτύσκω**, (TYK)=*τεύχω*, only in prose in the same sense as *τεύχειν*, *to prepare*; and (with gen.) as *τυχεῖν*, *to acquire*.—(Reduplicated.)

§. 260. The two verbs following, form their tenses from the present strengthened by *σκ*, retaining the *κ* and dropping the *σ*:

1. **ἀλθήσκω**, **ἀλθίσκω**, fut. *ἀλθέξω*, midd. *ἄλθομαι*, impft. *ἤλθετο*, fut. *ἀλθήσομαι*.

2. **ἀλύσκω**, fut. *ἀλύξω*. aor. I. *ἤλυξα*, Hom. impft. *ἀλύσκανε*, like *όφλισκάνω*: (simpler form *ἀλεύομαι*?)

§. 261. *Verbs whose proper root is strengthened by inserting before the initial consonant or after the initial vowel a reduplication of the first consonant with ι, sometimes ε.*

*Obs. 1.* The tenses are mostly formed from the simple root, but the reduplication is carried through the tenses of a few verbs, and these generally have a stronger sense. Some verbs of this class will be found also in the former classes.

1. **ἀκαχίζω** (AX), *I vex* (Ep. and Ion.): fut. *ἀκαχήσω*; aor. I. *ἠκάχησα*; aor. II. *ἦκαχον*—midd. *ἄχομαι*, *ἄχνυμαι*, *I vex myself*; pft. *ἀκήχεμαι* (so *ἀρήρεμαι*, *δρώρεμαι*) and *ἀκάχημαι* III. pl. *ἀκηχέδεται*, part. *ἀκαχήμενος*. (On the accent, see §. 205. *Obs. 2.*) Pr. part. *ἀχέων*, *ουσα*, *vexed*. (On the change of *χ* into *κ*, see §. 30. 1.)

*Obs. 2.* In this verb *α* is repeated with the consonant, not *ε* or *ι*, so *ἀπαφίσκω*; the *ι* belongs to the ending *ίζω*.

2. **ἀπιτάλλω**, Ep. and Ion. aor. *ἀτίτηλα*.

3. **βεβρώθω** (BPO) only occurs Il. δ, 35, *βεβρώθοις*: from *βρώω* comes *βρώθω*, so *κνάω*, *κνήθω*—*ἀλέω*, *ἀλήθω*.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, ad voc.



4. βιβάζω (BA), *I bring*, fut. βιβάσω, Att. βιβῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ: but βιβᾶ also from βιβάω, *I stride*, Hom.

5. γίγνομαι (common dialect γίνομαι) (GEN, γένω, γιγένω, γίγνω (Lat. *gigno*, *genui*), γίγνομαι, as from MEN μένω and μίμνω=μιμένω); fut. γενήσομαι, Doric and common γενηθήσεται (also Plat. Parm. p. 141 E); pft. γέγονα, γέγαα from ΓΑ (I. pl. γέγαμεν, III. γεγάασιν, inf. γεγάμεν, part. γεγαώς, gen. γεγαῶτος for αῶτος) and γεγένημαι: aor. II. ἐγενόμην (Call. γείνατο), poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο. A Doric and common aor. is ἐγενήθην, Hebr. x. 33 γενηθέντες; fut. III. ἐκγεγάονται (Hymn. Ven. 198), *will be born*.

Obs. 3. From the same root GEN is formed, a. γείνομαι, *I am born*; pres. only Epic, and in aor. I. *to beget*; after the analogy of TEN, τείνω. b. γεννάω, *to beget*.

Obs. 4. γέγονα and ἐγενόμην supply the pft. and aor. of εἰμί, *I am*; and sometimes γέγονα has a present sense — *I have been born and am*, like πέφυκα.

6. δειδίσσομαι (also ττ) (ΔΙΤ), *I frighten* (Hom. also *I fear*), bye form δεδίσκομαι.

7. λιλαίομαι (ΛΑ λάω, *volo*), only in pres. and the Ep. pft. λελήμαι.

8. μίμνω (MEN)=μιμένω, bye form of μένω.

9. ὀπιπτεύω, *I look around*.

10. πίπτω (ΠΕΤ)=πιπέτω, imper. πῖπτε; fut. πεσοῦμαι, Ion. πεσέομαι; aor. II. ἔπεσον, ἔπετον Pind. and other Doric writers: κάπετον Pind. for κατέπεσον; aor. I. ἔπεσα (very rare, if ever) (see Eur. Troad. 293?), opt. πέσειε (Alc. 463?), ἀνάπεσαι Luke xiv. 1, xvii. 7; pft. πέπτωκα, part. πεπτώς, πεπτεώς, πεπτηώς.

11. τιτράω (TPA), fut. τρήσω, aor. ἔτρησα. The bye form τιτραίνω, fut. ἄνῶ, aor. -ήνα, pft. τέτρηκα, pass. τέτρημαι, is more usual.

12. τετρεμαίνω (TPEM), τρέμω, only pres. and impft. of either verb.

13. τιταίνω (TEN), Epic aor. ἐτίτηνα.

Obs. 5. Many verbs of the class in §. 252. have also this reduplication. (See also the verbs in μι.)—It seems to have been one of the oldest forms of the language, as most of the verbs which have it are anomalous in their conjugation, and as it is found in the verbs in μι, which undoubtedly represent the oldest form of the verb.

### *Formation of a Present from a Perfect form.*

§. 262. As a complete past action nearly coincides with the present, so that many perfects have a present sense, a present form naturally arose in many of these cases from the perfect; or at least was supposed to arise, so that other tenses are formed as if from it, as, δέδοικα, δεδοίκα Theocr., fut. δεδοικήσω. The following instances of this formation are found in the Doric dialect and in some Epic forms:

1. ἀνήνοθα, *I rise up* (ΑΝΕΘΩ); impft. ἀνήνοθε in Homer<sup>a</sup>.
2. ἐνήνοθα, *I lie upon* (ΕΝΕΘΩ); impft. ἐπενήνοθε, κατενήνοθε Homer.
3. ἄνωγα, *I command*; ἀνώγει III. sing. pr. Homer and Hdt. VII. 104: ἀνώγετον indic. Homer: ἤνωγον or ἄνωγον impft. Hom. and Hdt. III. 81: ἤνωγε Hesiod. Hence also the Epic forms ἀνώξω, ἤνωξα.
4. γέγωνα (whence γεγωνίσκω), *I call*; ἐγέγωνε(ν) and γέγωνε(ν) Epic impft., also with aoristic sense; the latter form is also III. sing. present. Imp. γέγωνε trag., γεγώνω conj. Œd. Col. 213. From a supposed present in έώ are formed imper. γεγωνεῖτω Xen. Ven. VI. 24, inf. γεγωνεῖν poet., impft. ἐγεγώνευν Hom., ἐγεγώνει III. sing. impft. or plpft., fut. γεγωνήσω Eur. Ion., aor. γεγωνῆσαι Æsch. P. V. 989, verb. adj. γεγωνητέον Pind. Ol. II. 10.
5. δέδαα, *I learn* (ΔΑΩ), whence δεδάασθαι as if from δεδᾶομαι Hom.
6. δεΐδια, *I fear*; Epic impft. δεΐδιε.
7. ἔστηκα, *I stand*; Ion. pr. ἐστήκω, fut. ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι.
8. κέκληγα, *I scream* (ΚΛΑΖΩ); Epic pres. part. κεκλήγοντες.
9. λέληθα, *I forget*; ἐκλελάθω, *I make to forget*; ἐκλελάθοντα Theocr.
10. μέμηκα, *I bleat*; Epic impft. ἐμέμηκον.
11. ἔρριγα, *I shudder*; ἐρρίγοντι Hesiod.
12. πέφυκα, *I am (begot)*; ἐπέφυκον Hesiod.
13. κέχλαδα (ΧΛΑΔ), κεχλαδώς Pind. (*swelling*).

§. 263. *Verbs which in Poetry, and especially in the Attic Poets, have a bye form in θω.*

*Obs. 1.* Another sort of bye form is found in the impft. and aor. in αθον and θον<sup>b</sup>, which are found even in Attic prose, or sometimes present in θω: some forms in ήθω are found also in the common dialect.

1. ἀγείρω, *I collect*; Epic ἡγέρεθονται.
2. ἀείρω, αἶρω, *I raise*; Epic ἡέρεθονται: in both these verbs the quantity of the root has been changed.
3. ἀλέξω, *I ward off*; trag. inf. aor. ἀλκάθειν (ΑΛΚΩ).
4. ἀλήθω, late bye form of ἀλέω.
5. ἀμύνω, impf. and aor. ἡμύναθον, ἀμυνάθειν, ἀμυναθοίμην &c.
6. διώκω, impf. and aor. ἐδιώκαθον &c., even in Attic prose, as Plato.
7. εἴκω, impf. and aor. εἵκαθον.
8. εἶργω, impf. and aor. εἵργαθον.
9. ἔχω, aor. II. ἔσχον: whence ἔσχεθον, σχεθείην Hom., σχεθεῖν, σχέθων (as present in Æsch.). The accentuation of this aor. part., as if it were a present, is analogous to that of πέφνων.
10. θάλλω, aor. II. ἔθαλον: whence θαλέθω.
11. κίω (poet.), Epic impft. μετεκίαθον.
12. κνάω, κνήθω.
13. νέμω, νεμέθω.
14. νέω, *I spin*; νήθω.
15. πελάζω, trag. bye form πελάθω, πλάθω.
16. πίμπλημι (ΠΛΑΩ), πλήθω.
17. πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), Hom. ἐνέπρηθον.
18. σάω, *I sift*; (whence σῶσι, Hdt. I. 200.) σήθω.
19. φάω, φαίθων.
20. φθίνω, φθινύθω.
21. φλέγω, φλεγέθω, -ομαι poet.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 112.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Eur. Med. 186.

*Obs.* 2. Of the forms in *άθω* the indicative present is not found; in *πελάθω*, which seemingly contradicts this, the *α* belongs to the root.

§. 264. *Verbs which assume a stronger meaning by inserting α as their characteristic, and changing the radical ε into ω.*

1. *βρέμω*, only pres. and impft.: *βρωμάομαι*, *I shriek*; only pres. and impft.—*δέμω*, *δωμάω*—*νέμω*, *νωμάω*—*πέτομαι*, *πωτάομαι*, (and, contrary to the rule, with *ο*, *ποτάομαι*)—*στρέφω*, *στροφάω* Ion. and poet.—*τρέπω*, *τρωπάω*—*τρέχω*, *τρωχάω* Epic.

2. Thus many dissyllabic barytons with *ε* for their radical letter have a bye form, in which *ε* is inserted before the final *ω*, and the radical *ε* changed into *ο*; as, *βρομέω*, *δομέω*, *πορθέω*, *ποτέομαι*, *τρομέω* (*τρέμω*), *φοβέω* (*φέβω*), *φορέω* (*φέρω*): hereto must be referred the pft. forms *δεδοκημένος* (*expecting*) from *δοκέω* (*δέχομαι*), *βεβόλημαι* from *βολέω* (*βάλλω*), *έκτόνηκα* from *κτονέω* (*κτείνω*), *μεμόρηται* from *μορέω* (*μείρω*), *έόλητο* from *εόλέω* (*εἴλω*).

3. The most simple formation of bye forms is by the addition of *ε* to the root, as the new characteristic of the verb: *αἶδομαι αἰδέομαι*—*πέκτω πεκτίω*—*εἴλω εἰλέω*—*ρίπτω ριπτέω*—*κύω κύνω* &c.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects there are some forms in which this formation in *έω* obtains; as,

*βάλλω*, *συμβαλλεόμενος*, *ὑπερβαλλέειν* Hdt.—*πιέζω*, *πιέζεν* for *ἐπιέζειν* Hom., *πιεζεύμενος* Hdt.—*δύνω*, *ἐνδυνέουσι* Hdt., and some others.

*αἰρεύμενος* Hes. Opp. et Di. 474 for *αἰρόμενος* from *αἶρω*,—*πινεύμενος* Hippocr. for *πινόμενος*,—*φειδεύμενος* Ion. for *φειδόμενος*,—*ὀφειλεούση* Ion. for *ὀφειλούση*,—*εἰρεῦσαι* Hesiod. Theog. 38, for *εἴρουνσαι* from the Ep. *εἶρω*, &c.

Further in Herodotus: *ἔψεε* (inf. *έψεῖν* in Hippocr.), *ἐνείχεε* and *ὠφλεε* for *ἔψε*, *ἐνείχε* and *ὠφλε* from *ἔψω*, *ἐνέχω* and *ὠφλον*, and also the three perfects in *εε* for *ε*:

*οἰχώκεε* pft. and plpft. from *οἶχομαι*,—*ὀπώπее* for *ὀπωπε*,—*ἔώθεε* for *ἔωθε* (Att. *εἴωθε*), Hdt. III. 37, II. 68, of which the two last forms are Ionic plpft.; they all arise from the Ionic tendency to insert *ε*.

5. The following verbs strengthen the root by the assumption of *ι*:

1. *ἀγαίομαι*, *I envy* (Epic and Ionic prose), bye form of *ἀγάομαι*: the fut. *ἀγάσομαι* and aor. I. *ἡγασάμην*: also in the sense of *I wonder*, as of *ἄγαμαι*.

2. *δαίω*, *I divide* (poet.); fut. *δάσομαι* and aor. I. *έδασάμην*, both also in prose: pft. pass. *δέδασμαι* (III. pl. *δεδαίαται* Od. α, 23).

3. *δαίω*, *I burn*; midd. *am burnt*; aor. II. conj. *δάηται*, pft. *δέδηα*, pft. midd. *δεδανμένος* (Call. Ep. 52. 3).

4. *καίω* (Att. *κάω* uncontracted) (*ΚΑΨΩ*), fut. *καύσω*, &c.

5. *κεδαίω*, *κεραίω*, for the common forms *σκεδά-ννυμι*, *κερά-ννυμι*.

6. *κλαίω* (*ΚΚΑΨΩ*), fut. *κλαύσω*.

7. *μαίομαι*, fut. *μάσομαι*, aor. *έμασάμην*: Il. ρ, 564 *έσεμάσσατο*.

8. *ναίω* (poet.), aor. *ἔνασσα*, *I cause to settle*; midd. and pass. *I settle*; *νάσσομαι* Apoll., *ἀπενασσάμην* Homer: also in post-Homeric, used as the active, *ἔνασσα*, *ἐνάσθην*—*νένασμαι* late.

§. 265. *Verbs which according to the usual analogies would form the Future by adding σω to the root, but which form it in ήσω, or form some of their tenses as if the future were in ήσω.*

*Obs.* It seems unnecessary to suppose a form in έω, of which in most cases there is no trace. (See §. 184. 5. *Obs.* 3.) In the three verbs αἰδομαι, ἀχθομαι, μάχομαι, the future is έσω not ήσω.

1. αἰδομαι, *have reverence* (pr. in old Ion. and poetry, in the common dialect αἰδέομαι); impft. αἰδόμην (§. 172.), fut. αἰδέσομαι (Epic. -έσσομαι and -ήσομαι), aor. ἤδεσάμην, *I pardoned* (an offender), pft. ἤδεσμαι, aor. I. pass. ἤδέσθην. In non-Attic Greek both aorists have the same meaning.

2. ἀλέξω, fut. ἀλεξήσω. (Midd. *ward off from myself*;) fut. ήσομαι: (rarely and only poet. ἀλέξομαι from ἀλέκω,) aor. ἤλεξάμην. In Hom. aor. I act. ἀλεξήσκειν and ἀπαλεξήσαιμι; poet. aor. II. ἤλαλκον, ἀλαλκεῖν, ἀλαλκῶν (from ἸΑΛΚΩ), whence the poet. fut. ἀλαλκήσω and the trag. inf. aor. II. ἀλκάθειν, §. 257.

3. αὔξω, see αὐξάνω (§. 249.)

4. ἀχθομαι, fut. ἀχθέσομαι; aor. ἤχθέσθην; fut. ἀχθεσθήσομαι in the same sense as ἀχθέσομαι.

5. ᾄω, aor. ᾄεσα and ᾄσα Hom.

6. βόσκω (trans.) fut. βοσκήσω, aor. ἐβόσκησα: Midd. intrans.

7. βούλομαι, fut. βουλήσομαι, pass. βεβούλημαι, aor. ἐβουλήθην and ἤβουλ. Augm. §. 171. *Obs.* 1.

In Homer pft. προβέβουλα, *I prefer*; inf. pr. βόλεσθαι (whence volo) for βούλεσθαι.

8. γράφω, pft. γεγράφηκα for γέγραφα rare, and blamed by grammarians.

9. ΔΑΩ, *a. I teach*; Fut. δαήσομαι, pft. midd. or pass. δεδάημαι. Epic aor. II. δέδαε Hom. Od., ἔδαε Theocr. and Apoll. *b. I learn*; δεδαώς Hom., δεδάασι other writers: aor. II. ἐδάην, *have been taught, learnt*. On δεδάασθαι, see §. 256. 1., and on fut. δήω §. 238. 2., δαήμεναι inf. is a relic of the old form δάημι: διδάσκω is a reduplicated form of this root.

10. δέω, *I want*; generally impersonal δεῖ, *it is wanting, it is necessary to the completion of any thing* (whence to the performance of our duty = *it ought*); fut. δεήσει, aor. ἐδέησε, conj. δέη, part. δέον, inf. δεῖν, impft. ἔδει, conj. δέοι. Midd. δέομαι, fut. δεήσομαι, aor. ἐδεήθην.

Homer forms from the root ΔΕΥ (ΔΕΦ) ἐδεύησεν (only Od. ι, 483, 540.) δεύομαι, ἐδεύετο, δευήσομαι. In the sense of “oportet” Hom. almost always uses χρή, only once (Il. ι, 337.) δεῖ, and once (Il. σ, 100.) ἔδησεν.

11. *ἐθέλω* and *θέλω*, inf. *ἤθελον* and *ἔθελον*, fut. *ἐθελήσω* and *θελήσω*, aor. *ἠθέλησα* and *ἐθέλησα*, perf. *ἠθέληκα* in good writers.

12. *εἶδω*, *video*, fut. *εἶσομαι* (rarely *εἰδήσω*; late poetry *ἰδησῶ*, *sciam*), old and non-Attic aor. *εἰδῆσαι*.

13. *εἴλω* (*εἴλλω*, *εἴλλω*, *ἴλλω*, also *εἰλέω*, *εἰλέω*), fut. *εἰλήσω*, perf. midd. *εἰλημαι*, aor. pass. *εἰληθείς*.

The aspirated forms belong especially to the Attic dialect. Homer has only the present and impft. from *εἰλεῖν* and part. *εἰλόμενος*, the other tenses from *ἔΑ*: namely, *ἔλσαν*, *ἔλσαι*, *ἑέλσαι*, *ἔλσας* (*νῆα*), pft. midd. *ἔελμαι*, *ἑελμένος*: aor. II. pass. *ἑάλην* (III. pl. *ἄλεν* without augm.), *ἄληναι*, *ἄλημεναι*, *ἄλεις*, *ἄλέν* or aspirated as *ἑάλην* &c. In Pind. Pyth. IV. 414, there is an impft. *ἑόλει*, and in Apoll. III. 471, a plpft. *ἑόλητο* for *ἔελτο*<sup>a</sup> (both in the sense of "to press down") after the analogy of *τρομέω* from *τρέμω*.

14. *εἶπομαι*, fut. *ἐρήσομαι*, aor. *ἠρόμην*, *ἑρέσθαι*, *ἔρωμαι*, *ἑροίμην*, *ἑροῦ*, *ἐρόμενος*. The other tenses are supplied by *ἑρωτάω*.

In Homer we find the inf. pr. *ἔρεσθαι*; In Hom. and Ion. *εἶρομαι*, *εἶρεσθαι* &c.; impft. *εἶρόμην*; fut. Ion. *εἰρήσομαι*, oftener *ἐπειρήσομαι*.—Aor. I. late *ἠρησάμην*. Ep. *ἑρέω* (*ἑρείομεν* for *ἑρέωμεν*), *ἑρέομαι* (*ἑρέεσθαι*, *ἑρέοντο* &c.), and *ἑρεείνω*.

15. *ἐλκω*, *I draw*, fut. *ἐλξω* (which is preferred to the other form *ἐλκύσω* from *ἔΛΚΥΩ*), but. Hom. *ἐλκήσω*, *ἤλκησα*, *ἐλκηθείς*; aor. I. *ἐλκυσα*, more usual than *εἰλξα*: aor. pass. and pft. midd. only *εἰλκύσθην* and *ἐλκυσμαι*.—Midd.

16. *ἔρρω*, *I go forth to ill*, fut. *ἐρρήσω*, aor. *ἤρρησα*.

17. *ἔδω*, *to eat* (old form of *ἐσθίω*), pf. *ἐδήδοκα* &c. See §. 177. 2. a.

18. *εὖδω*, generally *καθεύδω*, *I sleep*; fut. *εὐδήσω*, *καθευδήσω*. Augm., see §. 173.

19. *ἔχω*, imp. *εἶχον*, fut. *ἔξω* and *σχήσω*, connected with aor. II. *ἔσχον*, imp. *σχές* (*παράσches*), after verbs in *μι* (also *πάρασχε*), conj. *σχῶ*, *ῆς* (*παράσχω*, *παράσχης*) &c., opt. *σχολήν*, inf. *σχεῖν*, part. *σχών*, midd. *ἐσχόμην* (*παρασχέςσθαι*, *παράσχου*), pft. *ἔσχηκα*, pft. midd. *ἔσχημαι*, aor. pass. *ἐσχέθην*, verb. adj. *ἐκτός* and *σχετός*.

The pres. *ἵσχω*, *I hold fast*, is an abbreviation and contraction (contracted from *σισέχω*), fut. *σχήσω*, aor. *ἔσχον*: the imper. *σχέ* is found in an oracle in Schol. ad Eur. Phoen. 641, but the reading is doubtful. Poet. aor. *ἔσχεθον*: Ep. pft. *ῶχωκα* (*συννοχωκότε* Il. β, 218.) Hom. plpft. *ἐπώχατο*<sup>a</sup>. The fut. *σχήσω*, and aor. II. *ἔσχον*, are formed from an old verb *σέχω*, (fut. *σεχήσω*), contracted into (*σχῶ*, *σχήσω*); like *ἐσπόμην* from *ἐπομαι*, *σέπομαι*, Lat. *sequor*.

20. *ἔψω*, *I cook*; fut. *ἐψήσω*, verb. adj. *ἐφθός* or *ἐψητός*, *ἐψητέος*.

<sup>a</sup> See Buttm. Lexil. p. 68.

<sup>b</sup> Cf. Spitzner ad Il. μ, 340.

21. ἵω, generally καθίζω (ΕΔΩ<sup>a</sup>, ἔδος, *sedeo*), *I place or sit*; fut. καθιῶ, aor. ἐκάθισα, pft. κεκάθικα: midd. intr. fut. καθιζήσομαι: aor. ἐκαθισάμην, *I placed for myself, caused to sit*.

Bye forms: ἰζάνω, καθιζάνω.

22. κέλομαι (poet.=κελεύω), fut. κελήσομαι, aor. ἐκελησάμην, aor. II. ἐκεκλόμην Hom.

23. κήδω, *I make to care* (active, only Epic); fut. κηδήσω, aor. I. ἐκήδησα (ἀκηδέω, ἀκήδεσα II. ξ, 427.) pft. κέκηδα, *I am in care*; κήδομαι, *I care for*; Æsch. S. c. Th. 139. imper. κήδεσαι: Ep. fut. κεκαδήσομαι II. θ, 353, from κέκηδα, the η being shortened, like τέθηλα, τεθαλυῖα.

24. κλαίω (ΚΛΑΦ), Att. κλάω, uncontracted, fut. κλαύσομαι (Arist. Pax 1081 κλαυσούμαι, in active form κλαύσω Theocr. XXIII. 38.), (sometimes κλαιήσω or κλαήσω); aor. ἐκλαυσα, midd. ἐκλαυσάμην, pft. pass. or midd. κέκλαυμαι: verb. adj. κλαυστός, κλαυτός, κλαυτέος; fut. III. κεκλαύσομαι.

25. κύω (old form κυέω), κνήσω &c. (poet.) ἐκῦσα, transitive, *fructify*; Ep. ὑποκυσαμένη, *concupiens*.

26. μάχομαι, *I fight*; fut. μαχοῦμαι (from μαχέσομαι), aor. ἐμαχেসάμην, pft. μεμάχημαι, verb. adj. μαχετέος and μαχητέος.

Ion. pres. μαχέομαι;—Hom. part. pres. μαχειόμενος and μαχεούμενος, fut. μαχήσομαι, aor. ἐμαχесσάμην, or ησάμην in some editions<sup>b</sup>.

27. μέλλω, *I intend*, hence *delay*; imp. ἐμελλον and ἤμελλον, fut. μελλήσω, aor. ἐμέλλησα, only in the sense of “*delay*.”

28. μέλει (μοί), *it is a care to me* (the personal μέλω is seldom found); fut. μελήσει, aor. ἐμέλησε; pft. μεμέληκε; midd. μέλομαι, generally ἐπιμέλομαι and less good Att. ἐπιμελοῦμαι; fut. ἐπιμελήσομαι; aor. ἐπεμελήθην; fut. pass. ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

In poetry μέλομαι for μέλω, *I am a care to*; the compound μεταμέλει is only impersonal: Ep. pft. μέμηλε, Dor. μέμαλε—in prose in a present as well as a perfect sense, μέμηλα *curo, curavi*; part. μεμηλώς: μεμέλητό σοι, *it was a care to you*, Theocr. XVII. 46; Ep. pft. μέμβλεται for μεμέληται. (See §. 29.)

29. μύζω, fut. μυζήσω &c. Late pr. μυζάω, μυζέω: Ep. pft. μεμυζότε.

30. ὄζω, fut. ὀζήσω, aor. ὠζησα, pft. II. ὄδωδα with a pres. sense.

Ion. and late ὀζέσω, ὠζεσα.

31. οἶομαι, οἶμαι, *I think*; II. pers. οἶει, I. φόμην, φῶμην; fut. οἰήσομαι; aor. ὤήθην, οἰηθῆναι. Augm. §. 173. 5.

The abbreviated forms οἶμαι, φῶμην, are used almost as interjections, like the Latin *credo*, or our *I think*; and hence sometimes with a certain degree of irony: οἶομαι on the contrary is used as a governing verb; Ep.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 130, note.

<sup>b</sup> Heyne, Wolf, Bekk.

οἶω, οἶομαι, *I suppose, anticipate*; aor. οἶσάμην and οἶσθην (οἶσθῶσι Arrian.), later οἶσασθαι.

32. οἶχομαι, *abii*; imp. ὤχόμεν, fut. οἰχήσομαι, pft. ὤχηκα Ep. ὤχημαι (which is only found in the common dialect compounded, as παρῳχήμεαι,) οἶχωκα, ὤχωκα Attic poets. Ion. plpft. οἰχώκεα, part. οἶχωκώς.

The Homeric οἰχνέω and ἐποίχομαι, *I go to*, have a present sense: οἶχομαι is but rarely found in Homer. The impft. ὤχόμεν sometimes signifies *I was gone*, but generally *I was gone forth*; pft. παρῳχκεν, Il. κ, 252.

33. ὀφείλω, *debeo*; fut. ὀφειλήσω; aor. ὤφειλῃσα; plpft. ὤφειλήκειν; aor. II. ὤφελον, ες, ε (I. and II. pl. not used, except ὠφέλετε Il. ω, 254,) in formulas of wishing; *utinam*.

The Homeric pr. ὀφέλλω is used in two significations: α. in the same as ὀφείλω; β. *augeo*. Irregular aor. I. opt. ὀφέλλειεν for ὀφείλειεν: aor. II. Ion., poet. (except the tragic dialogue), and late prose, ὀφελον, ες, ε; Ep. ὀφελον, ὀφελλον, and Hesiod ὀφειλον, all used only in formulas of wishing.

34. παίω, fut. παίσω (Att. παιήσω in Aristoph.), aor. ἐπαισα, pft. πέπαικα, pass. with σ, §. 236. 1. α.

35. πέρδω, aor. ἐπαρδον, fut. παρδήσομαι, pft. πέπορδα.

36. πέτομαι, fut. (πετήσομαι, Arist. Pax 77.) generally πτήσομαι; aor. ἐπτόμεν, πτέσθαι; pft. πεπότημαι. For aor. II. act. and midd. see verbs in μι.

Ep. ποτέομαι (ποτέονται) and ποτάομαι (πωτῶνται); Att. poet. ποτάομαι, fut. ποτήσομαι Mosch.; aor. ἐποτάσθην Dor., also Arist. Aves 1338; pft. πεπότᾱμαι Dor., also in Æsch. and Eur., plpft. πεποτήμην; poet. pr. πέταμαι and late prose: ἵπταμαι late; πετάομαι late prose, aor. ἐπετάσθην; pft. πέπτηκα only in the grammarians.

37. σκέλλω or σκελέω, fut. σκλήσομαι; aor. II. ἔσκλην (as verbs in μι), pft. ἔσκληκα, intr.: Ep. aor. I. ἔσκηλα from σκάλλω.

38. τύπτω, Att. fut. τυπτήσω, τυπτήσομαι, pft. τετύπτημαι; verb. adj. τυπτητέος.

39. χαίρω, fut. χαιρήσω; aor. I. ἐχαίρησα late; midd. ἐχηράμην Il. ξ, 270, aor. II. ἐχάρην; pft. κεχάρηκα (part. κεχαρηώς), and κεχάρημαι: Epic red. aor. II. M. κεχάροντο: κεχαρμένος perf. midd. part.; III. fut. κεχαρήσομαι; verb. adj. χαρτός.

Here also belong those in ἄνω (§. 249, 250.) φθίνω §. 246. and ὑπισχνέομαι §. 248.: ἀλθίσκω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, γεγωνίσκω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι, εὐρίσκω, διδάσκω, λάσκω, from §. 252.: ἀκαχίζω, γίγνομαι, δεδοίκω, from §. 256.

§. 266. To this class of verbs also belong the following liquid verbs, which forming the aor. and fut. like the other liquid verbs, have other tenses as if from a theme in έω.



1. βάλλω, fut. βαλῶ (sometimes βαλλήσω Arist. Vesp. 222.), aor. II. ἔβαλον, pft. βέβ(α)ληκα; pft. pass. βέβλημαι (conj. διαβέβλησθε); aor. I. ἐβλήθην.—Midd.

Ep. aor. ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην; fut. βλήσομαι; Ep. pft. βεβόλημαι.

2. κάμνω (§. 247.).

3. μένω, fut. μενῶ; aor. ἔμεινα; pft. μεμύνηκα (Eur.), verb. adj. μενετεός.

Eur. Iph. Aul. 1495, II. pft. μέμονε for μένει.

4. νέμω, fut. νεμῶ (late νεμήσω), aor. ἔνειμα, pft. νενέμηκα, aor. ἐνεμήθην and -έθην, verb. adj. νεμητέος.

5. τέμνω (§. 247.)

§. 267. Verbs, from the aor. II. of which a future in ἥσω and other corresponding tenses are formed.

1. ἀχέω, aor. ἤκαχον. Fut. ἀκαχήσω, aor. I. ἀκάχησα. See §. 261. 1.

2. πείθω, aor. II. ἔπιθον, fut. πιθήσω, aor. ἐπίθησα, to trust; Ep. aor. II. πέπιθον, fut. πεπιθήσω, to persuade.

3. φείδομαι, Ep. aor. πεφιδέσθαι, whence fut. πεφιδήσομαι.

4. χαίρω, aor. Ep. κέκαδον, fut. κεκαδήσω.

5. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, κεχαρήσω, -σομαι Epic.

§. 268. Pure Verbs formed by adding an α or ε to an impure root in the Present and Impft., so that they have tenses and forms not usual in Pure Verbs.

1. ἀπαυράω<sup>a</sup> (Ep.), impft. ἀπηύρων, as, α; aor. I. part. ἀπούρας; aor. I. midd. ἀπηύρατο, part. ἀπουράμενος (Hes. Scut. 173.).

The original form of the aor. I. seems to have been ἀπέφραν (as ἀπέδραν) part. ἀπόφρας (like ἀποδράς); hence the pres. ἀποφράω, ἀπαυράω, and lastly ἀφαιρέω: so ἀπουράμενος=ἀποφράμενος.

2. ἀράομαι (ᾶρ Att., ᾶρ Ep.), AP, aor. II. pass. ἀρήμεναι.

3. βρυχάομαι (BPYX), poet. pft. βέβρυχα, with pr. sense (Il. ρ, 54 ἀναβέβρυχεν, of the spouting forth of water, but the root of this word is uncertain<sup>b</sup>).

4. γαμέω (ΓΑΜ), *duco*, fut. γαμῶ (Ion. γαμέω), aor. ἔγημα, inf. γῆμαι, pft. γεγάμηκα. Midd. *nubo*; fut. γαμοῦμαι, aor. ἐγαμήμην; pft. γεγάμημαι. Pass. in *matrimonium ducor*; aor. ἐγαμήθην &c. The fut. γαμήσω, and aor. ἐγάμησα is late. Il. ι, 394 γαμέσσεται, *give to wife*: in which sense also ἐγάμησα is used by Menander<sup>a</sup>. Theocr. VIII. 91 γαμεθεῖσα, (γαμηθεῖσα Gaisf.)

5. γηθέω (ΓΗΘ), pft., generally used in the place of the present, γέγηθα; fut. γηθήσω; aor. ἐγήθησα (pr. γηθόμενος late Ep.).

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. No. 23.

dell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 204. Irreg. Verb. p. 46. Lid-

<sup>c</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 742.



6. δαμάω (ΔΑΜ), *I subdue*; aor. II. pass. ἔδάμην.

7. δατέομαι (ΔΑΤ), has the same forms as δαίω (§. 258. 5.) (compare πατέομαι, aor. I. Hes. Opp. et Di. 767 δατέασθαι, like ἀλέασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

8. δοκέω (ΔΟΓ), fut. δόξω; aor. ἔδοξα; pft. δέδογμαι, *visus sum* (τὰ δεδογμένα, *decreta*); δοκήσω and δεδόκημαι poet., the latter also Hdt.

9. δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ), pft. δέδουπα, aor. ἐδούπησα and ἐγδούπησα from ΓΔΟΥΠ. So τύπτω and κτυπέω.

10. θηλέω (ΘΗΛ), fut. ἥσω, pft. τέθηλα (τεθαλυῖα); aor. II. ἔθαλον rare. Dor. θαλέω, late Ep. θαλέω, prose θάλλω.

11. κελαδέω (ΚΕΛΑΔ), fut. ἥσω &c.; the form κελάδων, -οντα, is probably the Epic aor., which has changed its accent as being used only as an adjective.

12. κεντέω, *I stick*; fut. ἥσω, Il. ψ, 337 κένσαι.

13. κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ), fut. ἥσω, Ep. aor. II. ἔκτυπον.

14. κυρέω, ΚΥΡ (rarely κύρω,) Ion. and poet. fut. κύρσω, seldom κυρήσω, aor. ἐκύρσα, sometimes -ησα, pft. κεκύρηκα. From κύρω we have only ἔκῤυρον and the Homeric midd. κύρεται.

15. λιχμάομαι (ΛΙΧΜ), Hes. Theog. 826, pft. part. λελειχμότες: so μέμηκα, μέμυκα from μηκάομαι, μυκάομαι.

16. μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ), Ep. pft. μέμηκα with pr. sense, μεμακυῖα: from this pft. is formed an impft. ἐμέμηκον: aor. II. ἔμακον, part. μακών.

17. μυκάομαι (ΜΥΚ), pft. μέμυκα, aor. ἔμῤυκον.

18. ξυρέω (ΞΥΡ), midd. ξύρομαι; aor. ἐξυράμην; but pft. ἐξύρημαι—ξυρέομαι Ion., very rarely Attic, ξυράω late.

19. πατέομαι (ΠΑΤ), Ion. midd. dep., aor. ἐπᾶσάμην; pft. πέπασμαι: comp. δατέομαι.

20. ριγέω (ΡΙΓ), fut. ριγήσω, &c., pft. with pres. sense ἔρριγα: on ἐρρίγοντι, see §. 262.

21. στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ), fut. ἥσω, so pft. ἀπεστύγηκα: but aor. II. ἔστυγον Hom.; aor. I. ἔστυξα in Hom. trans. *to make to fear*, but in the later poets neut. *to fear*.

22. τορέω (ΤΟΡ), Ep. aor. I. ἐτόρησα; but II. ἔτορον.

23. φιλέω (ΦΙΛ), fut. ἥσω, Ep. aor. I. ἐφίλατο, imp. φίλαι, conj. φίλωνται.

24. χραισμέω, *I help*; Ep. aor. II. ἔχραισμον, but fut. χραισμήσω; aor. ἐχραίσμησα.

25. ὠθέω (ΩΘ), imp. ἐώθουν, fut. ὤσω and ὠθήσω, aor. ἔωσα, inf. ὤσαι, pft. ἔωκα; pft. midd. ἔωσμαι; aor. ἐώσθην.

Obs. The form γοήμεναι, Il. ξ, 502, must be a relic of the old verb γόημι, and the poet. aor. II. ἔγοον Il. ζ, 500 is an anomalous and probably an accidental form.

§. 269. *Verbs which borrow all or some of their tenses from different verbal roots which agree only in sense with each other.*

1. αἰρέω, *I take*; fut. αἰρήσω; pft. ἤρηκα; aor. I. pass. ἤρέθην, fut. αἰρεθήσομαι §. 232. 2. c.: verb. adj. αἰρετός, τέος. (ΕΛ-). Aor. II. εἶλον, ἐλεῖν: fut. midd. ἐλοῦμαι, very rare; aor. II. midd. εἰλόμην; ἀφαιρήσομαι is used as passive.

Alexand. aor. εἶλα, εἶλαι, midd. εἰλάμην, un-Att. aor. I. ἤρησα in common

dialect, but ἐξήρῃσατο also in Arist. Thesm. 761 : Ion. pft. ἀραίρηκα, ἀραίρημαι : Ep. γέντο is used for ἔλετο, as κέντο for κέλετο, the γ<sup>a</sup> representing the aspirate.

2. ἔρχομαι, *I come or go*. The other moods of the present are borrowed from εἶμι, ἴθι, ἴω, ἰέναι, ἰών : imp. ἤρχόμεν rare, and only in poetry, usually ἦειν or ἦα, opt. ἴοιμι. (ἙΛΕΥΘ, cf. κέλευθος, see §. 36. 4.), fut. ἐλεύσομαι poet.<sup>b</sup>, (generally εἶμι with a fut. force;) pft. ἐλήλυθα, Ep. εἰλήλουθα, I. pl. εἰλήλουθμεν for -θαμεν (ἐλήλυμεν comedy), part. ἐληλουθώς, ἐληλουθώς Il. ο, 81: plpft. ἐληλύθειν : aor. ἦλθον (for ἦλυθον Hom.), Dor. ἦνθον, Lacon. ἦλσον, conj. ἔλσω, verbal adj. ἐλευστέος. The notions of *come* and *go* are both contained in ἔρχομαι : the former is the one generally expressed by ἦλθον, the latter by εἶμι. In their compounds each of these three verbs contains both notions, and the particular force of the verb is defined by the preposition.

3. ἐσθίω, *I eat* (Ep. ἔδω, *edo*, ἔσθω), fut. ἔδομαι, late comedy ἐδοῦμαι, pft. ἐδήδοκα, Ep. pft. II. part. ἐδηδώς, pft. midd. ἐδήδεσμαι, ἐδήδομαι Homer; aor. pass. ἠδέσθην, ἀπεδέσθην, also in Plato Com. : verb. adj. ἐδεστός. (ΦΑΓ) aor. II. ἔφαγον, φαγεῖν.

4. ὁράω, *I see*; impft. ἑώραν, pft. ἑώρακα (poet. ἑώρακα), pft. midd. ἑώραμαι (augm. §. 173. 9.). Aor. I. pass. ὁραθῆναι Plato. fut. supplied by ὄψομαι, (ὈΠ-) ὄψει; pft. ὤμμαι, ὤψαι &c., inf. ὠφθαι; aor. I. pass. ὠφθην, ὠφθῆναι, fut. ὠφθήσομαι. (ΕΙΔ-) aor. II. εἶδον, ἰδω, ἰδοιμι, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, ἰδε, Att. ἰδέ. Midd. ὁρᾶσθαι and εἰδόμην, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδοῦ (and, in the sense of *ecce*, ἰδού), uncompounded only poet.—Verb. adj. ὁρατός and ὀπτός. G. T.—impft. ὀρώμην Acts ii. 25 : aor. I. midd. conj. ὄψησθε Luke xiii. 28.

Ion. pr. ὁρέω, impft. ὠρεον—Ep. II. sing. midd. ὀρηαι or -ῆαι for ὀρᾶ, ὀρητο or ὀρῆτο for ὀρᾶτο—Ion. and poet. pft. ὀπωπα (ὀπώπει). The compound ἐπιόψομαι has the force of *selecting*; aor. ἐπιώψατο : ἐπόψομαι, fut. in the sense of ἐφορεύω, aor. ἐπόψατο Pind. Fr. 58. 8. Of ΕΙΔΩ, *video*, we only find in Ep. poet. εἶδομαι, εἰσάμην, *videor* : and, with the dative, *I am like*, Hom., εἰσατο, εἰσάμενος, Pind. εἰιδόμενος. The pft. of εἶδω, οἶδα has always the sense of *I know*, as also the future εἴσομαι, rarely εἰδήσω : verb. σιτέον, f. ἴσημι. Later poetry has the pr. εἶδω, *I see*; fut. ἰδήσω from ἰδεῖν.

5. τρέχω, *I run* (Dor. τράχω); fut. θρέξομαι, aor. ἔθρεξα very rarely. (ΔΡΑΜ), fut. usually supplied, δραμοῦμαι (ὑπερδραμῶ comed.); aor. II. ἔδραμον; pft. δεδράμηκα; pft. II. Ep. δέδρομα.

6. φέρω, *I bear*, 1. (ΟΙ), fut. οἶσω; aor. imp. οἶσε, οἰσέτω Hom. and Arist. 2. (ΕΓΚ) aor. I. ἤνεγκα, aor. II. ἤνεγκον (of which ἐνεγκεῖν, ἐνεγκών, ἐνεγκε were especially in use. In the I. sing. ind. and throughout

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 496. Donaldson's Cratyl. p. 200, note.

<sup>b</sup> Even in Attic. Elmsl. Heracl. 210.

the opt. the usage fluctuated between *ον* and *α*, *αμι* and *οιμι*). The other forms of the active and those of the middle voice are formed from the aor. I. (*ἠνέγκαμεν*, *κατε*, *καν*—*ἐνεγκάτω*—*ἐνεγκαι*—*κασθαι*—*κάμενος*.) 3. (ENEK-) Pft. *ἐνήνοχα* (§. 177. 2.), pft. midd. *ἐνήνευμαι*, (*-γξαι*, *γκται* or *ἐνήνεκται*.) Aor. pass. *ἠνέχθην*, fut. *ἐνεχθήσομαι* and *οἰσθήσομαι*.—Verb. adj. *οἰστός*, *οἰστέος* (poet. *φερτός*).

Ion. format.: aor. *ἦνεια*, *ἐνείκαι* &c., *ἦνειαμήν*; pft. *ἐνήνειγμαι*; aor. pass. *ἠνείχθην*.—Pres. *συνενείκεται* Hes. Sc. 440.—Eur. Elect. 1089, *ἀπηνέγκω* with the augm. in conj. as if it were the pft.—Anomalous aor. II. inf. *οἰσέμεν*. In late writers, aor. I. *οἶσαι*.—*ἀνώσαι* Hdt. I. 157, (cf. VI. 66 *ἀνώϊστος* for *ἀνόϊστος*).—Perf. *προοῖσται* Lucian. Paras.—*φέρτε* Epic for *φέρετε* §. 242.

7. *φημί*, *I say*; impft. with aor. force *ἔφην*, hence *φάναι*. 1. (EP) fut. *ἐρῶ* (Ion. *ἐρέω*). From the Ep. pr. *εἶρω*, pft. *εἶρηκα*, pft. midd. *εἶρημαι*. 2. (EΠ) aor. II. *εἶπον*, *εἶπω*, *εἶποιμι*, *εἶπέ* (compos. *πρόειπε*), *εἶπεῖν*, *εἰπών*, aor. I. *εἶπα*, I. pers. sing. and III. pl. are Ion. rather than Att.; but the Attics especially use *εἶπας*, *εἶπατε*, *εἰπάτω*, as well as *εἶπες*, *εἶπετε*, *εἰπέτω* (but rarely the imper. *εἶπον*, or inf. *εἶπαι*; part. *εἶπας*, *ασα*, *αν* Ion. I. pres. *εἶπα*, III. pl. *εἶπαν* and part. *εἶπας* also occur in G. T. 3. (PE-) aor. pass. *ἐρρήθην* (*ἐρρέθην* seemingly un-Attic), *ῥηθῆναι*, *ῥηθείς*, fut. *ῥηθήσομαι*, for which the fut. III. *ἐλρήσομαι* is more usual.—Midd. only in compos.—fut. *ἀπεροῦμαι* and aor. I. *ἀπείπασθαι*, *to disclaim*, as *ἀπειπεῖν*.—Verb. adj. *ῥητός*, *ῥητέος*.

In composition, *ἀπαγορεύω*, *I forbid*, *ἀπείπον*, *I forbade*, *ἀντιλέγω*, *I contradict*, *ἀντεῖπον*, *I contradicted*, are more usual than *ἀπηγόρευσα* and *ἀντέλεξα*: so *ἀγορεύω τινὰ κακῶς*, but *ἀντεῖπον κακῶς*.

A strengthened form of the root 'EΠ is *ἐνέπω* ('ENΠ, so 'OPT and *ὀρέγω*). Imp. with aor. force *ἐνεπον*, *ἐννεπον*: aor. *ἐνισπον* from *ἐνισέπω* (cf. *ἐσπόμην* from *ἐπομαι*), *ἐνισπεῖν*, *ἐνίσπω*, *ἐνίσποιμι*: impr. *ἐνισπε* (*ἐνίσπες*, at the end of the line, is doubtful): fut. *ἐνίψω* and *ἐνισπήσω*: *ἔσπετε* Hom. See Lidd. and Scott.

### Verbs in μι.

§. 270. 1. The verbs in *μι* are distinguished from the common conjugations by having in their present, imperfect, and generally in their II. aorist, a different termination, and by the indicative of these tenses having no modal vowel. In the other tenses they agree, with some little variation, with the later formation of the verbs in *ω*.

2. It has been before stated that it is only by a grammatical fiction that verbs in *μι* are said to be derived from verbs in *ω*. Most of the verbs with impure roots have passed from the conjugation in *μι* to that of *ω*, while those that remain in *μι* are mostly primitive

verbs with pure roots. The fourth conjugation retains some impure in *μι*; and the Æolic dialect has some in other conjugations.

*Obs. 1.* This aor. II. (afterwards called passive), was the original form for the intransitive or neuter notion, and follows exactly the analogy of the pft. II. (which is also intransitive), in taking the inflexions of the active voice to which it originally and properly belonged.—Compare *ἐκπλήττω*, *I alarm*, *ἐξέπληξα*, *I alarmed (some one)*, *ἐξεπλάγην*, *I am alarmed*, with *ἵστημι*, *I place*; *ἔστησα*, *I placed*, *ἔστην*, *I stood*. Hence it is clear whence it is that many verbs in *ω* form an aor. II. act. in *ην* with an intransitive sense: it is a relic of the old form. From the aor. II. in *ην* arose, by the insertion of *θ*, a lengthened form in *θην* (aor. I. pass.), for the expression of the passive notion; as *ἐξεπλάγην*, *I am in alarm* (neuter), *ἐξεπλήχθην*, *I have been alarmed* (passive); *ἔστην*, *I stood*, *ἐστάθην*, *I have been placed*. The aorists passive of all verbs follow the formation, and take the inflexions of the aor. II. act. of these verbs.

3. Most verbs in *μι* with *monosyllabic* roots take a reduplication, which is of two sorts.

α. When the verb begins with a single consonant, or a mute with a liquid, the first letter of the root is repeated with *ι* (*Proper*).

β. When with *πτ*, *στ*, or an aspirated vowel, *ι* with a rough breathing, which seems to represent a letter (as *ἵστημι* *S-isto*) is prefixed (*Improper*). Thus:

ΣΤΑ ἵσθη-μι	ΔΕ (δέ-δη-μι) διδέασι
ΧΡΑ κί-χρη-μι	ΘΕ τί-θη-μι
ΒΑ (βί-βη-μι) βιβάς	Έ ἱ-η-μι
ΠΤΑ ἵπτα-μαι	ΔΟ δί-δω-μι
ΠΛΑ πί-μ-πλη-μι	
ΠΡΑ πί-μ-πρη-μι	

*Obs. 2.* This reduplication in the present tense is found in the cognate languages: Indian III. conj. *tis-‘t āmi*, root *ST Ā’* (*ἵστημι*). Also Zend *histāmi* (*ἵστημι*), and Latin *sisto* f. *sto*. So in many verbs in which the *μι* has become *ω* this reduplication is retained; as, *πίπτω* = *πι-πέτ-ω*. See §. 261.

*Obs. 3.* Three verbs with monosyllabic roots have no reduplication: *φημί* (ΦΑ-), *εἰμί* (Ε), *εἶμι* (Ι).

*Obs. 4.* Few verbs in *μι* are regular even in the three tenses which belong to this form of the verb: but of four verbs only, *τίθημι*, *ἵστημι*, *δίδωμι*, *ἵημι*, are all the forms found, though even in these verbs there are other inflexions and forms in use borrowed from verbs in *ω*.

*Obs. 5.* The only instance of the redupl. in the future is *διδώσκειν*, *διδώσομεν* Od. ν, 358., ω, 314.

Classes of Verbs in *μι*.

§. 271. I. Those which annex the personal ending *μι* immediately to the root, which ends in

- a. α, as ἔσθη-μι, root ΣΤΑ-
- b. ε, ... τί-θη-μι, root ΘΕ-
- c. ο, ... δέ-δω-μι, root ΔΟ-
- d. ι, only εἶ-μι, root 'Ι-
- e. υ, as ἔρϋ-μαι, root 'ΕΡΥ-.

II. Those which annex the personal ending *μι* to the root by the addition of *ννν* or *νν* or poet. *νη*. The original root ends,

a. In α, ε, or ο, and takes *ννν*.

- a. α, as σκεδά-ννν-μι, root ΣΚΕΔΑ.
- b. ε, ... κορέ-ννν-μι, root ΚΟΡΕ-
- c. ι, only τί-ννν-μι, root ΤΙ- (Ion. Att. τίννμι)
- d. ο, as στρώ-ννν-μι, root ΣΤΡΟ-.

Obs. 1. In the Ionic form εἴννμι for εἴννμι the former *ν* is dropped on account of the diphthong.

Obs. 2. The insertion of this syllable *ννν* is analogous to the Indian verbs of the *ν* conj. which in like manner annex *nu* to the root, as *su-nu-ma*, "we witness," from *su*,—*ap-nu-mas*, *adipiscimur*, from *āp*.

b. Or in a consonant to which *νν* or poet. *νη* is attached: the final letter is either

- a. a mute, as δείκ-νν-μι, root ΔΕΙΚ-
- β. a liquid, ... ὄμ-νν-μι, root ΟΜ.

Obs. 3. In ὄλ-νν-μι (ΟΛ) the *ν* is assimilated to the λ, and the verb becomes ὄλλνμι.

Obs. 4. When a diphthong precedes the final consonant of the root, that consonant is dropped, except it is a K sound, as

αἶ-ννμαι	ΑΙΡ (cf. αἶρ-ω, ἄρ-ννμαι)
δαί-ννμαι	ΔΑΙΤ (cf. δαίς, δαιτ-ός)
καί-ννμαι	ΚΑΙΔ or ΚΑΔ (cf. pf. κέκαδ-μαι, κέκασμαθ)
κτεί-ννμι	ΚΤΕΙΝ or ΚΤΕΝ (fut. κτεν-ῶ);

but δείκ-ννμι, εἶργ-ννμι, ζεύγ-ννμι, οἷγ-ννμι).

Obs. 5. In the verbs γάννμαι, κίννμαι, ἔρννμαι, εἶρννμαι, λάζννμαι, and some other, the *ν* belongs to the root.

c. The verbs in *ννμι* (Class II.) form only the pr. and impft. in this conjugation; and even in these tenses the active form *ύω* is as much

in use as that in *νμι*: in the sing. impft. the forms from *ύω* prevail, and these are the regular forms of the pr. conjunctive, and the impft. optative. The verb *σβέννυμι* is the only one of this class which has an aor. II., *ἔσβην* from ΣΒΕ; but many verbs in *ύω*, of which there is no form in *νμι*, form an aor. II. after the analogy of these verbs, as *δύω*, *ἔδυν*.

*Lengthening of the Characteristic Vowel and strengthening of the Root.*

§. 272. 1. In the verbs of Class I. the short vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, are lengthened in the active voice—*α* and *ε* into *η*—*ο* into *ω*.

Of these lengthened vowels, *η* (from *ε*) and *ω* however are retained only in the singular indic. and in the conj.; *η* from *ᾱ* is shortened again in the plur. of the indic. of pres. and imperf., and in the imperative, but is retained throughout the persons of the indic. and the impr. and the infin. of aor. II. (See Paradigm, §. 278.) The infin. aor. II. of verbs in *ε* lengthen it to *ει*, in *ο* to *ου*, as *θεῖναι*, *δοῦναι*. In the whole of the middle the short vowel returns.

*Obs. 1.* Exceptions:—In the following verbs the long vowel remains in all the persons except III. pl. ind.—*ᾄημι* (ΑΕ), III. pl. *ᾄεισι*, *ᾄημαι*, and *δίζηναι* (ΔΙΖΕ), *δίζηται* &c., but the II. sing. is *metri grat.* *δίξεις*, *δίξω*.

*Obs. 2.* The sing. of aor. II. *ἔδων*, *ἔθην*, is not used, but supplied by aor. I., *ἔδωκα*, *ἔθηκα*.

*Obs. 3.* Both the aor. pass. follow the analogy of *ἔστην* ind., *στήθι*, imp., *στήναι* inf.

2. The verbs (Class II.) in *νμι* which annex *νν* to a pure root retain the short vowel, except those whose root ends in *ο*, as *στρώννυμι* (ΣΤΡΟ): and those in which *νν* is added to a root ending in a consonant strengthen the present by lengthening the radical vowel; thus

*α* becomes *η*, as *πήγ-νυμι*, aor. II. pass. *ἐπᾶγ-ην*.

*πλήγ-νυμι*

*ῥήγ-νυμι*

*α* ..... *αι*, ... *αἴ-νυμαι* for *ἄρνυμαι*, root 'ΑΡ, 'ΑΙΡ

*καί-νυμαι* for *καίδνυμαι*, root ΚΑΔ, ΚΑΙΔ

*ε* .. ..... *ει*, ... *εἴργ-νυμι* root 'ΕΡΓ (FEPΓ)

*δείκ-νυμι* root ΔΕΚ, as Ion. *ἔδεξα*

*υ* ..... *ευ*, ... *λεύγ-νυμι*, aor. II. pass. *ἐ-ζύγ-ην*.

3. When *νη* is inserted after a T sound or a liquid, *ε* is generally, though not always, changed to *ι*, as

κῆ-νη-μι root ΚΕΔ      but πέρ-νη-μι root ΠΕΡ  
 κίρ-νη-μι ... ΚΕΡ  
 πίτ-νη-μι ... ΠΙΕΤ.

*Obs. 4.* In some dissyllabic roots seemingly ending in a vowel, the final vowel does not belong to the root. The radical form of some of these verbs is found either in their aor. II. or some byē form; as, δάμνημι (seeming root δάμ-νη), aor. II. ἐ-δάμ-ην, κίχ-ημι, ἔ-κίχ-ον, so στορέ-ννυμι and στόρ-νυμι.

### Modal Vowel.

§. 273. 1. The indicative has no modal vowel, but the personal ending is annexed immediately to the root; as,

ἴ-στα-μεν      ἐ-τί-θε-μεν      ἔ-δο-μεν  
 ἴ-στά-μεθα      ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα      ἐ-δό-μεθα.

2. The conjunctive has the same modal vowels as the verbs in *ω*, namely *ω* and *η*, but these coalesce with the characteristic vowel, wherein the following deviations from the general rules of contraction in verbs are to be remarked:

ἀη and ᾶη become ῆη and ῆῆ, not ᾶ and ῆ as in contract verbs in ᾶω, ὄη becomes ῶ, not οἰ, as in the contract verbs in ὄω; as,

ἴ-στά-ω=ἴ-στῶ      ἴ-στά-ης=ἴ-στῆς      ἴ-στά-η-ται=ἴ-στῆ-ται  
 στά-ω= στῶ      στά-ης= στῆς  
 τι-θέ-ω=τι-θῶ      τι-θέ-ης=τι-θῆς      τι-θέ-ω-μαι=τι-θῶ-μαι  
 δι-δό-ω=δι-δῶ      δι-δό-ης=δι-δῶς      δι-δό-η=δι-δῶ.

The two aorists passive of these and other verbs follow this analogy, τυφθῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ, &c. from τύπτω, σταθῶ from ἵστημι.

*Obs. 1.* All these anomalous contractions seem to arise from the lengthening the radical vowel in the indicative, and this long vowel coalescing with the modal vowel of the conjunctive naturally produces these contractions, as στῆ-ης naturally becomes στῆς, δῶ-ης=δῶς.

*Obs. 2.* The conjunctive of verbs in *νυμι* is the same as of those in *ύω*, as δεικνύω, ύης &c.

3. The optative has, like the verbs in *ω*, the modal vowel *ι*, with this difference, that in the latter the *ι* coalesces with the modal vowel of the historic tenses *ο* or *α*, whereas in the verbs in *νυμι* the *ι* is annexed immediately to the radical vowel of the verb with which it forms a diphthong; as,

ἰ-στα-ί-ην = ἰ-σταί-ην	ἰ-σταί-μην	σταί-ην
τι-θε-ί-ην = τι-θεί-ην	τι-θεί-μην	θεί-ην
δι-δο-ί-ην = δι-δοί-ην	δι-δοί-μην	δοί-ην.

Both the aor. pass. of all verbs follow in their optative the analogy of the verbs in ε (τίθημι), as σταθείην, τυφθείην, τυπείην.

*Obs. 3.* The opt. of verbs in υμι follows the analogy of verbs in ύω, as δεικνύοιμι. There are however some optatives of verbs in υμι, formed after verbs in μι, in ύμι (for υίην like αίην &c.) and in the middle voice ύμην (for υίμην). In the conj. the υ coalesces with the η and is lengthened. This is more common in the middle than the active: Plat. Phædon. p. 77 Δ μὴ διαφυσᾷ καὶ διασκεδανῶσι (for διασκεδανῶνῃ): Ibid. B ὅπως μὴ διασκεδάνῃται (for -ύηται): Lucian. de Saltat. 70 ἐπιδείκνῃται (for -ύηται).

*Obs. 4.* This opt. active is not found in Attic but is in Epic; as, Il. π, 99 ἀκδῶμεν (for -υίημεν): Theocr. XV. 94 (ed. Meinek.) φῶν from ἔφυν (for φύην): midd., Plat. Phædon. p. 118 A ψύχοιτό τε καὶ πήγνῃτο (for πηγνύ-αιτο): Lucian. Harmonid. III. ἐπιδεικνύμην.—Epic: Il. ω, 665 δαίνῃτο: Od. σ, 248 δαινῶτο, so Hom. φθίο, φθίτο opt. from ἐφθίμην ind. So λύμην, Il. φ, 80

### Personal Endings.

#### §. 274. 1. Active voice. Present indicative:

Sing. 1.	μι	ἰ-στη-μι
2.	s (properly σι)	ἰ-στη-ς
3.	(τι Dor.) (σι)ν	ἰ-στη-σι(ν)
Dual 2.	τον	ἰ-σᾶ-τον
3.	τον	ἰ-σᾶ-τον
Plur. 1.	μεν (properly μες)	ἰ-σᾶ-μεν
2.	τε	ἰ-σᾶ-τε
3.	(ντι, νσι, ασιν)	(ἰ-στα-ντι ἰστα-σι(ν)).

The original ending of III. pl. ντι is found only in Doric; ντι was weakened to νσι, and the ν changed to α (ασι), which coalesced with the preceding radical vowel; but the pure Attic dialect admitted this contraction only in verbs whose root ended in α, as

ἰ-στα-νσι	becomes (ἰ-σᾶ-ᾱσι) ἰ-σᾶσι
τί-θε-νσι	Att. τι-θέ-ᾱσι, commonly τι-θείσι
δί-δο-νσι	... δι-δό-ᾱσι, ..... δι-δοῦσι
δείκνυ-νσι	... δεικνύ-ᾱσι, ..... δεικνῶσι.

*Obs. 1.* The open forms ἑᾶσι, ὁᾶσι, ὑᾶσι, though properly pure Attic are found also in Ionic. The contracted forms εἶσι, οῦσι, ὦσι, are the usual forms of the Ionic and older Attic, and of the writers in the common dialect. In the III. pl. of ἰστημι the Ionic inserts its ε, as ἰστέασι for ἰσᾶσι pres., ἐστέασι for ἐσᾶσι pft. The III. pl. of ἵημι (root 'Ε) is, in Attic, ἱᾶσι, contr. from ἰ-έ-ᾱσι.



2. The personal endings of the conjunctive pr. and aor. II. are the same as in the verbs in *ω*.

3. Imperfect and aorist II. indicative:

Sing. 1.	ν	Impf. ἴσθη-ν	ἐ-τί-θη-ν
2.	ς (final ι dropped)	ἴσθη-ς	ἐ-τί-θη-ς
3.	η(τι dropped)	ἴσθη	ἐ-τί-θη
Dual 2.	την	Aor. II. ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την
3.	την	ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την
Plur. 1.	μεν (prop. μες)	ἴσθη-μεν	ἐ-θε-μεν
2.	τε	ἴσθη-τε	ἐ-θε-τε
3.	σαν	ἴσθη-σαν	ἐ-θε-σαν.

So ἐ-τύπ-ην (ἐ-τύφ-θην), ἦς, ἦ, ἦτην, ἦτην, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

4. The personal ending of the I. person in the impft. and aor. II. optative is the same as the indicative:

σταί-ην ἰ-σταί-ην θεί-ην τι-θεί-ην δοί-ην δι-δοί-ην.

Obs. 2. In the Attic dialect the *η* of the impft. opt. is generally dropped in the dual and plural, and the III. pl. ἦσαν is always shortened to *εν*; as,

τιθεί-ημεν = τιθεῖμεν  
τιθεί-ησαν = τιθεῖεν

ἰσταί-ητε = ἰσταῖτε  
διδοί-ησαν = διδοῖεν.

Except εἶησαν which is sometimes used instead of εἶεν from εἰμί *sup.*—These abbreviations also take place in the opt. aor. II., as θεῖμεν, but the abbreviated are (except in the III. pl.) less in use than the longer forms; the long form of III. pl. aor. II., such as δοίησαν, is very seldom used. So also in the aor. pass. of all verbs, as παιδευθείημεν = παιδευθεῖμεν.

Obs. 3. We find also διδῶην and δῶην for διδοίην, δοίην. So all the MSS. read in Dem. p. 840. 27 εἰ μὲν ἀντιδῶην. So βιώην, ἀλώην Hom. for βιοίην, ἀλοίην.

5. Present and aorist II. imperative:

Sing. 2.	θι	Pr. (ἴ-στα-θι)	(τί-θε-θι §. 30. 1.)	(δί-δο-θι)
3.	τω	... ἰ-στά-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω
Dual 2.	τον	Aor. II. στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον
3.	των	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των
Plur. 2.	τε	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε
3.	τωσαν	στή-τωσαν	θέ-τωσαν	δό-τωσαν
		or στάντων	θέντων	δόντων.

Obs. 4. In the II. sing. pres. the *θι* is dropped, to compensate for which the short vowel is lengthened, *α* into *η*, *ε* into *ει*, *ο* into *ου*, *υ* into *ῡ*.

ἴ-στα-θι = ἴστη  
δί-δο-θι = δίδου

τί-θε-θι = τίθει  
δείκνυ-θι = δείκνυ.

*Obs. 5.* Very few verbs retain *θι* in the pres. imper., which however is the original ending (§. 195.), as *δίδωθι* Od. γ, 380 Ep. for *δίδου*, *φάθι* from *φημί*, *ἴσθι* from *εἰμί*, *ἴθι* from *εἶμι*, *ἴληθι* Od. γ, 380 (Dor. *ἴλᾱθι*), later *ζῆθι* from *ζάω* for *ζῆ*; and *ἐμπίπληθι* Il. φ, 311, *ἐπόμνυθι* Theogn. 1195; lastly some old perfects of verbs in *ω*, as *τέ-θνα-θι*.

*Obs. 6.* In the aor. II. of *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι* the *θι* is abbreviated to *ς*, as *θή-θι* becomes *θείς*, *δό-θι* becomes *δός*. So *σχέ-θι* (the original form of aor. II. imper. of *ἔχω*), becomes *σχές*, and *ἔ-θι* (aor. II. of *ἵημι*), becomes *ἔς*. The aor. II. of *ἵστημι* retains the *-θι*, as well as the aor. pass. of all verbs, as *τύπηθι*, *παιδεύθητι* (see §. 30. 1.). In composition *στήθι* may be abbreviated to *στά*, as *παράστα*, *ἀπόστα*, so *βῆθι* aor. imper. from *βαίνω* becomes *παράβᾱ*.

6. The infinitive ending of the pres. and aor. is *ναι*. In the pres. this is annexed to the short characteristic vowel: in the aor. II. this vowel is lengthened, *α* to *η*, *ε* to *ει*, *ο* to *ου*, as

Pres. ἰ-στά-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δεικ-νύ-ναι
Aor. II. στή-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι.	

So also both the aor. pass. like *στήναι*, as *τυπῆ-ναι*, *βουλευθῆ-ναι*.

*Obs. 7.* The inf. in Epic becomes sometimes *ήμεναι*, as *τιθήμεναι* Il. ψ, 13, or *έμεν*, as *τιθέμεν* Hes. Op. 472: and the aor. II. inf. becomes sometimes *μεναι*, and *μεν*, as *δόμεν*, *δόμεναι*—*θέμεν*, *θέμεναι*.

7. The participle, pres. and aor. II., ends in *ντς*, *ντσα*, *ντ*, which is joined according to the usual rules (§. 25. and 28.) to the radical vowel, as

ἰ-στά-ντς = ἰ-στᾱς, ἰ-στᾱσα, ἰ-στᾱν	στάς, στᾱσα, στᾱν
τι-θέ-ντς = τι-θείς, εἶσα, έν	θείς, θεῖσα, θέν.

The passive participles of both the aorists follow the analogy of the verbs in *ω*, *τιθείς* or *θείς*, as *τυπεῖς*, *εἶσα*, *έν*, *βουλευθείς*.

### *Personal Endings and Modal Vowels of the Middle.*

§. 275. 1. The personal endings of the middle are the same as in the verbs in *ω*, except that the II. sing. ind. pres. and impft. and the imperative almost invariably retain the form in *σαι* and *σο*.

2. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is *ω* and *η* (as in verbs in *ω*) with which the radical vowel coalesces, as *ἰστά-ω-μαι* = *ἰσῶμαι*, *τιθέ-ω-μαι* = *τιθῶμαι*, *τιθέ-η* = *τιθῆ*, *τιθέ-η-ται* = *τιθῆται*.

3. The modal vowel of the optative is *ι* (as in verbs in *ω*), but as the indicative has no modal vowel, the *ι* is joined immediately to the radical vowel, and forms with it a diphthong, hence *τιθε-ί-μην*, *διδω-ί-μην*, *ἰστα-ί-μην*.

Conj. δύνωμαι, δύνῃ, δύνηται &c.	Opt. δυνάιμην, δύναιο, δύναιτο
ἐπίστωμαι, ἐπίστη, ἐπίστη- ται &c.	ἐπισταίμην, ἐπίσταιο, ἐπί- σταιτο.

*Obs. 1.* These forms ought not to be accented as contracted, *τιθεῖο* &c., but *τίθειο*, for the diphthongs *ει*, *οι*, *αι*, are optative answering to the diphthong *οι* of the verbs in *ω*, *τύπτοιο* not *τυπτοῖο*; so in *δύομαι*, the only verb besides *δίδωμι* with *ο*, the accent is always *δύοιτο*.

4. On the personal endings we may remark:

a. Verbs in *α*: the II. sing. pres. ind. is in the Attic prose writers always *ασαι*; the contracted form is found only in poetry, as *ἐπίστη* from *ἐπίσταμαι* *Æsch. Eum. 86*, *δύνη* from the Ionic *δύνει* for *δύνη* *Soph. and Eur.* In the II. sing. impft. and imperative the contracted form *ω* was used in the common dialect, as *ίστω* (ind. and imper.), *ἐδύνω*, for *ίστασο*, *ἐδύνασο*.

b. Verbs in *ε*: both the uncontracted and contracted forms of the pres. and impft. seem to have been used, as *τίθεσαι* and *τίθη*, *ἐτίθεσο* and *ἐτίθου*, *τίθεσο* and *τίθου*; though the latter is the most usual even in prose, and in the aor. II. of verbs in *ε* or *ο* the contracted is the regular form, as *ἔθου*, *θοῦ*, *ἔδου*, *δοῦ*.

*Obs. 2.* In the Epic dialect we find the open forms, as *δαίνο* imper., *μάρναο*, *φάο*, *θέο*, *ἐνθεο*, *σύνθεο*. In Ionic the first *α* of *σαι* for *ασαι* is changed to *ε*, as *ἐπίστεαι*, *δύνει*, and hence arise the contracted forms *ἐπίστη*, *δύνη*, used by the Ionic writers and Attic Tragedians.

c. Verbs in *ο*: the contracted forms are not used in the ind. pres., but in the impft., imper., and aor. II. both are found in use.

d. The contracted forms are used in all the conjunctive tenses, and in the optative the *σ* is dropped, but no contraction takes place.

*Obs. 3.* The Epic duplication of the *σ* in the endings *σαι*, *σο*, as *ἔρασσαι*, *πέτασσαι*, *δύοσσο* from *ἔραμαι*, *πέταμαι*, *δύομαι*, is very rare.

*Obs. 4.* The conjunctives and optatives midd. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, *δίδωμι*, are, in the Attic dialect, formed like those of verbs in *ω*, as if from *ΤΙΘ(Ω)*, *Ι(Ω)*, *ΔΙΔ(Ω)*: the characteristic *ε* or *ο* being thus lost, no contraction takes place, and therefore the word is accented as the opt. or conj. of verbs in *ω*; and the opt. of *ἵημι* and *τίθημι* takes the proper modal characteristic *οι*; as,

Att. Conj. Pres. *τίθωμαι*, *τίθη*, *τίθηται*, *τίθησθον*, *τίθησθε*, *τίθωνται*.

.. .. Impf. *τιθοίμην*, *τίθοιο*, *τίθοιτο*, *τιθοίμεθον*, *τίθοισθην* &c., not *τιθείμην*.

So *ἵωμαι*, *ἵη*, *ἵηται* &c.: *ιοίμην*, *ἴοιο*, *ἴοιτο* &c.

Conj. Aor. II. *πρόσθωμαι*, *πρόωμαι*, *πρόη*, *πρόηται* &c.

Opt. .. .. *προσθοίμην*, *προοίμην*, *πρόοιο*, *πρόοιτο*, *προοίμεθον* &c.

Conj. Pres. *δίδωμαι*, *δίδω*, *δίδωται*, *ἀπόδωμαι* &c.

*Obs. 5.* The conjunctive *ιστῶμαι*, *ιστῆ* &c. always retains the circumflex, but the compounds of *ίσταμαι*, and the verbs inflected like it, take the Attic accentuation; as,

<i>ἐπίστωμαι</i>	<i>ἐπίστη</i>	<i>ἐπίστηται</i>
<i>δύνωμαι</i>	<i>δύνη</i>	<i>δύνηται</i>

*Obs. 6.* So also the following poetic forms: *Od. ρ*, 317 *δίοιτο* from *δίεμαι*, *Od. λ*, 512 *μαρνοίμην* from *μάρναμαι*, and *Arist. Vesp. 298* *κρέμοισθε* from *κρέμαμαι*.

*Obs. 7.* There are two instances of this Attic form in the active: *ἀφίειτε* *Plat. Apol. p. 29*, and *ἀφίη* (not *ἀφίῃ*) *Xen. Cyr. VIII. 1. 2*, but both readings are doubtful.

*Bye forms of Verbs in μι borrowed from the Conjugation in ω.*

§. 276. The II. and III. pers. ind. of τίθημι and ἵημι are in Attic poetry sometimes τιθείς, εἰ, ἰεῖς, εἶ (ΤΙΘΕΩ, ΙΕΩ), but the readings in the passages in which they are found are not undoubted. The sing. impft. act. of τίθημι and δίδωμι is generally formed from τιθείω and δίδόω, with the usual contraction ἐτίθει, ἐδίδου, where we may see the beginning of that change from the form in μι to ω which took place wholly in other verbs. These forms occur also in the Epic, Doric and Ionic writers, but the contracted forms of ἵστημι seem not to have been used, though in Hdt. IV. 103, we find ἱστᾶ for ἱστησι. A remarkable form is the Homeric προθέουσι (Il. α, 291.) for προτιθίασι, from ΘΕΩ.—See §. 279. Obs. 3.

*Formation of the Tenses.*

§. 277. 1. In the formation of all the tenses of the active, and of the fut. and aor. middle, the short characteristic vowels, α, ε, ο, are lengthened: α into η; ε into η (except in the pft. act. of τίθημι and ἵημι into εἰ); ο into ω, but remains unchanged in the middle voice (except in the fut. and aor. I.). The pft. and plpft. pass. of τίθημι and ἵημι also have εἰ.

2. The aor. I. of δίδωμι and τίθημι, ἵημι, have the character. κ instead of σ, as

ἔ-θη-κ-α, ἦ-κ-α, ἔ-δω-κ-α (see also §. 240. 1.).

But these forms ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, are only used in the ind., and in good authors only in the singular, and the III. pl.: the other moods, persons and participials, are supplied by the aor. II., though there are some few exceptions: Dem. p. 838. 8 παρεδώκατε, but just before παρέδοτε. So G. T. ἐδώκαμεν, ἐδώκατε. On the other hand, the singular indicative aor. II. of the simple verbs ἔθην, ἦν, ἔδων, are never used. The aor. I. midd. ἐθηκάμην, ἔδωκάμην and part. θηκόμενος are found in Ion. and Dor. writers, but the Attic use the aor. II. midd.; the other moods of these words and the form δωκόμενος are unknown.

3. The verb ἵστημι forms its aorist regularly with σ: ἕστησα, ἕστησάμην. The aor. II. midd. ἕσταμην is never used, but some verbs form a similar one, as ἐπτάμην, ἐπριάμην.

4. The aor. II. pass. and fut. II. pass. are wanting in this conjugation, as also the fut. III., except of ἵστημι, ἑστήξω old Attic and ἑστήξομαι.

5. We may remark of the verb ἵστημι, that the pres., impft., fut., aor. I. act. are transitive; the pft., plpft. and aor. II. act., intransitive: ἵστην *I did place*, ἕστην *I stood*, ἕστησα *I have placed*, ἕστηκα *I stand*, ἕστήκειν *I was standing*. The midd. signifies *to place oneself or for oneself or to be placed*. Instead of the pft. ἕστηκα, the old Attic used either the aor. II. or a periphrasis with the midd. verb. In the later writers we find a pft. and plpft. with a transitive sense: ἕστακα, ἕστακειν; and on the contrary ἐστάθην Call. Min. 83.

§. 278. Paradigm of

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἵστη-μι	τί-θη-μι	δί-δω-μι	δείκ-νῦ-μι <sup>a</sup>
		2.	ἵστη-ς	τί-θη-ς	δί-δω-ς	δείκ-νῦ-ς
		3.	ἵστη-σί(ν)	τί-θη-σι(ν)	δί-δω-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῦσι
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἵ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		P. 1.	ἵ-στα-μεν	τί-θε-μεν	δί-δο-μεν	δείκ-νῦ-μεν
		2.	ἵ-στα-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἵ-σταῖσι(ν) (f. ἱστά-ᾱσι)	τι-θε-ᾱσι(ν) & τι-θείσι(ν)	δι-δό-ᾱσι(ν) & δι-δοῦσι(ν)	δεικ-νύ-ᾱσι(ν) & δεικ-νῦσι(ν)
	Conjunctive.	S. 1.	ἵ-στῶ	τι-θῶ	δι-δῶ	δεικ-νύ-ω
		2.	ἵ-στῇ-ς	τι-θῇς	δι-δῷ-ς	δεικ-νύ-ης
		3.	ἵ-στῇ	τι-θῇ	δι-δῷ	&c.
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵ-στῇ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	
		3.	ἵ-στῇ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	
		P. 1.	ἵ-στῶ-μεν	τι-θῶ-μεν	δι-δῶ-μεν	
		2.	ἵ-στῇ-τε	τι-θῇ-τε	δι-δῶ-τε	
		3.	ἵ(στῶ-σι(ν)	τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	

<sup>a</sup> and δεικνύ-ω, eis &c., especially δεικνύουσι(ν). See §. 271. α.

6. Verbs of the second class in *νμι* are conjugated regularly from the root, after dropping the termination *ννμι* or *ννμι*. The verbs in *ο* which have lengthened that vowel to *ω* retain *ω* through all the tenses, as *στρώ-ννῦ-μι*, *ζώ-ννῦ-μι*, *ρώ-ννῦ-μι*, *χών-νῦ-μι*, fut. *στρώ-σω* &c. The verbs whose root ends in a liquid, form some tenses as if from a root ending in a vowel. The aor. II. and fut. II. pass. are found in only a small number of verbs of this class, as *ζεύγ-νῦ-μι*.

Verbs in μι.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σᾱμαι ἴ-σᾱσαι (ἴ-σῑ poet.) ἴ-σᾱται ἰ-σᾱ́-μεθον ἴ-στα-σθον ἴ-στα-σθον ἰ-σᾱ́-μεθα ἴ-στα-σθε ἴ-στα-νται	τί-θε-μαι τί-θε-σαι or τί-θη τί-θε-ται τι-θέ-μεθον τί-θε-σθον τί-θε-σθον τι-θέ-μεθα τί-θε-σθε τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-μαι δί-δο-σαι  δί-δο-ται δι-δό-μεθον δί-δο-σθον δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-μεθα δί-δο-σθε δί-δο-νται	δείκ-νῦ-μαι δείκ-νῦ-σαι  δείκ-νῦ-ται δεικ-νῦ́-μεθον δείκ-νυ-σθον δείκ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νῦ́-μεθα δείκ-νυ-σθε δείκ-νυ-νται
ἰ-στῶ-μαι ἰ-στῇ ἰ-στῇ-ται ἰ-στῶ-μεθον ἰ-στῇ-σθον ἰ-στῇ-σθον ἰ-στῶ-μεθα ἰ-στῇ-σθε ἰ-στῶ-νται	τι-θῶ-μαι <sup>a</sup> τι-θῇ τι-θῇ-ται τι-θῶ-μεθον τι-θῇ-σθον τι-θῇ-σθον τι-θῶ-μεθα τι-θῇ-σθε τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-μαι <sup>a</sup> δι-δῶ δι-δῶ-ται δι-δῶ-μεθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-μεθα δι-δῶ-σθε δι-δῶ-νται	δεικνύ-ωμαι δεικνύ-η &c.

<sup>a</sup> Attic: τίθωμαι, τίθη, τίθηται &c. δίδωμαι, δίδω, δίδωται &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Mood	Tense	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Imperative.	S.2.	ἴστη (for ἰσῶσθι)	τίθει (for τίθεσθι)	δίδου (for δίδουσι)	δείκ-νῦ (for δείκνῦσθι)
		3.	ἴσῶ-τω	τι-θεί-τω	δι-δό-τω	δεικ-νῦ-τω
		D.2.	ἴσῶ-τον	τίθει-τον	δίδο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἴσῶ-των	τι-θεί-των	δι-δό-των	δεικ-νῦ-των
		P.2.	ἴσῶ-τε	τίθει-τε	δίδο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἴσῶ-τωσαν & ἰσάντων	τι-θεί-τωσαν & τιθέντων	δι-δό-τωσαν & διδόντων	δεικ-νῦ-τωσαν & δεικ-νύντων
	Inf.		ἰσῶ-ναι	τι-θεί-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δείκ-νῦ-ναι
			ἰ-σῶς, ἄσα, ἄν G. ἄντος	τι-θείς, εἶσα, ἐν G. έντος	δι-δούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. ὄντος	δείκ-νύς, ὕσα, ὕν G. ὕντος <sup>a</sup>
	Imperfect.		ἴστη-ν	ἐ-τίθει-ν (gen. ἐτίθουν)	ἐ-δίδο-ν (gen. ἐδίδουν)	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ν (gen. ἐδείκνυν)
			ἴστη-ς	ἐ-τίθει-ς (gen. ἐτίθεις)	ἐ-δίδο-ς (gen. ἐδίδους)	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ς (gen. ἐδείκνυες)
			ἴστη	ἐ-τίθει (gen. ἐτίθει)	ἐ-δίδο (gen. ἐδίδου)	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ (gen. ἐδείκνυε)
			ἰ-σῶ-την	ἐ-τι-θεί-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-την
			ἰ-σῶ-την	ἐ-τι-θεί-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-την
			ἴσῶ-μεν	ἐ-τίθει-μεν	ἐ-δίδο-μεν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν
			ἴσῶ-τε	ἐ-τίθει-τε	ἐ-δίδο-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τε
			ἴσῶ-σαν	ἐ-τίθει-σαν	ἐ-δίδο-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν
	Optative.	S.1.	ἰ-σταί-ην	τι-θεί-ην	δι-δοί-ην	δεικνύοιμι
		2.	ἰ-σταί-ης	τι-θεί-ης	δι-δοί-ης	δεικ.
		3.	ἰ-σταί-η	τι-θεί-η	δι-δοί-η	
		D.1.				
		2.	ἰ-σταί-ήτην gen. ἰσταίτην	τι-θεί-ήτην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοί-ήτην gen. διδοίτην	
		3.	ἰ-σταί-ήτην gen. ἰσταί-την	τι-θεί-ήτην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοί-ήτην gen. διδοίτην	
		P.1.	ἰ-σταί-ημεν gen. ἰσταίμεν	τι-θεί-ημεν gen. τιθείμεν	δι-δοί-ημεν gen. διδοίμεν	
		2.	ἰ-σταί-ητε gen. ἰσταίτε	τι-θεί-ητε gen. τιθείτε	δι-δοί-ητε gen. διδοίτε	
		3.	ἰ-σταί-εν	τι-θεί-εν	δι-δοί-εν	

<sup>a</sup> Generally δεικνύ-ων, ούσα, ὄν, §. 271.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σῶ-σο and ἴ-στω ἰ-στά-σθω ἴ-στα-σθον ἰ-στά-σθων ἴ-στα-σθε ἰ-στά-σθωσαν & ἰ-στάσθων	τί-θε-σο and τί-θου τι-θέ-σθω τί-θε-σθον τι-θέ-σθων τί-θε-σθε τι-θέ-σθωσαν & τι-θέσθων	δί-δο-σο and δί-δου δι-δό-σθω δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-σθων δί-δο-σθε δι-δό-σθωσαν & δι-δόσθων	δείκ-νυ-σο  δαικ-νύ-σθω δείκ-νυ-σθον δαικ-νύ-σθων δείκ-νυ-σθε δαικ-νύ-σθωσαν & δαικ-νύ-σθων
ἴ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
ἰ-στά-μενος, η, ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον	δαικ-νύ-μενος, η, ον
ἰ-στά-μην	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ἐ-δαικ-νύ-μην
ἴ-σῶ-σο and ἴ-στω ἴ-στα-το	ἐ-τί-θε-σο and ἐ-τί-θου ἐ-τί-θε-το	ἐ-δί-δο-σο and ἐ-δί-δου ἐ-δί-δο-το	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σο  ἐ-δείκ-νυ-το
ἰ-στά-μεθον ἰ-στά-σθην ἰ-στά-σθην ἰ-στά-μεθα ἴ-στα-σθε ἴ-στα-ντο	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθον ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἐ-τί-θε-σθε ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον ἐ-δι-δό-σθην ἐ-δι-δό-σθην ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα ἐ-δί-δο-σθε ἐ-δί-δο-ντο	ἐ-δαικ-νύ-μεθον ἐ-δαικ-νύ-σθην ἐ-δαικ-νύ-σθην ἐ-δαικ-νύ-μεθα ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σθε ἐ-δείκ-νυ-ντο
ἰ-σταί-μην ἴ-σται-ο ἴ-σται-το ἰ-σταί-μεθον ἰ-σταί-σθην  ἰ-σταί-σθην  ἰ-σταί-μεθα  ἴ-σται-σθε  ἴ-σται-ντο	τι-θεί-μην <sup>a</sup> τί-θει-ο τί-θει-το τι-θεί-μεθον τι-θεί-σθην  τι-θεί-σθην  τι-θεί-μεθα  τί-θει-σθε  τί-θει-ντο	δι-δοί-μην <sup>a</sup> δί-δοι-ο δί-δοι-το δι-δοί-μεθον δι-δοί-σθην  δι-δοί-σθην  δι-δοί-μεθα  δί-δοι-σθε  δί-δοι-ντο	f. δαικ-νύ-ω δαικνυοίμην &c.

<sup>a</sup> Attic: τιθοίμη, τίθοιο, τίθοιτο &c. διδοίμην, δίδοιο, δίδοιτο &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)



ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἔ-στη-ν	(ἔ-θη-ν) } Aor.	(ἔ-δω-ν) } Aor.	
		2.	ἔ-στη-ς	(ἔ-θη-ς) } I.	(ἔ-δω-ς) } I.	
		3.	ἔ-στη	(ἔ-θη) } used	(ἔ-δω) } used	
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την	ἐ-δό-την	
		3.	ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την	ἐ-δό-την	
		P. 1.	ἔ-στη-μεν	ἔ-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν	
		2.	ἔ-στη-τε	ἔ-θε-τε	ἔ-δο-τε	
		3.	ἔ-στη-σαν	ἔ-θε-σαν	ἔ-δο-σαν	
	Conjunctive.	S. 1.	στῶ	θῶ	δῶ	
		2.	στῆς	θῆς	δῆς	
		3.	στῇ	θῇ	δῇ	
		D. 1.				
		2.	στή-τον	θή-τον	δῶ-τον	
		3.	στή-τον	θή-τον	δῶ-τον	
		P. 1.	στῶ-μεν	θῶ-μεν	δῶ-μεν	
		2.	στή-τε	θή-τε	δῶ-τε	
		3.	στῶ-σι(ν)	θῶ-σι(ν)	δῶ-σι(ν)	
	Optative.	S. 1.	σταί-ην	θεί-ην	δοί-ην	
		2.	σταί-ης	θεί-ης	δοί-ης	
		3.	σταί-η	θεί-η	δοί-η	
		D. 1.				
		2.	σται-ήτην (seldom σταίτην)	θει-ήτην (seld. θείτην)	δοι-ήτην (seld. δοίτην)	
		3.	σται-ήτην (seld. σταίτην)	θει-ήτην (seld. θείτην)	δοι-ήτην (seld. δοίτην)	
		P. 1.	σταί-ημεν (seld. σταίμεν)	θεί-ημεν (seld. θείμεν)	δοί-ημεν (seld. δοίμεν)	
		2.	σταί-ητε (seld. σταίτε)	θεί-ητε (seld. θείτε)	δοί-ητε (seld. δοίτε)	
		3.	σταί-εν	θεί-εν	δοί-εν	

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(ἐ-στά-μην is not found, but)  ἐ-πτά-μην ἐ-πριά-μην	ἐ-θέ-μην ἔ-θου (fr. ἔθεσο) ἔ-θε-το ἐ-θέ-μεθον ἐ-θέ-σθην ἐ-θέ-σθην ἐ-θέ-μεθα ἔ-θε-σθε ἔ-θε-ντο	ἐ-δό-μην ἔ-δου (fr. ἔδοσο) ἔ-δο-το ἐ-δό-μεθον ἐ-δό-σθην ἐ-δό-σθην ἐ-δό-μεθα ἔ-δο-σθε ἔ-δο-ντο	
(στώ-μαι)	θῶ-μαι <sup>a</sup> θῆ θῆ-ται θώ-μεθον θῆ-σθον θῆ-σθον θώ-μεθα θῆ-σθε θῶ-νται	δῶ-μαι δῶ δῶ-ται δώ-μεθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-σθον δώ-μεθα δῶ-σθε δῶ-νται	
(σταί-μην)	θεί-μην <sup>b</sup> θεῖ-ο θεῖ-το θεί-με-θον θεί-σθην  θεί-σθην  θεί-μεθα  θεῖ-σθε  θεῖ-ντο	δοί-μην <sup>b</sup> δοῖ-ο δοῖ-το δοί-με-θον δοί-σθην  δοί-σθην  δοί-μεθα  δοῖ-σθε  δοῖ-ντο	

<sup>a</sup> Attic: ἀπόθωμαι (for ἀποθῶμαι), ἀπόθῃ, ἀπόθηται &c., πρόσθωμαι, πρόσθῃ, πρόσθηται &c.

<sup>b</sup> Attic: προσθείμην, πρόσθοιο (for προσ-θοῖο), πρόσθοιτο &c., ἐνδοίμην, ἐνδοιο, ἐν-δοιτο &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Imperative.	S. 2.	στή-θι <sup>a</sup>	θές (for θέθι)	δός (fr. δόθι)	
		3.	στή-τω	θέ-τω	δό-τω	
		D. 2.	στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον	
		3.	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των	
		P. 2.	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε	
		3.	στή-τωσαν and στάντων	θέ-τωσαν and θέντων	δό-τωσαν and δόντων	
	Inf.		στή-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	
	Part.		στάς, ᾶσα, ᾶν G. στάντος	θείς, εῖσα, ἐν G. θέντος	δούς, δοῦσα, ὄν G. δόντος	
Fut.			στή-σω	θή-σω	δώ-σω	
Aorist I.			ἔ-στη-σα	ἔ-θη-κα in the Dual and Plural and in the Moods and Participles the Aor. II. is used.	ἔ-δω-κα	
Perf.			ἔ-στη-κα <sup>b</sup>	τέ-θει-κα	δέ-δω-κα	
Plpf.			ἔ-στή-κειν and εἰ-στή-κειν	ἔ-τε-θεί-κειν	ἔ-δε-δώ-κειν	
Fut. III.			ἔ-στήξω			
P A S						
Aor. I.			ἔ-στάθην	ἔ-τέ-θην	ἔ-δό-θην	ἔ-δείχ-θην

<sup>a</sup> But in compos. : παρόσθᾱ, ἀπόσθᾱ, ἀνδρόσθᾱ (§. 274. Obs. 6.).  
<sup>b</sup> Ὅν ἔσταμεν, ἔσταναι &c., see below, §. 309.

M I D D L E.				
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-	
(στά-σο, & στῶ)	θοῦ (for θέσο) θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθωσαν and θέ-σθων	δοῦ (for δόσο) δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθωσαν and δό-σθων		
(στά-σθαι)	θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι		
(στά-μενος)	θέ-μενος, η, ον	δό μενος		
στή-σομαι	θή-σομαι	δώ-σομαι	δείξομαι	
ἐ-στη-σάμην	(ἐ-θη-κά-μην)   (ἐ-δω-κά-μην) in Attic the Aor. II. Midd. is used, §. 277. 2.		ἐ-δειξάμην	
ἐ-σταῖ-μαι	τέ-θει-μαι	δέ-δο-μαι	δέ-δειγ-μαι	
ἐ-στά-μην	ἐ-τε-θεί-μην	ἐ-δε-δό-μην	ἐ-δε-δείγ-μην	
ἐ-στήξομαι				
S I V E.				
Fut. I.	σταῖ-θήσομαι	τε-θήσομαι	δο-θήσομαι	δειχ-θήσομαι

## Dialects.

§. 279. 1. The II. sing. pres. has sometimes the paragogic *θα*, as *τίθη-σθα δίδοισθα*. The III. pl. impft. and aor. II. in *σαν* are sometimes in Ep. and Dor. abbreviated to *ν*, as *ἔτιθεν* for *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν*, *θεν* for *ἔθεσαν*; *ἔσταν*, *σταν* for *ἔστησαν*; so *ἔτλαν* for *ἔτλησαν*, *βάν* for *ἔβησαν*; *φθάν* for *ἔφθησαν*; *ἔδιδον δίδον* for *ἐδίδοσαν*, *ἔδον*, *δόν* for *ἔδοσαν*; *ἔφυν* for *ἔφυσαν*, *ἔδυν*, *δύν* for *ἔδυσαν*; so *μέθιεν*, *πίτναν*, *ἔφαν*.

2. The II. sing. imper. pres. of *ἵστημι* is in Homer generally *ἵστη*; but Il. ι, 202 *καθίστα*.

3. The short radical vowel is sometimes lengthened before personal endings beginning with *μ* or *ν*, *metri gratia*, as *τιθήμενος* (perhaps read *τιθέμενος*) Il. κ, 34; *τιθήμεναι* Il. ψ, 247; *διδούναι* Il. ω, 425; *δίδωθι* Od. γ, 380; *ζευγνύμεν* (wrongly read *ζευγνύμεν*) Il. π, 145. So *ἱληθι* Epic for *ἱλᾷθι*.

4. The III. sing. conj. has, in Epic, the ending *σι*, as *ἰσθήσι* for *ἰσθῆ*, *δῶσι* for *δῶ*, *ῆσιν* for *ῆ* Il. ο, 359, *μεθήσιν* Il. ν, 234, so that these forms are to be distinguished from the pres. ind. or III. pl. conj. (as the case may be) only by the accent and *ι* subscript.

5. The contracted conj. of the verbs in *ε* or *ο* is resolved in the Epic sometimes, and regularly in the Ionic, into the open forms; as,

a. The verbs in *α*, by *ε* (*ἵστημι*):

(*ιστά-*) *ιστῶ* Ion. *ιστέ-ω*, *ιστέ-ης*, *ιστέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*

(*στά-*) *στῶ* .. *στέ-ω*, *στέ-ης*, *στέ-ωμεν* &c.

Obs. 1. So in Hdt. V. 49 *προεστέατε* and Id. I. 200, III. 62 *εστέασι*, for *-άασι*, *εστεώς* for *εστός*, gen. *εστεώτος*, neut. *εστεώς*, fem. *εστεῶσα*. So also in Attic: *τεθνεώς* (and *τεθνηκώς*), *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεώς*, gen. *τεθνεώτος*.

b. Verbs in *ε* by *ε* (*τίθημι*):

*τιθῶ* Ion. *τιθέ-ω*, *τιθέ-ης*, *τιθέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*

*τιθῶμαι* .. *τιθέ-ωμαι*, *τιθέ-η* &c.

*θῶ* .. *θέ-ω*, *θέ-ης*, *θέ-ωμεν* &c.

*θῶμαι* .. *θέ-ωμαι* &c.

Obs. 2. Both the aorists pass. conj. of other verbs follow the analogy of *τίθημι*, as

*τυπῶ* ῆς Ion. *τυπέ-ω*, *έ-ης*, *έ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*

*δαμῶ*, ῆς, .. *δαμέ-ω*, *έ-ης*, *έ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*

*εύρεθῶ*, ῆς, .. *εύρεθέ-ω* &c.

c. Verbs in *ο* (*δίδωμι*) are resolved by *ω*, as

(*διδό-*) *διδῶ* Ion. *διδώ-ω*, *διδώ-ης*, *διδώ-ωμεν*, *ώ-ητε* &c.

6. Homer has four forms of the conjunctive active: 1. The regular contracted form, as *σθῆς*. 2. The uncontracted form, as *στήης*. 3. The Ionic resolved form into *ε*, as *στέης*. 4. A lengthened resolved form, *ε* and *α* being changed into *ει*, as *θείομεν*, *ο* into *ω*, as *στέωμεν*. The uncontracted form represents the origin of the contraction in verbs in *ε* and *α* into *η*, not *α*, as mentioned above, *ἵστημι*, *ιστή-ης* = *ἴσθης*, as *ἔστην*, *στή-ω*, *στή-ης*, *σθῆς* not *σᾶς*. This form is, generally speaking, inadmissible when *η* would stand before *ο* or *ω*, as *στήω*, *θήω*, or *ο* before *η* or *ω*, as *δότηε*, *δῶμεν*, but Il. ρ, 95 *περιστήωσι*. When the open form with *ει* is used, the modal vowel (except in the III. pl.) is shortened, as *στείομεν*, *θείομεν*, *θείετον* for *στήωμεν* &c.: so Il. η, 72 *δαμείετε* for *δαμέητε*. This is not admis-

sible in the open form with *ε*, not *στέομεν* but *στέωμεν*. (The conj. pres. of *ἵστημι* and *τίθημι* is not used in Homer, and of *δίδωμι* only the I. sing.) The following forms of the aor. II. subjunctive are used by Homer. To the doubtful forms an asterisk is prefixed :

	Original.	Contr.	Resolved.
S. 1.		στῶ	στέω, στείω
2.	στήης	στήης	*στέης
3.	στήη so φήη Od. ψ, 275	στήη	*στέη
D.	στήετον	στήητον	*στέητον
P. 1.		στώμεν	στέωμεν, στείομεν
2.	στήετε	στήητε	*στέητε
3.		στώσι(ν)	στέωσι(ν), στείωσι(ν)
S. 1.		θῶ	θέω, θείω, δαμείω
2.	θήης	θήης	θέης
3.	θήη	θήη	θέη
D.	*θήητον	θήητον	*θήητον, θείετον
P. 1.	θέωμεν	θῶμεν	θέωμεν, θείομεν
2.	*θήητε	θήητε	*θήητε, θείετε, (δαμείετε)
3.	θέωσι(ν)	θῶσι(ν)	θέωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
S. 1.	δώω	δῶ	δώω
2.	δώης	δῶης	
3.	δώη	δῶη	
D.		δῶτον	
P. 1.		δῶμεν	δώομεν
2.		δῶτε	
3.		δῶσι(ν)	δώωσι(ν)

Obs. 3. The Ionic has also a resolved form of the opt. aor. II. midd. : *θεοίμην*, as if from *θέω*, as *προσθέοιτο* &c. : see also §. 276.

7. The participle in Æolic, especially in the Argive and Cretan dialects, is found, as in Latin, in its original form, *τιθένης*.

8. The impft. *ἐτίθην* (in Attic usually *ἐτίθουν*), in Ion. retains what was probably its oldest form, *ἐτίθεα* (as *ἐτετύφεα* for *ἐτετύφειν*), *ἐτίθεες*, *εε* &c.

9. In Homer we find the form *εστασαν*<sup>a</sup>, (which is variously written *ἔστασαν* or *ἔστασαν*), in an active sense ; the former is perhaps correct as it is probably a shortened form of aor. I. *ἔστησαν*, as *ἔπρεσε* in Hesiod for *ἔπρησε*. *βάτην* Hom. for *ἐβήτην*, *ἔβησαν*. In Homer also we find *ἔστητε* instead of *ἔστατε* for *ἐστήκατε*.

10. The *ν* of the III. pl. midd. is changed in Ionic to *α*, as

*τιθέαται, διδόαται, ἔδεικνύατο* Ion. for *τίθενται* &c.

But if *α* precedes the *ν*, it is changed to *ε*, as *ἰστέατι* Ion. for *ἵστανται*, *ἰστέατο*, Ionic for *ἵσταντο*.

11. In Doric, the *η* of the verbs in *α* is changed to *ā*, as *ἵσῳ* f. *ἵσῳ*, *ἵσῳ* &c., inf. *σῳάναι*, so also in the Conj. *ἐπίσῳται*, *ἔρῳται* ; but in verbs in *ε* it is unchanged, though in Theocr. we find *ἀνασεῖν* from *ἀνίημι* (as *φιλάσω* for *ήσω*.)

12. The III. sing. in Doric is *τι*, as *ἵσῳτι*, *τίθητι*, *δίδωτι*, *δείκνυτι*, and the III. pl. is *ντι*, as *ἵσῳντι* &c.

13. Less usual Doricisms are *διδῶν* (Theocr. XXIX. 9.) for *διδόναι* (from *ΔΙΔΟΩ*, with irregular contraction, as *βιῶν*, *ὑπνῶν*) : *βᾶμες* for *βῶμεν* (Theocr. XV. 22.) like *γελᾶν* for *γελῶν*, from *γελᾶων*.

<sup>a</sup> Nitzsch Exc. ad Od. v.

14. Æolic: *δίδοιμι, δίδοισθα, δίδοισι*. This analogy probably produced the form *δίδοι* imper. for *δίδου* Pind. Olymp. I. 85.

15. The infin. aor. II. *στήναι* is Dor. *στήμεναι*.

16. For the forms as if from verbs in *ω* see §. 276.

### §. 280. Table of Verbs in *μι*.

*Verbs which annex the personal ending *μι* immediately to the radical vowel, either *α, ε, ι, ο*.*

#### *a. Verbs in α, as *ἴστημι* (ΣΤΑ).*

1. *βίβημι* (BA), Ep. bye form of the Epic *βιβάω* and the common verb *βαίνω* (from the same root BA), *I step*. We find only the part. *βιβάς* (Homer, Hesiod), but the aor. of *βαίνω*, *ἔβην* (like *ἔστην*), belongs to it, and the fut. *βήσω* and aor. *ἔβησα* which are frequently transitive, (see *βαίνω*), like *ἔστησα*.

2. *δίδρημι* (ΔΡΑ), Att. bye form of *διδράσκω*: whence aor. II. *ἔδρην*.

3. *ἴαημι* (ΙΑΑ). In the act. only the Epic imp. *ἴαθι* (Hom.), *be thou gracious* (in invocation to the gods), for *ἴλαθι*, (as in Theocr. XV. 143.) II. plur. *ἴατε* (Apoll. Rhod.), and the subj. pft. and plpft. *ιλήκω* (Hom.), *ἴαηκοιμι* (Hom.): middle *ἴαμαι*, *I appease*; Ep. bye form of *ιάσκομαι*.

4. *ἴαμι*, Dor., *I know*; *ἴαμι* Pind. and Theocr., *ἴως* Theocr. XIV. 34. (probably a contracted form, and to be written *ἰσῆς*), *ἴατι* Theocr. XV. 146.; *ἰάμην* Pind. *ἴαν* (for *ἴασαν*) III. pl. impft. (Hom.); part. *ἴας, -αντος* (Pind.), with varying accent; III. pl. *ἰῶντι*, as if from *ἰάω*.

5. *κί-κρη-μι* (ΧΡΑ), *I lend*; inf. *κικράναι*, fut. *κρήσω* &c. aor. *κρήσαι* (Hdt.), *to give*; midd. *I borrow*; *ἐκρησάμην* is not used in this sense by Attic writers, except perhaps Eur. Electr. 190 (where the sense requires *κρήσαι*, and the construction *κρήσαι* with Dind.), and Plato Demad. p. 384 B. C.

6. *χρή* (ἡ Πυθία *χρᾶ*, expressing the will of the gods), *oportet*. (XPE or XPA) follows the analogy of verbs in *μι* in some tenses, as impft. *ἔχρην* or *χρήν*; inf. *χρήναι* and *χρήν*; conj. *χρή*; part. (τὸ) *χράον, χρών*, Ion. *χρέων*, (gen. τοῦ *χρεών* Eur. Hipp. 1246): opt. *χρεῖη*. This verb is altogether irregular.

Inf. (Eur. Hec. 260, H. F. 828) *χρήν*, formed by attraction from *χράειν*, as in the comp. *ἀποχρήν*. In the old language this verb also meant *opus est, I want*; hence II. pers. *χρής* Cratin. ap. Suid., *χρήσθα* Arist. Ach. 778, *κεχρήμεθα, I want*, Eur. Med. 334<sup>a</sup>: Hdt. uses instead *χρηίσκομαι*. The impft. *χρήν* is a contr. from *χράειν*, and the same accentuation was retained when the augm. was attached, as *ἐχρήν*. *ἔχρη* is never found as the III. sing. imperf. in the simple verb, nor *ἔχρην* in the compounds. The forms *χρήσθα, χρεῖη, χρήναι* &c. seem to belong to a form *χρήμι*.

7. *ἀπόχρη* (Ion. *ἀποχρᾶ*), *sufficit*; III. pl. *ἀποχρώσιν*; inf. *ἀποχρήν*; impft. *ἀπέχρη*; aor. *ἀπέχρησεν* &c. Midd. *ἀποχρώμαι, I have enough*; infin. *ἀποχρησθαι*, like *χρησθαι* from *χράομαι*. Hdt. VIII. 14 *ἀπεχρέτο* imp., instead of *ἀπέχρα*. In Hdt. also we find other compounds, as *καταχρᾶ, ἐκχρήσει, ἐξέχρησε, ἀντέχρησε*: also I. pers. *ἀποχρέω* for *ἀποχράω*.

<sup>a</sup> Eims. Heracl. 801. Med. 328.

8. **δνίημι** (ONA), *I profit*; inf. **δυνάμηναι**; impft. active is wanting: fut. **δνήσω**; aor. I. **ὤνησα**. Midd. **δνίναμαι**, *I profit myself=receive profit*; impft. **ὠνιάμην**; fut. **δνήσομαι**; aor. II. **ὠνήμην** (late **ὠνάμην**, but as early as Eurip. Herc. F. 1368 **ὠνασθε**), **ησο**, **ητο**; imper. **δνησο**; opt. **δναίμην**; inf. **δνασθαι**; part. **δνήμενος**: aor. I. pass. **ὠνήθην**, same as **ὠνήμην**. The other forms are supplied by **ὠφελεῖν**.

The reduplication of this verb resembles the regular Attic, except that **ι** is substituted for the radical vowel, like **ἀ(τι)τάλλω**, **ὀ(πι)πτεύω** (see §. 256): it is the only verb with a dissyllabic root which has the reduplication, if indeed the **ο** is not merely euphonic, so that the root would be NA. In the aor. II. **ὠνήμην**, the long vowel throughout the ind. and the part. is remarkable; but this form is probably in its origin a plpft. passive.

9. **πί-μ-πλημι** (ΠΑΑ-), infin. **πιμπλάναι**; impft. **ἐπίμπλην**; fut. **πλήσω**; aor. **ἐπλησα**. Midd. **πίμπλαμαι**; infin. **πίμπλασθαι**; impft. **ἐπιμπλάμην**; pft. midd. **πέπλησμαι**; aor. pass. **ἐπλήσθην** (§. 210.); aor. II. **ἐπλήμην** poet. (**πλήτο**, **πλήντο** Hom.), **ἐνέπλητο** Arist. Vesp. 1304, **ἐμπλήμην** opt. Arist. Ach. 224, Lys. 235, 236; imper. **ἐμπλησο**, part. **ἐμπλήμενος** Arist. Vesp. 603, &c.; **ἐμπίπλη** imperat. Arist. Aves, 1310; **ἐμπίπληθι** Il. φ, 311; Ion. part. **ἐμπιπλεῖς** Hippocr. II. 226. 13.—Midd.

The **μ** of the redupl. is dropped in composition when there is a **μ** in the preceding syllable, as **ἐμπίπλαμαι**, **ἐνεπιπλάμην**. But in the poets either form was used as suited the metre.

10. **πί-μ-πρη-μι** (ΠΑΡΑ), in its tenses and in the dropping of the **μ** in comp. follows **πίμπλημι**; conj. **πίμπρησι** Arist. Lys. 348: **πίμπρη** imp. for **πίμπραθι** Eur. Ion 527. Bye form of the Epic **πρήθω**, of which however we find only **ἐνέπρηθον** Il. ι, 589. Old Epic pft. quoted by Photius **πεπρημένος**. From a root ΠΡΕ, we find **ἔπρεσε** in Hes. Theog. 856.

11. **πιφράναι**, doubtful bye form of **φρέω**; aor. II. imper. **φρές**; part. **φρεῖς** given by grammarians.

12. **ΤΛΗΜΙ**, aor. **ἔτλην**, **τλήθι**, **τλαίην**, **τλάς**; fut. **τλήσομαι**; pft. **τέτληκα**; Ep. aor. I. **ετάλασα**; syncop. pft. **τετλάμεν**, **τέτλαθι**, **τετλαίην**, **τετλάναι**, **τετλάμεναι**. These forms seem to represent an original perfect **τέτλαα** (ΤΛΑ), formed directly from the root, as the second pft. of other verbs, like **τέθναα** &c. from **θνα** (see §. 305.). This verb seems to express some strong feeling to which some other feeling is opposed, "to have strength of mind:" hence its various senses of *dare*, *bear*, *deign*, &c.

13. **φημί** (ΦΑ), *I say*. This verb both in its form and accent differs from **ἴστημι**.



## §. 281. Active.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres. S. 1.	φημί	φάθι or φάθι	φῶ	φάναι	φάς
2.	φῆς		φῆς		φᾶσα
3.	φησί(ν)		φῇ		φάν
D. 2.	φατόν		&c.		G. φάντος
3.	φατόν				
P. 1.	φαμέν		φῶμεν		
2.	φατέ		&c.		
3.	φασίν				
Impft. S. 1.	ἔφην		Opt. φαίην		
2.	ἔφης, generally ἔφησθα		&c.		
3.	ἔφη				
D. 2.	ἐφάτην				
3.	ἐφάτην				
P. 1.	ἔφαμεν		φαίημεν, φαίμεν		
2.	ἔφατε		&c.		
3.	ἔφασαν (poet. ἔφαν).		φαίησαν, φαίεν		
Fut.	φήσω				
Aor. I.	ἔφησα.				

## Middle.

Aor. II. ἐφάμην, Imper. Hom. φάο or φάσο, φάσθω, φάσθε, Hom. Inf. φάσθαι (not used in Attic Greek, but Æsch. Pers. 698, φάσθαι in a Chorus). Part. φάμενος, in the Attic colloquial language, in the sense of "asserting." Pft. Imper. πεφάσθω, *be it said*. Part. πεφασμένος, *said*, only Ep.—Verb. Adj. φατός, φατέος.

Obs. 1. Φημί is the only verb in ημι with a monosyllabic root, beginning with a consonant which has no reduplication.

Obs. 2. The II. person sing. φῆς is anomalous both in accent and the ε subsc.; it seems to be a contr. from φαείς (instead of φάς, like ζῆν for ζᾶν), whence even in composition it has the accent on the ultima; φημί in the pres., except in the II. sing., is enclitic.—(See §. 64. V. 2.) In Hom. we find φῆσθα (Od. ξ, 149.) though it may be the impft., and written φήσθα.

Obs. 3. It has a double meaning:

1. *To say*; generally, which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and participles, but ἔλεγον is more usual for the impft. (or rather aor.) ἔφην. Inf. φάναι and part. φάς.

2. *To assert, pretend, allow*; which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and part. (though in the infin. φάσκειν is more usual). Fut. φήσω; aor. ἔφησα, which are supplied in the first meaning by λέξω, ἐρῶ, ἔλεξα, εἶπον, ἔφην. The impft. in this meaning is supplied by ἔφασκον, as ἔφη σπουδάζειν, *he said that he was in haste*; ἔφασκε, *he maintained that*, &c.

Obs. 4. From the verb φημί (Lat. *for, fari*) may be formed, by an

aphæresis which would naturally happen in every day conversation, *ἡμί*—though this is more probably a bye form of *ᾄω* (*αιω*), *I sound* (*αἰίδω, αἰδάω*), as *φημί* of *φάω*. This verb is often used in energetic repetitions of a sentence, as *inquam*. The impft. *ἦν δ' ἐγώ*, *said I*, *ἦ δ' ὅς*, *spoke he*, is usual in the relation of a speech. So the Epic *ἦ*, “*he said*,” after a speech.

*The following Deponent Verbs have a for the Radical Vowel.*

§. 282. 1. *ἀγαμαι*, imp. *ἡγάμην*, aor. *ἡγάσθην*. The Epic aor. *ἡγασσάμην* belongs to *ἀγάδομαι*.

2. *δέατο* (ΔΕΑ), *it seemed*; only found in Od. ζ, 242, where the common reading is *δοατ'*; hence was formed, by the common change of *ε* to *ο*, *δοόσσατο*<sup>a</sup>, *δοόσσεται* conj.: *δοάσσαι* Apoll. Rhod. is an abbreviated form of *δοιάσσαι* f. *δοιάζω*, *to doubt*<sup>b</sup>.

3. *δύναμαι*, *I am able*; II. pers. *δύνασαι*, *δύναι*<sup>c</sup> (*δύνη* from the Ion. *δύνει* §. 269. a. poetry and late prose); conj. *δύνωμαι*, imper. *δύναιο*; inf. *δύνασθαι*; part. *δυνάμενος*: impft. *ἐδυνάμην* and *ἡδυνάμην*, II. pers. *ἐδύνω* (-*ασο* rare); opt. *δυναίμην*, *δύναιο*; fut. *δυνήσομαι*; aor. *ἐδυνήθην* and *ἡδ.* and (chiefly Ion.) *ἐδυνάσθην*, also in Xenoph., §. 171. Obs. 1. (aor. in Hom. *δυνήσατο*); pft. *δεδύνημαι*.—Verb. adj. *δυνατός*.

4. *ἐπίσταμαι*, *I know*; properly *I repose on or stop*; probably an Ionic form of *ἐφίσταμαι*. II. pers. *ἐπίστασαι* (*ἐπίστα*<sup>d</sup> rare and only poet. *ἐπίστη* Ion. and poet.), conj. *ἐπίστωμαι*, imper. *ἐπίστω* (*ἐπίστασο* rare); impft. *ἡπιστάμην*, *ἡπίστω* (*ἡπίστασο* rare), opt. *ἐπιστάμην*, *ἐπίσταιο*: fut. *ἐπιστήσομαι*; aor. *ἡπιστήθην*, Augm. §. 181. 3.—Verb. adj. *ἐπιστητός*.

5. *ἐραμαι*, *I love*; only in pres. and impft. *ἡράμην*; poet. for *ἐράω*: aor. *ἡράσθην*; fut. *ἐρασθήσομαι*, both in prose. Aor. I. Epic *ἡρασάμην*, II. sing. *ἐρασσαι* for *ἐρασαι* Theocr. I. 78, *ἡράσσατο* Hom., *ἐράσσατο* Pind.; Dor. conj. *ἐράται* for *ἐρηται*.

6. *ἵπταμαι*, late bye form of *πέτομαι*, *I fly*; aor. II. *ἐπτάμην*, *ἔπταν* Dor. and Æsch. P. V. 115. Soph. Ant. 1307.

7. *κρέμαμαι* (Eur. Med. 438), conj. *κρέμωμαι*; impf. *ἐκρεμάμην*, opt. *κρεμαίμην*, *κρέμαιτο* (Arist. Vesp. 298 *κρέμοισθε*, see *μάρναμαι*, and *μεμνοίμην* §. 258. 24.); fut. *κρεμήσομαι*, *pendebo*, see also §. 287. 2.

8. *μάρναμαι*, poet.; only pres. and impft., throughout the moods like *δύναμαι*; opt. *μαρνοίμην*.

9. *πέταμαι*, late bye form of *πέτομαι*.

10. *πρίασθαι*, aor. II. midd. *ἐπριάμην*, which the Attics used instead of the obsolete aor. I. of *ώνέομαι*. Conj. *πρίωμαι*, opt. *πριαίμην*, *πρίαιτο*, imper. *πρίασο* or *πρίω*, part. *πριάμενος*.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 212. Valck. ad Amm. i. 16.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Hec. 253. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

<sup>b</sup> Lidd. and Scott ad voc. *δοόσσατο*.

<sup>d</sup> Ellendt Lex. Soph. ut supra.

## §. 283. Verbs in ε (τίθημι):

ἵημι, I send; many forms of this verb occur only in compounds.

## ACTIVE.

## Present.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	ἵημι ἴης ἴησι(ν)	(ἴεθι) ἴει ἴετω &c.	ἴω ἴῃς ἴῃ &c.	ἰέναι	ἰείς
Dual	ἴετον ἴετον				
Plur.	ἴεμεν ἴετε ἴασι(ν) or ἰείσι(ν).				

## Imperfect.

	Ind.	Opt.
Sing.	(ἴην) ἴουν (as in ἀφῶν or ἠφῶν), ἴειν (as προῖεν, ἠφῖεν) ἴης, generally ἴεις ἴῃ, generally ἴει	ἰείην &c.
Dual	ἰέτην ἰέτην	
Plur.	ἰέμεν ἰέτε ἰέσαν (as in ἠφῖεσαν).	

## Aorist II.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	supplied by aor. I. ἦκα	ἔς as ἄφες ἔτω &c.	ῶ as ἀφῶ ῃς ῃ &c.	εἴην εἴης εἴῃ εἴμεν εἴτε εἴεν	εἶναι	εἷς
Plur.	ἔμεν, gener. εἴμεν, as in καθεῖμεν ἔτε . . . . εἴτε . . . . ἀνείτε ἔσαν . . . . εἶσαν . . . . ἀφείσαν					
Fut.	ἦσω.	Aor. I. ἦκα.	Pft. εἶκα, Dor. ἔωκα.	Plpft. εἴκειν.		

Obs. 1. The ε is generally long in Attic, short in Epic Greek.

Obs. 2. The form ἰάσι is not found in Attic Greek, but only the contracted form ἰᾶσι, and the regular Ionic form ἰείσι.

Obs. 3. The II. and III. sing. impft. ἴης, ἴῃ are very rare, and the I. (ἴην) rests on very doubtful authority: ἴειν has the plpft. ending, like the impft. from εἶμι, I go. The Attic and Ion. form ἴουν seems to have arisen as the possible I. sing. of ἴεις, ἴει.

## MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἵεμαι	ἵεσο (ἵου)	ἵωμαι	ἵεσθαι	ἰέμενος
Impft.	ἰέμην		Att. ἵωμαι Opt. ἰείμην Att. ἰοίμην		
Aor. II.	ἔμην gen. εἵμην ἔσο . . . εἶσο ἔτο . . . εἶτο	οὐ ἔσθω	ῶμαι &c. Opt. not in use.	ἔσθαι	ἔμενος
Plur.	ἔμεθα . . . εἵμεθα &c.				

Pft. εἶμαι, εἶσθαι &c. : μεθεῖμαι &c.  
 Plpft. εἶμην (παρείμην, παρείτο Soph.)  
 Fut. ἥσομαι  
 Aor. I. ἠκάμην only in Ind.

## PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἔθην gen. εἶθην. Part. ἐθείς  
 Fut. ἐθήσομαι  
 Verbal adj. ἐτός, ἐτέος.

*Dialects.*

§. 284. Homer. fut. ἀνέσει; aor. ἀνέσαν, in the sense of *to send back* (ἀνέσαντες, ἀνέσαιμι, belong to εἶσα); ξύνιον (ἸΩ) for ξυνέσαν. Soph. El. 143 ἐφίλει for ἐφίεσαι.

Herodotus II. 165 ἀνέονται (ἘΩ), (but the best reading is ἀνεῖνται or ἀνέωνται), ἀνίει for ἀνίησι, ἐμετίετο for μεθίετο, and μεμετιμένος for μεθειμένος. G. T. Matth. i. 34. ἡφιε Impft. from ἀφίημι.

In one passage of Herod. (IV. 125.) some editions read ἀνίεε, as an Ionic resolution of ἀνίει. Dindorf reads ἀνίει, as we find it in other passages.

Theog. ξύνιε imper for ξυνίει.

Ionic ἔηκα for ἦκα.

The Doric pft. ἔωκα; ἀφέωνται is found also in the N. T.: so ἀνέωνται.

§. 285. The following poetic or dialectic forms belong to this class:

1. ᾄημι (ἈΕ), Ep. III. sing. ᾄησι (Hes. Opp. et Di. 514.) III. pl. ᾄεισι (Hesiod. Theog. 875.), part. ᾄείς, ᾄέντος; impft. III. sing. ᾄῃ or ᾄει, διᾄει (Od. ε, 478, τ, 440, as if from ΑΕΩ), ᾄεν (Apoll. Rh. as if from ἈΩ). In the other forms the η remains contrary to the analogy of τίθημι; dual pr. ᾄητον Il. ι. 5; imper. ᾄήτω; infin. ᾄῆναι, ᾄῆμεναι: midd. ᾄημαι: Od. ζ, 131 ὑόμενος and ᾄῆμενος, *pierced through with rain and wind*; impft. ᾄητο Il. φ, 386.

2. αἴνημι, old form of αἰνέω Hes. Opp. et Di. 683., ἐπαίνημι Æolic, Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. p. 346 D.

3. δίδημι, Ep. and old Ion., and Att. (Xen.) old form of δέω; διδέντων Od. μ, 54, διδέασι Xen. Anab. V. 8. 24 (another reading is δεσμεύουσι), III. sing. impft. δίδη Il. λ, 105.

4. δίζημαι (Ion. dep. midd.); it retains the η in ἐδίζητο, -ηντο, -ησθαι, -ῆμενος in Hdt.; Hom. δίζηαι, Call. ἦν δίζη. It has the short vowel in Theocr. 25. 37: fut. διζήσομαι, aor. I. ἐδίζησάμην (late).

Obs. 1. The forms of δίζομαι in εἶται, εἶτο, εἶσθαι are very doubtful; δίζεαι and -εο may come from this form. The verb δίζω, *I doubt* (Hdt. I. 65, Il. π, 713), belongs without doubt to the same root.

5. δίημι (ΔΙΕ), act. only ἐνδίσαν III. pl. impft. (Il. σ, 584), *they urged on, hunted*; midd. *I urge myself on, fly*; generally in active sense, *hunt, frighten away*; δίενται Il. ψ, 475, δίεσθαι Il. μ, 304, conj. δίηται, δίωνται, Opt. δίοιτο (ΔΙΩ) like τίθοιτο.

Obs. 2. The Epic verb δίω has the intransitive sense *to be alarmed*; the form δίομαι (Æsch. Per. 697, 698) has the force of δίω, *I fear*, not δέμας. This verb is seemingly connected with διώκειν on the one hand, and δείδω on the other.

## §. 286. εἰμί, I am.

The enclitic forms have an asterisk.

Present.				
Indic.	Conj.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 1. εἰμί*	ἐ		εἶναι	ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν
2. εἶ	ἦς	ἴσθι		G. ὄντος.
3. ἐστί(ν)*	ἦ	ἔστω		
Dual 2. ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστον		
3. ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστων		
Plur. 1. ἐσμέν*	ἦμεν			
2. ἐστέ*	ἦτε	ἔστε		
3. εἰσί(ν)*	ῶσι(ν)	ἔστωσαν, rarely ἔστων and still more rarely ὄντων.		

## Imperfect.

Indic.	Opt.
Sing. 1. ἦν, ἦμην	εἶην
2. (ἦς) gen. ἦσθα	εἶης (εἶησθα, Æol.)
3. ἦν (=ἦε-ν)	εἶη
Dual 2. ἦτην or ἦστην	εἶήτην
3. ἦτην - ἦστην	εἶήτην (εἶτην Plat. Tim. 31 A.)
Plur. 1. ἦμεν	εἶημεν (sometimes εἶμεν)
2. ἦτε or ἦστε	εἶητε ( ..... εἶτε)
3. ἦσαν	εἶησαν, generally εἶεν.

## Future.

ἔσομαι	ἔσοίμην	ἔσεσθαι	ἔσόμενος
ἔσῃ or ἔσει			
(ἔσεται) ἔσται &c.			

Verb. adj. ἐστέον, as συνεστέον.

The Perfect and Aorist are supplied by γίγνεσθαι, pft. γέγονα, aor. ἐγενόμην.

## Observations.

1. We must observe the distinction between εἶεν for εἶησαν and εἶεν, an abbreviated form of εἶη with the ν added, "well—be it so."

2. Another form of III. imper., ἦτω for ἔστω is found in Plat. Rep. II. p. 361 C. One MS. reads ἔστω; it occurs in no other classical author, but often in the N. T.; ὄντων for ἔστωσαν is rare—mostly in Plato.

3. The I. pers. impft. ἦ (formed from ἔα), is old Attic, and is found in the Traged., Comed., Plato, &c. The middle ἦμην sometimes occurs, though not often, in the old writers\*, but especially in the formula ἦμην ὄν, I should

\* Piers. Moer. p. 172. Lobeck Phryn. p. 152.

*be.* In late writers it is more common. The II. sing. *ῆς* for *ῆσθα* was not commonly used till the late writers, nor in good prose writers, and but rarely in the choric verses of the Attic poets.

4. The fut. *ἔσεται* occurs only in the old and Epic language, never in prose.

5. This verb is in the pres. an enclitic, except the II. sing. *εἶ*. In compounds the accent rests, according to the general rules, on the preposition, as *πάρειμι*, *πάρει*, *πάρεστι* &c. (but *παρήν* = *παρ(έ)ην* according to the general rules) : *παρέσται* = *παρέσεται*, *παρεῖναι* = *παρέμεναι* (but *παρῶ* = *παρ(έ)ω*), part. *παρών*, following the analogy of aor. II. participles.

6. A comparison with the cognate forms in Sanscrit and Latin will illustrate the conjugation of this verb :

Ind. <i>as-mi</i>	<i>ἔσ-μι</i>	Lat. <i>(e)s-um</i>
<i>as-i</i>	<i>ἔσ-σι</i>	<i>(es-si)-es</i>
<i>as-ti</i>	<i>ἔσ-τί</i>	<i>es-t</i>
<i>as-mas</i> = <i>smas</i>	<i>ἔσ-μές</i>	<i>(e)s-umus</i>
<i>as-tha</i> = <i>stha</i>	<i>ἔσ-τέ</i>	<i>es-tis</i>
<i>as-a-nti</i> = <i>santi</i>	<i>ἔσ(ε)ντι</i>	<i>(e)s-unt.</i>

### §. 287. *Dialectic forms of εἶμι<sup>a</sup>.*

#### *Indicative.*

Sing. 1.	<i>ἔμμι</i> Dor. (for <i>ἔσμι</i> )
2.	<i>ἔσσι</i> Ep. Dor. sometimes also Att. poetry. <i>ἔσσιν</i> Ep. <i>εἰς</i> Ion.
3.	<i>ἐντί</i> Dor.(?) <sup>b</sup>
Plur. 1.	<i>εἰμέν</i> , Ep. and Ion., <i>έμέν</i> poet. (rare) ; <i>έσμές<sup>c</sup></i> , <i>εἰμές</i> Dor.
2.	
3.	<i>ἔασι(ν)</i> Ep. <i>ἐντί</i> and <i>ἔοντι</i> Dor.

#### *Imperative.*

Sing. 2.	<i>ἔσσο</i> Ep., <i>ἔσο</i> Dor.
3.	<i>ἦτω</i> Plat. Rep.
Plur. 3.	<i>έόντων</i> , <i>έόντω</i> Ion. and Dor.

#### *Conjunctive.*

<i>ἔω</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>εἰω</i> Ep.
Plur. 1. <i>ἔμεσ</i> Dor.

#### *Infinitive.*

*ἔμεναι* and *ἔμμεναι*, *ἔμεν* and *ἔμμεν* Ep.  
*ἦμεν* or *ἦμες<sup>d</sup>*, *ἔειμεν* or *εἶμες* Dor.  
*εἶμεναι* Dor. Arist. Ach. 775.

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 318.  
<sup>c</sup> Idem, 320.

<sup>b</sup> But see Ahrens, p. 319.  
<sup>d</sup> But see Ahrens, p. 322.

Participles.

ἔών, ἐούσα, ἐόν Ep. and Ion.; fem. ἐοῖσα Dor., εῖσα Call. Theocr. XXVIII. 16.: acc. ἐόντα Theocr. II. 3.  
ἔασσα for οὔσα sometimes in Dor., like πρόφρων, -φρασσα.

Imperfect.

Ind. S. 1.	ἔα (cf. ἐτίθεα), so ἤα, ἔον, ἔσκον Ep. and Ion. (Il. λ, 762 ἔην with the various reading ἔον): ἦν, Ep. and Att., old Attic ἦ=ἔα, cf. ἐπεπόνθη et simil.
2.	ἔησθα, ἦσθα Ep. ἔας Ion.
3.	ἔην Ep. and Ion., ἦην, ἦεν, ἔσκε Ep., ἦς Dor.
P. 1.	ἦμες Dor. (ἦμεθα St. Matt. XXIII. 30. Griesb. Tisch. Lach.)
2.	ἔατε Ion.
3.	ἔσαν (ἔπесαν), Ep. Doric and Ion.: ἔασαν, Hdt. IX. 31 περιέασαν: ἔσσαν Dor.
Opt.	ἔοιμι, ἔοις, ἔοι, Ep. and Ion. III. pers. midd.; εἴατο for ἦντο Od. υ, 106.

Future.

ἔσομαι and ἔσσομαι, ἔσεσθαι and ἔσσεσθαι &c. metri gratia.  
ἐσοῦμαι, ἐσσοῦμαι Dor.  
ἐσεῖται Dor., Eur. Iph. Aul. Chorus, 772.  
ἐσσεῖται Hom. Il. II. 393.  
III. pl. ἐσοῦνται Dor., Thuc. V. 77, 79.

§. 288. Verb in ι, only εἶμι (ibo) (Active 'I, Middle 'IE).

Present.

Indicative.		Conj.	Imperative.	Infin.
Sing. 1.	εἶμι	ἴω		ἰέναι
2.	εἶ	ἴης	ἴθι, in Comp. πρόσσει	Part.
3.	εἴσι(ν)	ἴη &c.	ἴτω ..... προσίτω	ἰών, ἰού-
Dual 2.	ἴτον		ἴτον	σα, λόν
3.	ἴτον		ἴτων	G. λόντος.
Plur. 1.	ἴμεν			
2.	ἴτε		ἴτε	
3.	ἴᾱσι(ν)		ἴωσαν or λόντων	

Obs. 1. In Æsch. Eum. 32, ἴτων for ἴωσαν, like ἔστων for ἔσσωσαν.

*Imperfect.*

	Indicative.	Optative.
Sing. 1.	ἦεν, Attic ἦα	λοιμι or λοίην
2.	ἦεις or ἦεισθα	λοῖς
3.	ἦει	λοι
Dual 2.	ἦείτην or ἦτην	ἔο.
3.	ἦείτην - ἦτην	.
Plur. 1.	ἦειμεν - ἦμεν	
2.	ἦειτε - ἦτε	
3.	ἦεσαν	

*Obs. 2.* A III. sing. impft. ἦεν is used in Attic iambics for ἦει, only before a vowel.

*Middle—in the sense of “hastening.”*

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἴεμαι ἴεσαι or ἴη &c.	ἴεσο	ἴωμαι ἴη &c.	ἴεσθαι	λέμενος
Impft.	λέμην ἴεσο &c.		Opt. λοίμην &c.		

Verb. adj. ἰτός, ἰτέον, or ἰτητόν, ἰτητέον.

*Obs. 3.* Accent.—The compounds follow the rules of εἰμί, whence many forms of these words are exactly the same: as πάρειςι, III. pl. from εἰμί, III. sing. from εἶμι. The accent in the inf. and part. pres. of compounds is on the same syllable as in the simple verb, as παριέναι, παριών.

*Obs. 4.* The pres., especially in the ind. always has a future sense in Attic Greek. The present notion is supplied by ἔρχομαι.

*Dialects.*

§. 289.

*Present.*

Indicative Sing. 2. εἶσθα Ep., εἶς Ion.  
 Conjunctive . . . . ἴησθα Ep.  
 Infinitive ἴμεναι, ἴμεναι, ἴμεν Ep.



*Imperfect.*

Ind. Sing. 1.	<i>ῥῖα</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ῥιον</i> Ep.
2.	<i>ῥῖες</i> , <i>ῖες</i> Ep.
3.	<i>ῥῖε</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ῥιεν</i> Ep., <i>ῥε(ν)</i> , <i>ῖε(ν)</i> Ep. ( <i>κατεῖεν</i> without Augm. for <i>κατῆεν</i> , Hesiod. Scut. 254 <sup>a</sup> ).
Dual 3.	<i>ῖτην</i> Ep.
Plur. 1.	<i>ῥομεν</i> .
3.	<i>ῥιον</i> Ep., <i>ῥισαν</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ῥσαν</i> , <i>ῖσαν</i> Ep.
Opt. Sing. 3.	<i>ῖοι</i> Ep., <i>εῖη</i> Il. ω, 139, and Od. ξ, 496.
Future and Aorist Middle, <i>εῖσομαι</i> , <i>εἰσάμην</i> Ep. <i>ἐπείεσάμην</i> Il. φ, 424.	

*Verbs in ο (δίδω-μ, ΔΟ).*

§. 290. Besides *δίδωμι*, there is only one verb in *ο* of this sort :

*ὄνομαι* (Ep. and Ion.), *I blame* ; *ὄνοσαι*, *ὄνοται* &c. ; imper. *ὄνοσο* (*ὄνοσσο*) ; impft. *ὠνόμην*, opt. *ὀνοίμην*, *ὀνοίτο* : fut. *ὀνόσομαι* ; aor. *ὠνοσάμην* and *ὠνόσθην*, Epic forms from 'ON- : *ὀνεσθε* (Il. ω, 241.) for *ὄνεσθε*, and this for *ὄνοσθε*, though perhaps the best reading is *ὀνοσθε*. Aor. I. middle *ὠνάμην*, same as the aor. I. of *ὀνίμην*, from ONΩ, as *εὔρατο* from *εὔρω*<sup>b</sup>.

*Verbs in υ.*

§. 291. 1. ΑΓΡΥ-ΜΙ (Att. *ἀγρεύω*, *I hunt*), whence *ἀγρυμένη*, *caught*, Anth. Pal. VII. 702.

2. *ἄνυμαι*, bye form of *ἀνύω*, *ἄνυμες* Theocr. VII. 10. impft. act., *ἄνυτο* impft. midd. : these forms are also explained as syncopated from *ἀνύομεν*, *ἀνύετο* : but in this case the *υ* would be long, as in *εἰρῦτο* below.

3. *γάνυμαι*, *I rejoice* ; only pres. impft. and fut. *γανύσσεται* Il. ξ, 504 : late and even Attic *γάνυμι*.

4. *εἶρμι*, inf. *εἰρῦμεναι*, *to draw*, Hesiod. Opp. 818 : midd. *εἰρῦμαι*, *ἔρῦμαι*, *I draw out, save* ; III. pl. *εἰρῦσται* for *εἰρυνται* (Il. α, 239) ; inf. *εἰρυσθαι* and *ἔρυσθαι* ; impft. *εἰρυντο* (Il. μ, 454.), *to protect* ; *ἔρῦτο* (Hes. Theog. 301.), *was kept*.

Obs. This verb is a poetic form of the poetic and Ionic verb *ἐρῶ* and *εἰρῶ* (*I draw*), *ἐρύομαι* (*I draw to myself*, as it were from a crowd=*save*), which retains the short *υ* in its tenses, as *ἔρῡσα* : another form is *ρύομαι* which is found even in Attic prose, aor. *ἐρρυσάμην*. The forms *ἔρῡται*, *ἔρῡτο*, *ἔρῡσο*, *εἰρῡτο*, in the sense of "*preserve*," are abbreviated forms of the pres. and impft. of *ἐρύομαι*, wherefore they have the long *υ*. So also inf. *ρύσθαι*, *ρύσας* III. pl. impft. Ion. for *ρύέατο* (Il. σ, 515, Od. ρ, 201.) from *ρύομαι*.

5. *κίνυμαι*, Ep. form of *κινέομαι*.

6. *λάζυμαι*, only pres. and impft. Ion. and poetic form of *λάζομαι*.

7. *τάνυμαι*, bye form of *τανύω* ; III. sing. *τάνυται* Il. ρ, 393.

<sup>a</sup> Götting ad loc.

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 190.

§. 292. Verbs in μι which insert the syllable νν or ννν between the Radical Vowel and the Personal Ending.

1. Verbs whose Root ends in α, ε or ο.

TENSE.	ACTIVE.		
	α. root α.	δ. root ε.	ε. root ο (ω).
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μι*	κορέ-ννῦ-μι*	στρώ-ννῦ-μι*
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδά-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-κορέ-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-στρώ-ννῦ-ν*
Perft.	ἐ-σκέδα-κα	κε-κόρε-κα	ἔ-στρω-κα
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-κειν	ἐ-κε-κορέ-κειν	ἐ-στρώ-κειν
Fut.	σκεδάσω	κορέ-σω,	στρώ-σω
Aor.	Att. σκεδῶ-ᾗς-ᾗ ἐ-σκέδα-σα	Att. κορῶ-εῖς-εῖ ἐ-κόρε-σα	ἔ-στρω-σα
MIDDLE.			
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μαι	κορέ-ννῦ-μαι	στρώ-ννῦ-μαι
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδα-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-κορε-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-στρω-ννῦ-μην
Perft.	ἐ-σκέδα-σ-μαι	κε-κόρε-σ-μαι	ἔ-στρω-μαι
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μην	ἐ-κε-κορέ-σ-μην	ἐ-στρώ-μην
Fut.		κορέ-σομαι	
Aor.		ἐ-κορε-σάμην	
Fut. III.		κε-κορέ-σομαι	
PASSIVE.			
Aor.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-θην	ἐ-κορέ-σ-θην	ἐ-στρώ-θην
Fut.	σκεδα-σ-θήσομαι	κορε-σ-θήσομαι	στρω-θήσομαι
Verb.	σκεδα-σ-τός	κορε-σ-τός	στρω-τός
adj.	σκεδα-σ-τέος	κορε-σ-τέος	στρω-τέος

\* And σκεδα-ννύω, ἐ-σκεδά-ννυσθαι—κορε-ννύω, ἐ-κορέ-ννυσθαι—στρω-ννύω, ἐ-στρώ-ννυσθαι (ν is always short).

## 2. Verbs whose Root ends in a Consonant.

Pres.	ῥλ-λῡ-μι*	ῥλ-λῖ-μαι	ῥμ-νῡ-μι*	ῥμ-νῖ-μαι
Impft.	ῥλ-λῡ-ν*	ῥλ-λῖ-μην	ῥμ-νῡ-ν*	ῥμ-νῖ-μην
Pft. I.	ῥλ-ώλε-κα (ΟΛΕΩ)		ῥμ-ώμο-κα (ΟΜΟΩ)	ῥμ-ώμο-σ-μαι
Pft. II.	ῥλ-ωλ-α			3. ῥμώμοσται Att. sometimes ῥμώμοσται, with- out σ &c. Part. ῥμωμοσμένος. Plpft. ῥμ-ωμό-σ-μην sometimes Att. ῥμώμοστο without σ
Plpft. I.	ῥλ-ωλέ-κειν		ῥμ-ωμό-κειν	
Plpft. II.	ῥλ-ώλ-ειν			
Fut.	ῥλ-ῶ	ῥλ-οῦμαι, εἰ εἴται	ῥμ-οῦμαι, εἰ, εἴται	
Aor. I.	ῥλε-σα	A. II. ῥλ-όμην	ῥμο-σα A. I. P. ῥμό-θην Fut. I. P. ῥμοθήσομαι	ῥμο-σάμην

Obs. ῥλλυμι is formed by assimilation from ῥλ-νν-μι.

## Catalogue of Verbs of this Class.

## Verbs whose Root ends in a Vowel.

## 1. in α.

§. 293. 1. κερᾶ-νν-μι (poet. form of κιννάω, Ep. and poet. κερᾶώ), *I mingle*; fut. κερᾶσω, Att. κερῶ; aor. ἐκέρᾶσα; pft. κέκρᾶκα; pft. midd. κέκρᾶμαι; aor. pass. ἐκράσθην, Att. also ἐκεράσθην.—Midd. On the forms arising from Metathesis, see §. 249.

Late pft. κέκρασμαι, but also Anacr. XXIX. 13. Ion. pft. κέκρημαι, ἐκρή-θην &c. Od. η, 164 ἐπικρήσαι aor. act. Il. δ, 260 κέρωνται, as if from κέραμαι.

2. κρεμά-νν-μι, *I hang*; fut. ᾰσω, Att. ῶ; aor. ἐκρέμασα, Midd. κρέμαμαι, *I hang myself*; fut. κρεμασθήσομαι; aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

Aor. midd. κρεμάσασθαι Hesiod Opp. 627, *to hang any thing from some-thing*; κρεμάω does not occur till late.

3. πετά-νν-μι, *I open*; fut. -ᾰσω, Att. -ῶ; pft. midd. πέπταμαι (§. 248. b.); aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην.

Pres. πετάω, late pft. πεπέτασμαι in an oracle, Hdt. I. 62, and Lucian Somn. πεπέτασται. Many of the forms of this verb are identical with some forms of πέτομαι, as ἐπετάσθην, and an aor. middle ἀναπτάμενος Parm.—πιτνάω, πίτνημι are other forms of this verb.

\* and ῥλλύ-ω, ῥλλυ-ον, —ῥμνύ-ω, ῥμνυ-ον(ῡ).

4. σκεδά-νν-μι, fut. -άσω, Att. -ῶ; pft. midd. ἐσκέδασμαι; aor. pass. ἐσκέδάσθην.

Bye form σκίδνημι. Epic κεδάννυμι, κίδνημι, and Apoll. κεδάίω.

## 2. in ε.

§. 294. 1. ἔ-νν-μι, in prose ἀμφιέννυμι (impf. has no Augm.), fut. ἀμφιέσω, Att. ἀμφιῶ; aor. ἤμφλεσα; pft. midd. ἤμφλεσμαι, ἤμφλεσαι, ἤμφλεσται &c., inf. ἤμφιέσθαι; fut. midd. ἀμφιέσομαι—Augm. §. 173. 7., 181. 3. In composition the vowel of the prepos. is usually not elided, as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐπιέσασθαι, ἐπιεῖμαι.

Epic and Ion. εἶνυμι for εἶννυμι §. 271, Obs. 1: (So Æol. κτέννω for κτείνω, σπέρρω for σπείρω): ἐπείνυσθαι Hdt. IV. 64; εἶννον impf. Hom. Poet. forms, fut. ἔσω, ἔσσω aor. ἔσσα, inf. ἔσαι, midd. ἐσσάμην; perf. εἶμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται &c.; plpft. ἔσμην, ἔσσο, ἔστο, III. plur. εἶατο. Epic forms, ἐέσσατο, ἔεστο, which are explained by the Digamma (§. 174. 5.).

2. ζέ-νν-μι, *I boil*, trans.; fut. ζέσω; aor. ἔξεσα, perf. midd. ἔξεσμαι; aor. pass. ἐξέσθην.

ζέω is on the contrary generally intrans.

3. κορέ-νν-μι, fut. κορέσω (Epic κορέω); aor. ἐκόρεσα; pft. midd. κεκόρεσμαι; aor. pass. ἐκορέσθην.—Midd.

Ion. pft. κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι; Epic κεκορήως.

4. σβέ-νν-μι, *I extinguish*; fut. σβέσω; aor. ἔσβεσα; pft. ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished*; aor. II. ἔσβην (Dor. ἔσβαν), *was extinguished*; midd. σβέννυμαι, *I am extinguished*; pft. midd. ἔσβεσμαι; aor. pass. ἔσβέσθην. This is the only verb in νμι, with a pure root, which has an aor. II.

5. στορέ-νν-μι, *I strew* (στόρνυμι); fut. στορέσω; Att. παραστορέω (Arist. Eq. 481); aor. ἐστόρεσα. The other tenses are formed from στρώννυμι, ἔστρωμαι, ἐστρώθην, στρωτός. Un-Attic ἐστορέσθην (Hippocr.) and ἐστορήθην.

## 3. Verbs in ι.

§. 295. 1. ἱ-νν-μι, only in compos. as καθίννυμι, midd. καθίννυμαι, bye form in Hippocr. of καθίζω and καθίζομαι.

2. τί-νν-μι, *I pay*; midd. τίννυμαι, *I punish*; Epic form of τίνω and τίνομαι. In Attic poetry the midd. is found with one ν, τίνυμαι.

## 4. Verbs in ο, which is lengthened to ω.

§. 296. 1. ῥώ-νν-μι, fut. ῥώσω; aor. ἔρωσα; pft. midd. ἔρωσμαι; ἔρωμαι is quoted by Suidas as an old Attic form.

2. ῥώ-νν-μι, fut. ῥώσω; aor. ἔρωσα; pft. midd. ἔρωμαι, imper. ἔρωσο, *vale*, inf. ἔρωσθαι; aor. pass. ἔρώσθην.

3. στρώ-νυ-μι, fut. στρώσω; aor. ἔστρωσα &c., see στορέννυμι §. 294. 5.

4. χρώ-νυ-μι, *I colour*; fut. χρώσω; aor. ἔχρωσα; pft. midd. ἔχρωσμαι, belong to χρώζω.

5. χώ-νυ-μι, late form of the verb χόω; fut. χώσω; pft. κέχωσμαι &c.

*Verbs whose Root ending in a Consonant takes νυ.*

§. 297. 1. ἄγ-νυ-μι, impft. is rare and seems to want the augment, as ἄγνυτο Hes. Scut. 279; fut. ἄξω; aor. ἔαξα; pft. II. ἔαγα, Ion. ἔηγα, *I am broken*; aor. II. pass. ἐάγην. Third plur. aor. II. ἄγεν for ἄγησαν.—Midd.

Hesiod. Op. 664. 691 καυάξαις is a form of ΚΑΦΦΑΞΑΙΣ for καταφάξαις by assimilation, as καββάλλω; the assimilated F being softened to the vowel υ like εἶδαδον for ἔφαδον. Homer Il. ψ. 392 ἦξε for ἔφαξε (so ἄτη from ἀφάτη). In Hippocr. we find κάτηξα and the subst. κάτηξις and κάτηγμα. The augment is retained in the moods, as κατεαγῆ, κατεαγείς Hippocr., ἐξεαγείσα Apoll. and even Plato Gorg. p. 469 E κατεαγῆναι various reading κατεαγέναι), Lys. c. Sim. p. 100. 5 κατεάξαντες with no various reading. This anomaly may have been permitted, to distinguish the forms of this verb from the identical ones of ἄγω and ἄττω. The α is said to be naturally long (aor. II. pass. ἐάγην), in Homer common, in the later poets, as Theocr., short; but the α of aor. II. is a temporal augment like ἐώρακα, ἐάλων.

2. ἄχ-νυ-μαι, Epic form of ἄχομαι which is the middle form of ἀκαχίζω, impft. ἀχνύμην Hom.

3. δαί-νυ-μι, (for (δαίτ-νυ-μι), imper. δαίνυ for δαίνυθι Il. ι. 70,—midd. δαίνυμαι, *I feast*; Il. sing. δαίνυο Il. ω, 63, opt. δαίνυτο Il. ω, 665, III. pl. δαινύατο Od. σ, 247; fut. δαίσω; aor. ἐδαισάμην. Here also belongs δαισθείς Eur. Heracl. 914.

4. δείκ-νυ-μι (ΔΕΚ), fut. δείξω, Ion. δέξω; aor. ἔδειξα, Ion. ἔδεξα. Midd. δείκνυμαι signifies also in Epic *I greet, welcome, pledge*. So pft. δίδεγμαι with a pres. sense III. pl. δειδέχεται, III. sing. plpft. δειδεκτο, III. plur. δειδέχατο, Ion. pft. δέδεγμαι; aor. I. ἐδείχθην, Ion. ἐδέχθην.

5. εἶργ-νυ-μι (also εἶργω), *I shut in*; fut. εἶρξω; aor. εἶρξα: but εἶργω, ξω, ξα, *I shut out*, Ion. ἔργω &c. Thuc. V. 11 περιέρξαντες, Æsch. Choeph. 444 ἀφερκτος.

This verb had originally the digamma, as may be seen by the Epic forms: ἔέργω Il. ψ, 72 εἶργουσι wrong reading for ἔργ., for εἶργω is not digammated), ἀποέργω, ἔέργνυμι, ἔεργον, ἔέργνυ, pft. ἔεργμαι and plpft. III. pl. ἔέρχατο i. e. ἔεργμαι, without redupl.) Od. κ, 241, Il. ε, 89 (but also ἔρχαται, ἔρχατο Od. ι, 221, κ, 283, without augment). Hence the difference in sense between the aspirated and lenis forms could not of course have existed in Homer. In Attic and the common dialect it is always observed.

6. ζεύ-νυ-μι, fut. ζεύξω, ζεύσομαι; aor. ἐζευξα, ἐζευξάμην; pft. pass, ἐζευγμαι; aor. II. pass. ἐζύγην; aor. I. pass. in the trag. ἐζεύχθην.

7. καί-νυ-μαι, *I excel*; for κάδ-νυμι; pft. κέκασμαι see §. 24, (Dor. κέκαδ-μαι) with a pres. sense. Eur. El. 616 κέκασμαι in the unusual sense of *guarded*.(?)

8. μίγ-νυ-μι, *I mingle* (μίλογω, poet.); fut. μίξω; aor. ἔμιξα; inf. μίξαι; pft. midd. μέμιγμαι; aor. pass. ἐμίχθην, ἐμίγην; fut. μιγήσομαι; III. fut. μεμίξομαι.

9. οἶγ-νυ-μι or οἶγω (prose ἀνοίγνυμι, ἀνοίγω, *I open*; impft. ἀνέφ-γον): fut. οἶξω (ἀνοίξω); aor. ὤξα (ἀνέφξα, ἀνοῖξαι); pft. I. ἀνέφχα, *have opened*; pft. II. ἀνέφγα, *am open*; Att. ἀνέφγμαι (Augm. §. 173. 9.): aor. I. pass. part. ἀνοιχθείς. Aor. II. pass. ἠνοίγη G. T. Rev. xv. 5.

Epic ὤξεν, ὤγνυτο. Un-Attic ἀνῶξα; late ἠνοιξα, ἠνοίγην &c.

10. ὁμόργ-νυ-μι, fut. ὁμορξω; aor. ὤμορξα.—Midd.

11. πήγ-νυ-μι, *I fix*; fut. πήξω; aor. ἔπηξα; pft. II. πέπηγα, *stand fixed*; midd. πήγνυμαι; pft. πέπηγμαι, *I stand fixed*; aor. I. ἐπήχθην; aor. II. pass. ἐπάγην; fut. παγήσομαι.—Midd. in Hesiod.: Pres. opt. πηγνύτο Plat. Phaed. p. 118 A; aor. I. ἐπηξάμην, Dor. ἐπαξάμην; II. sing. Dor. ἐπάξα: κατέπηκτο Il. xi. 370, Sync. aor., see §. 308.

Late form πήσσω, πήττω. In Doric the broad α prevails throughout the active tenses.

12. πλήγ-νυ-μαι, a rare middle form of πλήσσω, found only in a compound ἐκπλήγνυσθαι Thuc. IV. 125.

13. ῥήγ-νυ-μι, *I break*; fut. ῥήξω; aor. ἔρρηξα; pft. II. ἔρρωγα, *am broken* (§. 214. Obs. 2.); aor. II. pass. ἐρράγην; fut. ῥαγήσομαι (ᾱ): Midd. aor. ἐρρηξάμην.

14. φράγ-νυ-μι, late form of φράσσω, ττω—fut. φράξω; aor. ἔφραξα &c. Aor. pass. ἐφράχθην, ἐφράγην.—Midd.

### Verbs whose Root ending in a Liquid takes νυ.

§. 298. 1. αἶ-νυ-μαι (for αἶρ-νυμαι), *I take*; Epic only pres. and impft. without augm., αἶνυτο.

2. ἄρ-νυ-μαι (Epic and also Plato), *I bear away*; a form of αἶρομαι, and used only in certain notions; as, *work out, earn wages, booty, glory, &c.*; imp. ἠρνύμην, Il. χ, 160 ἀρνύσθην without augm. The other tenses are formed from αἶρομαι.

3. θόρ-νυ-μαι form of θρώσκω.

4. κτεί-νυ-μι, an Attic prose form of κτείνω: KTEIN, lengthened from KTEN. The forms κτείννυμι, κτίννυμι, κτίννυμι, in MSS., are incorrect, arising from mistakes as to the root.

5. δλ-λυ-μι (for δλ-νυμι), *I destroy*; (§. 292. 2.) The I. pft. is trans., the II. pft. intrans.—Midd. *perire*.

Late writers ὀλέσθην (for δλωλα ὑπό τινος). Epic impft. from δλέκω, II. τ, 135 ὀλέεσκεν (various reading ὀλεεσκεν, ὀλέεσκεν), Part. ὀλόμενος is often used as an adjective, “unhappy,” *perditus*; so always the Ep. οὐλόμενος.

6. ὅμ-νυμι, *I swear*; fut. ὁμοῦμαι; aor. ὤμοσα; pft. act. ὁμώμοκα; pft. midd. part. ὁμωμοσμένος. The other forms of the pft. and plpft. generally have not the σ, as ὁμώμοται, ὁμώμοτο. The σ seems to be an euphonic insertion in those forms where one μ was followed by two others in successive syllables; but we find it even in ὁμώμοσται Eur. Rhes. 816, ὁμοσθήσεται Andoc. Pac. p. 27. 43.

7. ὄρ-νυ-μι, fut. ὄρσω; aor. ὤρσα; pft. ὄρωρα §. 178: midd. ὄρνυμαι; fut. ὄροῦμαι; aor. ὠρόμην.

Epic form ὄρνύω; III. sing. syncopated, Epic aor. midd. ὄρτο &c. imper. ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι, part. ὄρμενος: aor. II. ὄρορεν (like ἤραρεν), generally transitive=ὄρσα, but sometimes, intrans., is *awakened*, II. ν, 78. Hom. pft. midd. ὄρώρεται, conj. ὄρώρηται. II. β, 398, ψ, 212, we find ὄρέοντο, *they rushed*, from an obsolete pres. ὀρέομαι. The pres. ὄρομαι (Od. ξ, 104.) signifies *I watch*.

8. πτάρ-νυ-μι, Attic form of πταίρω, *I sneeze*, pres. and impft.

9. στόρ-νυ-μι, *I strew*; see στορέννυμι.

#### §. 299. Poetic Verbs which insert νη between the Consonant and μι.

1. δάμνημι (ΔΑΜ), Ep. bye form of δαμάζω, *domo*; only pres. and impf. (Hom.: Theog.); δάμναμι Od. ξ, 488, Hes. Theog. 122. The root is strengthened by ν. See §. 272. Obs. 4.

2. κίδνημι (ΚΕΔ), bye form of κεδάννυμι, Ep. for σκεδ., Hdt. VII. 140; pass. κίδναμαι Homer and Eur. Hec. 898.

3. κίρνημι (ΚΕΡ), bye form of κεράννυμι Pind. Isth. VI. 3, κίρναθι Id. Nem. VI. 119, κερνάμεν Id., κερνάναι Hippocr., κερναίς for κερνάς Alcæus. Impft. ἐκίρνην, ἐκίρνη Homer.

4. κρήμνημι (ΚΡΕΜ), Attic bye form of κρεμάννυμι, and Pind. Pyth. IV. 43: only pres. and impft.

5. πέρνημι (ΠΕΡ), *I sell*; bye form of πιπράσκω; fut. περᾶσω, περῶ; aor. ἐπέρασα; pft. πέπρᾶκα, πέπρᾶμαι, πέρναμαι II. σ, 292, Arist. Eq. 176; ἐπερνάμην Pind. Isth. II. 11.

6. πίτνημι (ΠΕΤ), bye form of πετάννυμι Od. λ, 393 πιτνάς, II. χ, 402 πίτναντο (Wolf πίλναντο).

7. σκίδνημι, (ΣΚΕΔ) bye form of σκεδάννυμι, II. ε, 526 διασκιδᾶσιν III. pl., Midd. σκίδναμαι Hom.

8. πίλναμαι (ΠΕΛ, strengthened by ν), bye form of πελάζω, ἐπιλνάμην, Homer, Hesiod.

#### Inflection of the two Perfects κείμει and ἤμαι.

§. 300. 1. Κείμει (*I lie*), properly *I have laid myself, have been laid* (as ἀνάκειμαι, *I am laid up as an offering*; σύγκειται, *constat*), is a pft. without redupl. from a root ΚΕΙ, contracted from ΚΕΕ, as may be seen from the Ionic forms κέεται and κέεσθαι.

<i>Perfect.</i>				
<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Conj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
κέιμαι	κέῖσο	κέωμαι	κεῖσθαι	κείμενος
κέισαι	κέισθω	κῆη		
κεῖται	&c.	&c.		
κείμεθα				
κεῖσθε				
κείνται				
		<i>Plpft.</i>		
<i>Ind.</i>			<i>Opt.</i>	
ἐκείμην			κεοίμην	
ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο, III. pl. ἔκειντο.				

Fut. κείσομαι.

Compounds, ἀνάκειμαι, ἐπείκειμαι, κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισαι &c. Inf. κατακεῖσθαι.

Obs. The pres. sense of this verb accounts for the accent of the pft. part., as if it were a present, and the formation of an independent conjunctive instead of the periphrasis.

### Dialects.

2. Homer κέονται, as if from κέομαι; Ion. open forms κέεται and κέεσθαι, III. pl. Ep. κείαται, Ion. κέαται, II. sing. κατάκειαι for -κεισαι Hymn. Merc. 254. Plpft. III. pers. ἐκέατο Hdt., κέατο, κείατο Hom., ἐκείατο Apoll. Rhod. Doric fut. κεισεῦμαι.

3. Instead of κῆται, pres. conj. κῆται is read in the last editions of Homer, but the old reading κεῖται is the best, which is used as the conj., like διασκεδάννυται (§. 273. Obs. 3.) Plato Phædo p. 84 C, 93 A. Isocr. p. 484.

### \*Ημαι, I sit.

§. 301. 1. \*Ημαι (properly *I have seated myself, have been seated*; Ion. and poet. also of inanimate objects for ἰδρυναι) is a pft. belonging to the active aor. εἶσα, ἘΔ, ἔδος, ἔδρα, Sanscrit *sad*, Lat. *sed-eo*, Goth. *sat*.

Obs. 1. The dialectic and poetic aoristic forms of εἶσα are inf. ἔσαι, ἔσσαι (ἐφέσσαι) part. ἔσας, εἶσας, imper. εἶσον. In the middle, *lay the foundation of*; Attic prose εἰσάμην, part. ἐσάμενος (ἐφεσσάμενος poet.), εἰσάμενος, impr. ἔσαι, ἔσσαι (ἔφεςσαι). Fut. poet. ἔσομαι, ἔσσομαι (ἐφέσσομαι): ἦσται is *founded*, Hdt. IX. 57. The forms wanting are supplied by ἰδρύω.

Obs. 2. The augment εἰ is dropped in Epic poetry in the moods (except εἶσον Od. η, 163), but in after-times it was retained to strengthen the syllable, as εἰσάμενος (Hdt.). On ἐέσσατο Od. ξ, 295 (or better ἐέσσατο compare ἐώρων, ἔηκα) see §. 174. 5.

Pft. Ind. ἦμαι, ἦσαι, ἦσται, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦνται. Impr. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c. Inf. ἦσθαι. Part. ἦμενος.

Plpft. ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦστο, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

2. In prose κάθημαι is used instead of the simple verb; it never takes σ in the III. sing. pft., and in III. sing. plpft. only when it has no syllabic augment:

Pft. κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται. Conj. κάθωμαι, κάθη, κάθηται. Impr. κάθησο. Inf. καθῆσθαι. Part. καθήμενος.

Plpft. ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην, ἐκάθησο and καθῆσο, ἐκάθητο and καθῆτο. Opt. καθοίμην, κάθωιο, κάθοιτο. (καθήμεθα Ar. Lysist. 149.)

Obs. 3. The defective forms are supplied by ἕζεσθαι or ἕζεσθαι, prose καθέζεσθαι, καθίζεσθαι.

### Dialects.

3. Κάθη for κάθησαι, κάθου for κάθησο, are used, but not in Attic.

4. For ἦνται, ἦντο, the Ion. used ἕαται, ἕατο (κατέαται, κατέατο) and Epic εἵαται, εἵατο.



*Verbs in ω, which in the Aorist II. Active and Middle, and Perfect Active, follow the Analogy of Verbs in μ.*

*Aor. II. Act.*

§. 302. 1. Many verbs with the characteristic α, ε, ι, ο, υ, form an aor. II., like the verbs in μ, without any modal vowel, the endings ην, αν, ων, being annexed immediately to the root.

2. These forms follow through all moods and persons the aor. II. of verbs in μ. The vowel with some few exceptions is lengthened, as in ἔστην, α into η, ο into ω, ι into ī, υ into ū, and is retained throughout the ind., imper., and infin., as ἔβ-ην (from βαΩ), ἔβημεν, βῆθι, βῆναι (but in the poet. abbreviated III. pl. the vowel is shortened, as ἔβαν, except ἔγνω, and ἔβαν Æsch. Pers. 18.). The conj., opt., and part. follow, with some few variations which are given below, the verbs in μ, as βαίην, (στραίην), χαρείην, γνοίην, (δοίην)—γνούς (δούς). The II. sing. imper. always takes θι. In compounds of βῆθι, ῆθι is abbreviated to ā, as κατάβā, πρόβā, εἰςβā, ἔμβā, ἐπίβā for καταβῆθι &c.

§. 303. *Paradigm.*

	a. Character. α. BA-Ω, βαίνω	b. Character. ο. ΓNO-Ω, γι- γνώσκω	c. Character. υ. δύ-ω
Ind. S. 1.	ἔβ-ην	ἔγνω	ἔδυν
2.	ἔβ-η-ς	ἔγnows	ἔδῡς
3.	ἔβ-η	ἔγνω	ἔδῡ
D. 2.	ἐβῆ-την	ἐγνώτην	ἐδύτην
3.	ἐβῆ-την	ἐγνώτην	ἐδύτην
P. 1.	ἔβ-η-μεν	ἔγνωμεν	ἔδῡμεν
2.	ἔβ-η-τε	ἔγνωτε	ἔδῡτε
3.	ἔβ-η-σαν (poet. ἔβαν)	ἔγνωσαν (poet. ἔγνω)	ἔδῡσαν (poet. ἔδυν)
Conj. S.	βῶ, βῆς, βῆ	γνῶ, γνῶς, γνῶ	δύω, ης, η
D.	βῆτον	γνῶτον	δύητον
P.	βῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι(ν)	γνῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι(ν)	δύωμεν, ητε, ῶσι(ν)
Opt. S. 1.	βαίην	γνοίην	δύην (for δυίην)
2.	βαίης	γνοίης	δύης
3.	βαίη	γνοίη	δύη
D. 2.	βαιήτην & αίτην	γνοιήτην & οίτην	δυήτην & δύτην
3.	βαιήτην & αίτην	γνοιήτην & οίτην	δυήτην & δύτην
P. 1.	βαίημεν & αίμεν	γνοιήμεν & οίμεν	δύημεν & δῡμεν
2.	βαίητε & αίτε	γνοιήτε & οίτε	δύητε & δῡτε
3.	βαίεν	γνοίεν	δύεν
Impr. S.	βῆθι, ήτω	γνῶθι, ὠτω	δῡθι, ὕτω
D.	βῆτον, ήτων	γνῶτον, ὠτων	δῡτον, ὕτων
P. 2.	βῆτε	γνῶτε	δῡτε
3.	βήτωσαν & βάν- των	γνώτωσαν & γνόν- των	δύτωσαν & δύν- των
Inf.	βῆναι	γνῶναι	δύναι
Part.	βάς, ᾶσα, ᾶν G. βάντος	γνούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. γνόντος	δύς, ὕσα, ὕν G. δύντος

*Obs. 1.* Βάτε *Æsch. Suppl.* 206 is a Doricism : so βάμεσ, *Theocr. XV.* 22, for βώμεν. The opt. δόην is not used in Attic : in Homer the III. Pl. and Dual of ἔβην has the short vowel, βᾶτην *Il. a.* 327, so III. plur. ὑπέρβαᾶσαν *Il. μ.* 469 : *Æsch. Suppl.* 230 συγγνώῃ opt., which was also used in late Greek.

*Obs. 2.* The forms of these aorists are capable of the same dialectic variations as the verbs in *μ* (see §. 279), as βείω, βήη, βέη.

*a. Vowel α (ἔβην, ΒΑ-).*

§. 304. 1. γηράω or γηράσκω, aor. II. 3 pers. ἐγήρᾱ *Il. ρ.* 197 : κατεγήρᾱ *Hdt. VI.* 72, inf. (Att.) γηράναι, part. (Ep.) γηράς : (ᾱ for η on account of ρ preceding.) So

2. διδράσκω, aor. (ΔΡΑ-) ἔδρᾱν (*Ion. ἔδρην*) αs, ᾱ, ᾱμεν, ᾱτε, ᾱσαν (*III. pl. poet. ἔδρᾱν*), conj. δρῶ, ᾱs, δρᾶ, δράτον, δρῶμεν, δρᾶτε, δρῶσι; opt. δραίην; imper. δρᾶθι, ἄτω; inf. δράναι (*Ion. δρῆναι*); part. δράς, ᾱσα, ἄν.

3. κλάω, *Anacr. Fr.* 16 ἀποκλάs.

4. κτείνω, aor. II. (ΚΤΑ-) ἔκτᾱν with the short vowel; αs, ἔκτᾱμεν, ἔκτᾱτε, *III. pl.* also ἔκτᾱν for ἔκτᾱσαν; conj. κτῶ (*Ep. κτέω*); opt. κταίην; inf. κτάναι (*Epic κτάμεν, κτάμεναι*); part. κτάs. These forms are poet., and mostly Epic.

5. οὔτάω, *III. sing. Epic aor. II. οὔτα*; inf. οὔτάμεναι, οὔτάμεν : ᾱ as in ἔκτᾱν.

6. πέτομαι, aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) ἔπτην; inf. πτῆναι, part. πτάs.

7. πτήσσω, *Epic aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) (ἔπτην) καταπτήτην, III. dual.*

8. σκέλλω or σκελέω, aor. II. (ΣΚΛΑ-) ἔσκλην, intrans.: inf. σκλῆναι; opt. σκλαίην.

9. ΤΛΑΩ, aor. II. ἔτλην. It is perhaps better to suppose a root ΤΑΗΜΙ (§. 280. 12.)

10. φθά-νω, aor. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθás. (*Epic παραφθαίησι.*)

11. So the late imperative ζῆθι for ζῆ.

And these following :

12. βάλλω, *Epic aor. II. (ΒΑΑ- ἔβλην) ξυμβλήτην Od. φ.* 15, inf. ξυμβλήμεναι (for ἦναι) *Il. φ.* 578; see also §. 307.

13. διδάσκω, aor. II. ἔδᾶην.

14. καίω, aor. II. ἐκάην, inf. καῆναι, καήμεναι, part. καείς.

15. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, opt. χαρείην.

*b. Vowel ε (ἔσβην, ΣΒΕ-).*

1. ῥέω, *I flow*, (ΡΥΕ); ἑρρύην. To the same root are to be referred pft. ἑρρύηκα, fut. ῥύησομαι : ῥεύσομαι, ἑρρευσα are not Attic.

*Hdt. VII.* 14 (oracle) ἰδρῶτι ρεούμενος is a lengthened form (like the *Hom. μαχεούμενος* from μαχέομαι) from an *Ion. pres. ῥέομαι*, with an intensive force.

2. Analogous to this are σχέs aor. imp. from ἔσχον, φρέs in the grammarians from φρέω.

*c. Vowel ι : only*

πίνω (ΠΙ), *I drink*; πιθι aor. II. imper.

## d. Vowel ο (ἔγνω, ΓΝΟ-).

1. ἀλίσκομαι, *I am caught*; aor. (ἈΛΟ-) ἤλων (Att. ἐάλων), ως, ω, ωμεν, ωτε, ωσαν; inf. ἀλῶναι (ᾱ), part. ἀλούς, οὔσα, όν, gen. όντος, conj. ἀλῶ, ῶς, ῶ, ὤμεν; opt. ἀλοίην (Hom. ἀλώην), ἀλοίημεν—οῖμεν, ἀλοίεν. See §. 258. 1.

2. ἀμβλίσκω (sometimes ἀμβλόω) aor. II. ἐξήμβλων (*miscarry*).

3. βιβρώσκω, Epic aor. II. ἔβρων : κατέβρωσ II. sing. Hymn. Apoll. 127.

4. βίωω, aor. II. ἐβίωv, βιῶv, βιώην (not βιοίην, to distinguish it from βιοίην impft. opt.), βιῶναι, βιούς Thuc. II. 53 (one MS. βίου), for which the aor. I. part. βιώσας is generally used; but aor. I. is not found in its other forms, except ἐβίωσεν Xen. Œcon. IV. 8. The present and imperfect are little used in Attic, and are supplied by ζῶ, which borrows its other tenses from βίωω; fut. βιώσομαι; pft. βεβίωκα; we find the passive in the phrase βεβίωται μοι.

Midd. βιοῦμαι Hdt. II. 177, *victum habere*, and Arist. Eth. X. 10, *vitam degere*.

5. πλώω (Ion. form of πλέω), (ἔπλωσα, πέπλωκα Eur.) Epic aor. II. ἔπλων, ἔπλωμεν, part. πλώς (ἐπιπλώς II. ζ, 291.).

## e. Vowel υ (ἔδυν).

1. κλύω, imper. κλύε, κλύετε, Epic aor. II. imper. κλύθι, κλύτε: Instead of the aor. II. ind., the impft. is used. Adj. κλυτός, κλύμενος, *famed*, seems to be the midd. aor. II., as if from ἐκλύμην.

2. φύω, *I bring forth*; aor. II. ἔφυν, conj. φύω, infin. φῦναι, part. φύς, (dat. pl. φῦσι Plat. Rep. 431 C); old Epic opt. φύην<sup>a</sup>—*I am by nature*; but aor. I. ἔφῦσα is trans., pft. πέφνκα intrans. Epic pft. πέφνα.—See §. 308. Obs. 6.

Aor. II. ἐφύην, φυῆναι, φύω Hippocr. and late. Fut. φυήσομαι (comp. ῥυήσομαι) Lucian.

## Aor. II. Midd.

§. 305. 1. Some verbs form an aor. II. midd., like this aor. II. act., without the modal vowel, by adding μην to the root, so that they resemble a plpft. pass. or midd., or the aor. I. midd.; and not only verbs ending with a vowel, but many whose simple character is a consonant, as ἐλέγ-μην from λέγ-ομαι. This however is poetic, mostly Epic, and seldom occurs in Attic poetry; and their conj. and opt. form, if found at all, is regular, as δληται.

2. The radical vowel is the same as the pft. midd. or pass; it is generally short, but long throughout the following verbs: ἐπλήμην from ΠΛΑ (πελάζω), ἐβλήμην from ΒΛΕ (βάλλω). Comp. ὀνίνημι and πίμπλημι (§. 280. 8, 9.)

3. Many verbs have an aor. of this formation both in the act. and midd., which latter in some verbs has a passive force, as ἐκτάμην, *I have been killed*.

<sup>a</sup> v. l. Theocr. xv. 94.

4. The changes which the consonants undergo when the personal endings are attached to the verb follow the general rules, as *ἐδέγμην*, *ἔδεξο*, *ἔδεκτο*. In the personal endings beginning with *σθ*, the *σ* is dropped, as in the seemingly inf. midd., *δέχθαι*, so *πέρθαι*.

§. 306. The following verbs have this aor. II. midd.:

*Obs.* The verbs with an *α* vowel resemble the aor. I. middle, as *οὐτάμενος*. Those with an *ε*, *ι*, or *υ* vowel, or a consonant, resemble a plpft. middle or passive.

### Verbs whose Characteristic is a Vowel.

#### a. Vowel α.

1. *ἀρπάζω*. aor. II. midd. part. *ἀρπάμενος* in later poets.
2. *κτείνω*, (aor. II. act. *ἔκταν*, §. 302. a. 4, 5.), midd. (poet.) *ἐκτάμην*, *ἔκτατο*, *κτάσθαι*, *κτάμενος*, used passively.
3. *οὐτάω* (Epic aor. II. act. *οὐτα* §. 302. a. 5.), midd. Epic part. *οὐτάμενος*, used passively by Homer, II. ρ, 86.
4. *πελάζω*, *arrogation*; aor. II. (ΠΛΑ-), Epic *ἐπλήμην*, III. sing. *πλήτο*, Att. *ἐπλάμην*. This follows the plpft. pass. or middle.
5. *πέτομαι* (aor. II. act. *ἔπτην* §. 302. a. 7.), midd. Ionic and Attic poet. *ἐπτάμην*, *πτάσθαι*.
6. *πρίασθαι*, *ἐπριάμην*, conj. *πρίωμαι*, opt. *πριαίμην*, imper. *πρίασο* and *πρίω*, part. *πριάμενος*.
7. *φθάνω* (aor. II. act. *ἔφθην* §. 302. a. 10.) midd. poet. part. *φθάμενος*.

#### b. Vowel ε.

1. *βάλλω* (Epic aor. II. act. *ἔβλην*), midd. Epic. aor. II. *ἐβλήμην*, *ἔβλητο* (*ξύμβλητο* II. ξ, 39, *ξύμβληντο* II. ξ, 27.): inf. *βλήσθαι*, part. *βλήμενος*; conj. *ξύμβληται* or *ξύμβληται*, *βλήεται* Od. ρ, 472 (for *βλήηται*); opt. *βλείω* II. ν, 288, al. *βλῆο*. Hence the fut. *βλήσομαι*.
2. *ΠΛΕΩ*, Epic aor. II. (ΠΛΕ-) *ἐπλήμην* II. δ, 449, opt. *πλείμην*, imper. *πλήσο*; Arist. Ach. 235, opt. *ἐμπλείμην* (al. *ἐμπλήμην*), partic. *ἐμπλήμενος*. Cf. *πίμπλημι* §. 280. 9. The *α* of *πιμπλάναι* became *ε* as in *χρή* (from *χράω*) *χρεῖη*, and *ἐβλήμην* (root ΒΑΛ- by metathes. ΒΑΛ-), *βλείω*. Also Hesiod. Th. 880 *πιμπλεῦσαι* as if from *πιμπλέω*.

#### c. Vowel ι.

1. *κτίζω*, Epic *κτίμενος*, *ἔκτίμενος*.
2. *φθί-νω*, aor. II. poet. *ἐφθίμην*, *φθίωμαι*, *φθίμην*, *φθίσθαι*, *φθίμενος*. See §. 252. 8.

#### d. Vowel ο.

*γινώσκω*, middle aor. II. opt. *συγγοῖτο* Æsch. Suppl. 216, see also §. 302. *Obs.*

#### e. Vowel υ.

1. *θύνω* or *θύω*, aor. II. poet. part. *θύμενος*.
2. *κλύω*, *κλύμενος* §. 305. c 1.
3. *λύω*, Epic *λύτο*
4. *πνέω*, Epic aor. II. (ΠΝΥ- instead of ΠΝΕ-) *ἄμπνυτο* (for *ἀνέπνυτο*).
5. *σεύω*, Epic aor. II. *ἔσσύμην*, II. pers. *ἔσσυο*. In Homer used as plpft.
6. *χέω*, Epic (*ἐχύμην*) *χύτο*, *ἔχυντο* (Od. κ, 415), *χύμενος* (Od. θ, 527, II. τ, 284.).—(ῥ).

*Verbs whose Characteristic is a Consonant.*

§. 307. 1. ἄλλομαι, Epic ἄλλο, ἄλτο (ἄλμενος), ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιάλμενος, conj. ἄλῃται. Aor. I. ἠλάμην rare in Epic, as Il. μ, 438, generally only in the common language.

*Obs.* The lene breathing is remarkable. So ἄσμενος from ἀνδάνω, and ἴκμενος from ἴκω.

2. ἀραρίσκω, poet. ἄρμενος (Od. ε, 234. 254, Pind. Ol. VIII. 73.).

3. γέντο (*he grasped*, Epic, Il. θ, 43.) = φέλ-το, as κέντο = κέλ-το, the digamma becoming γ and the radical λ changed into ν before τ.

4. γίγνομαι, poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο.

5. δέχομαι, Epic ἔδεξο, ἔδεκτο, δέχθαι, impr. δέξο: the I. pers. ἐδέγμην, part. δέγμενος, have the sense of *to expect*.

6. ἐλελίξω, poet. ἐλέλικτο, bye form poet. of ἐλελιξάμην and ἐλελίχθην.

7. εὖχομαι, Epic εὖκτο (Fragm. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375.).

8. ἰκνέομαι, Epic ἴκτο, ἴκμενος (and ἴκμενος), *favourable*, (of the wind.) Cf. ἄλλομαι. See §. 254. 2.

9. κέλομαι, Alcman. ap. Eustath. ad Il. θ, 756, κέντο, instead of the Homeric aor. ἐκεκλόμην, κεκλόμην. See γέντο.

10. λέγομαι, Epic ἐλέγμην, *I lay down*; ἔλεκτο Od. δ, 453, impr. λέξο. Od. ι, 335 ἐλέγμην, *I chose*; Od. δ, 451 λέκτο ἀριθμόν.

11. μιαίνω, Hom. Il. δ, 146 μιάνθην (III. dual for ἐμιάν-σθην.)

12. μίγνυμι, Epic μίκτο.

13. ὄρνυμι, Epic ὠρτο, inf. ὄρθαι (Il. θ, 474, al. ὠρθαι), part. ὄρμενος; imper. ὄρσο and ὄρσεο.

14. πάλλω, Epic πάλτο, generally in composition ἀνέπαλτο, ἔκπαλτο.

15. πέρθω, *perdo*; Homer πέρθαι for πέρθ-σθαι.

16. πήγνυμι, Hom. κατέπηκτο.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

§. 308. The oldest form of the Greek pft. seems naturally to have been the one formed directly from the simple root by the addition of a perfect ending and reduplication (II. perfect); this is the one most commonly used by Homer in impure verbs: and hence in some pure verbs, Homer, and after him the Attics, form a perfect by annexing the modal vowel and reduplication immediately to the root without any tense characteristic, as ΔΙΩ, δέ-δι-α, instead of δεδι-κα. In the dual and plural (except III. pl., as δε-δί-ασι) the modal vowel is dropped, as δέ-δι-μεν for δε-δί-α-μεν, and sometimes in the infin., as τε-τλά-ναι for τε-τλα-έ-ναι: (τεθνᾶναι Æsch. Ag. 450, is a contraction from τεθναέναι) so that these infinitive forms resemble the pres. infin. of verbs in μι, inf. ἰστάναι. The radical vowel remains short, as δέδιμεν, τέτλαμεν &c., but in the III. pl. of verbs in άω, the radical vowel coalesces with the modal vowel, as τετλά-α-σι = τετλα-α-σι.\* In the Ion. this contracted vowel ā is resolved by ε, as ἰστέασι.

*Obs.* 1. All these forms except δέδιμεν and ἔσταμεν are poetic, and especially Epic.

*Obs.* 2. The sing. ind., the part., and the conj., naturally have the modal vowel: and, except δέδια, ἐδεδίειν, the singular ind. is supplied by the full form in κα, or there is a bye form, as γέγωνα sing., γέγαμεν plur.

*Obs.* 3. The imper. also is formed like the verbs in μι, with the ending θι and no modal vowel: the radical vowel remains short.

*Obs.* 4. So also in the conjunctive of these perfects from roots in α, the

\* So τεθνᾶσι for τεθνάασι, Eur. Med. 1135.

radical vowel coalesces with the tense ending, as *ἑστά-ω*=*ἑστῶ*, and the opt. plpft. ends in *-αῖην*, as *τετλαῖην*. In the perfect part. of these verbs in *αω*, the radical vowel coalesces with the ending *ώς* and *ός*, as *ἑσταώς*=*ἑστώς*, *ἑστάος*=*ἑστώς*, and hence a peculiar feminine form in *ῶσα*, as *ἑστῶσα*: the other cases also retain the *ω*, as *ἑστῶτος*, *ἑστῶσης*. Another form of the neut. pft. part. *ἑστός*, is found in good MSS., and is probably not a contraction but an abbreviation. In the contractions of the participle which may be resolved by *ε* or *ει*, the open forms are more usual.

*Obs. 5. Dialects.*—In Homer we find some pft. participles of pure verbs, analogous to these perfects formed without the *κ*. The radical vowel in such forms is sometimes lengthened into *η*, as *κεκμηώς*, *κεκμηυῖα*, *κεκμηός*, *πεπτηώς*, *τεθνήως*, *κατατεθνηυῖης*, *κεκτηότι*, *κεκαφηότα*, *κεχαρηότα* &c., or remains unchanged, as *βεβᾶώς*, *ἔγεγᾶυῖα*, *δεδαώς*, *πεφυῖα*, *μεμᾶώς* (also *μεμᾶώς*), gen. *ῶτος*, but *δεδιότα*, *ότες*, *ότων*, *ότας metri gratid.* The accented *ο* can be lengthened to *ω metri gratid.* So *τεθνηῶτος* and *-ῶτος*, *ότα* and *ῶτα*, and *πεπτηῶτες*. The contracted ending *ώς* is resolved by *ε*, as *τεθνεῶτι*, and *metri gratid.* the *ε* is lengthened to *ει*, as *τεθνειότος* or *-ῶτος*, and even in the feminine, as *τεθνειυῖα*; all these forms are found in Homer, but the feminine in *ῶσα*, only in *βεβῶσα Od. υ, 14.*

*Obs. 6.* The open form with *ε* is, in the Ionic dialect, the prevailing one in some participles, as *ἑστεώς*, and of *τέθνηκα*, we find *τεθνεώς* in Attic as well as *τεθνηκώς*. The *ω* remains through all the cases, as

*ἑστεώς*, *ἑστεῶσα*, *ἑστεώς*, gen. *ἑστεῶτος*, *ώσης*.

*τεθνεώς*, *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεώς*, gen. *τεθνεῶτος*, *ώσης*.

*βέβηκα* and *τέτληκα* do not form this participle.

§. 309. *Paradigms.*

	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind. S. 1.	δέ-δι-α	ἔδεδίδειν	ἑ-ΣΤΑ-Α	
2.	δέ-δι-ας	ἔδεδίδεις		
3.	δέ-δι-ε	ἔδεδίδει		
D. 2.	δέ-δι-τον	ἔδεδίδτην	ἑ-στᾶ-τον	ἑσταῖτην
3.	δέ-δι-τον	ἔδεδίδτην	ἑ-στᾶ-τον	ἑσταῖτην
P. 1.	δέ-δι-μεν	ἔδέδιμεν	ἑ-στᾶ-μεν	ἑσταῖμεν
2.	δέ-δι-τε	ἔδέδιτε	ἑ-στᾶ-τε	ἑσταῖτε
3.	δε-δί-ασι(ν)	ἐδέδισαν	ἑ-στᾶ-σι(ν)	ἑσταῖσαν
Imper.	δέ-δι-θι, δεδίτω &c.		ἑ-στᾶ-θι &c.	3 pl. ἑστάτωσαν & ἀντων
Inf.	δε-δι-έναι		ἑ-στά-ναι	
Part.	δε-δι-ώς, υῖα, ός, G. ότος		ἑ-στώς, ῶσα, ώς & ός, G. ῶτος, ῶσης	
Conj. Pft.	ἑστῶ, ἦς, ἦ &c.	Opt. Plpft. ἑσταίην D. ἑσταίητον and αἶτον P. ἑσταίημεν and αἶμεν, &c. 3 pl. ἑσταίην.		

*Obs.* 7. This form of the plpft. of ἵστημι does not take the strengthened augm. ει. In Homer we find ἵστητε for ἕστατε: Hdt. V. 49 προστάτε, the Ionic ε being inserted. The impr. pft. ἵσταθι and opt. plpft. ἵσταίην are only poetic, but the infin., ἵσταναι seems to have wholly driven out the full pft. form ἵστηκέναι: the forms ἕσταμεν, ἕστάμεναι, are also used in Epic.

*Obs.* 8. δέδια belongs to the obsolete pres. δέω, and has a pres. sense, *I fear*; as the bye form δέδοικα, Epic δειδοικα. In the common dialect the infin. is δεδιέναι, but Epic δειδίμεν. These forms without the modal vowel are the only ones used by the Epic and Attic in the dual and plural of the pft. and plpft. and in the imper.; and in Epic they are almost always δει-δια &c.; δεδίασιν (Il. ω, 663.) is an instance to the contrary. In Apoll. III. 753 we find the contracted form δειδυνία.

§. 310. *Verbs with a Root ending in a Vowel which form this Perfect.*

1. ἀριστάω, pft. in Comedy ἡρίσταῖμεν, inf. ἡριστάναι.

2. βαίνω (aor. II. ἔβην), βέβηκα, BEBAA: plur. βέβᾱμεν, ἄτε, ᾶσι, and poet. βεβάᾱσι: conj. III. plur. βεβῶσι (ἐμβεβῶσι Plat. Phaedr. p. 252 E), inf. βεβάναι: Epic part. βεβαῶς, νῖα (βεβῶσα Plat. Phaedr. p. 254 B), gen. βεβαῶτος I. plur. plpft. ἐβέβᾱμεν. ἄτε, ᾶσαν. These shortened forms are seldom found except in poetry or dialects. Cf. §. 308.

3. δειπνέω, I. plur. pft. in Comedy δεδείπναῖμεν; inf. δεδειπνάναι.

4. γίγνομαι, ΓΕΓΑΑ root ΓΑ: (sing. γέγονα, as, ε), γέγαῖμεν, ἄτε, ᾶσι, inf. γεγάμεν, (Pind. Ol. VI. 83 (49 B) γεγάκειν for εἶναι, as if from γέγηκα (cf. βέβηκα, BEBAA), but from γεγάκω in Hesych.

Part. Epic γεγαῶς, γεγαυῖα, γεγαῶς, gen. γεγαῶτος.

Att. γεγῶς, γεγῶσα, γεγῶς, ... γεγῶτος.

*Obs.* 1. Hom. Batrach. 143. and Epig. (ult.) we find γεγάᾱτε with the modal vowel for γεγάᾱτε, probably formed by analogy from γεγάᾱσι.

5. θνήσκω, (ΘΝΑ=ΘΑΝ) τέθνηκα, ΤΕΘΝΑΑ: plur. τέθναῖμεν, τέθνατε, τεθ-νᾶσι, imper. τέθναθι: part. τεθνηκῶς, τεθνηκυῖα, τεθνηκός or τεθνεῶς, τεθνεῶσα only poet., τεθνεῶς (Epic τεθνηῶς, τεθνεῖῶς): inf. τεθνάειν (Æsch. τεθνᾶναι=τεθναέναι) so Epic τεθνάμεν, ᾶμεναι; III. pl. plpft. ἐτέθνασαν: opt. τεθναίην. Cf. §. 308.

6. κλύω, pft. κέκλυθι (aor. II. κλύθι), κέκλυτε. But these may be reduplicated aorist forms. See §. 304. c. 2.

7. ΜΑ-Ω, μέμονα, ΜΕΜΑΑ: μέμαῖμεν, ἄτε, ᾶσι: part. μεμαῶς, gen. μεμαῶτος and μεμαῶτος, plpft. III. pers. μέμασαν.

8. βιβρώσκω, (aor. II. ἔβρων) usual perfect, βέβρωκα, poet. βεβρώς, gen. ῶτος (Soph. Ant. 1009, Herm. βεβρώτες).

9. πίπτω, usual perfect πέπτωκα, Epic πεπτεῶς (root ΠΤΕ *per metath.* ΠΕΤ aor. II. ἔπεσον for ἔπετ-ον); Attic poetry πεπτῶς.

10. ΤΛΑΩ (aor. II. ἔτλην perfect τέτληκα), ΤΕΤΛΑΑΑ: plur. τέτλαῖμεν, τέτλατε, τετλάσι(ν), dual τέτλατον: imper. τέτλαθι, ἄτω &c. Conj. wanting; inf. τετλάναι; but part. τετληκῶς: plpft. ἐτέτλαμεν, ἐτέτλατε, ἐτέτλασαν, dual ἐτέτλατον, ἐτετλάτην: Opt. τετλαίην. Cf. §. 308.

*Obs.* 2. The three Epic part. πεφυζότες, μεμυζότες (from μυζάω), and λειχμότες (from λειχμάσθαι), for πεφυζήκοτες &c. are anomalies.

*Verbs with a Root ending in a Consonant which form this Perfect.*

§. 311. When the radical consonant is followed by an ending beginning with τ, the τ is changed to θ, so that these forms assume a middle shape, as

ἄνωγα, impr. III. pers. ἀνώχθω for ἀνωγέτω (like πεπλέχθω), II. pers. plur. ἀνωχθε for ἀνώγετε (cf. πέπλεχθε).

ἐγείρω, II. pl. pft. ἐγρηγόρατε ἐγρήγορθε (like τετέκμαρθε), as if from ἐγρήγορμαι, ἐγρήγορθε.

*Obs.* So the form πέποσθε for πεπόνθατε pft. from πάσχω, root ΠΕΝΘ, by the usual change of vowel ΠΟΝΘ, pft. πέπονθα, pl. πεπόνθατε: modal vowel omitted according to the analogy of verbs in μι, πεπόνθετε: but when a T letter is followed by a τ, it is changed (as in ἴδ-τε=ἴστε) into σ (§. 24.), whence πέπονστε, and the ν being omitted before the σ (§. 28.), πέποστε, and then the τ being changed into θ (by the above rule), πέποσθε.

### §. 312. 1. *Paradigm.*

	Perfect (of κράζω).	Pluperfect.
Ind. S.	κέκρᾱγα, ας, ε(ν)	έκεκράγειν, εις, ει
D. 2.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	έκεκραγ(εί)την έκεκράχθην
3.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	έκεκραγ(εί)την έκεκράχθην
P. 1.	κεκράγ(α)μεν κέκραγμεν	έκεκράγ(ει)μεν έκέκραγμεν
2.	κεκράγ(α)τε κέκραχθε	έκεκράγ(ει)τε έκέκραχθε
3.	κεκράγ(ᾱ)σι(ν)	έκεκράγ(ει)σαν, εσαν

Imper. κέκραχθι, άχθω, αχθε &c. Inf. κεκραγέναι. Part. κεκραγώς.

*Obs.* The imper. of these perfects is formed by adding θι, as in verbs in μι, to the tense root—κέκραγ-θι, κέκραχθι.

2. So the Epic pft. ἄνωγα with the present force of *I order*.

ἄνωγας, ἄνωγε, pl. ἄνωγμεν.—Imper. ἄνωγε and ἄνωχθι  
ἀνωγέτω .. ἀνώχθω  
ἀνώγετε .. ἄνωχθε

Pft. conj. ἀνώγη. Plpft. opt. ἀνώγοις. Inf. ἀνωγέμεν.

3. ἐγείρω, *I wake* (ΈΓΕΡ); pft. ἐγρήγορα; the Homeric pft. forms ἐγρήγορθε for ἐγρήγορατε, inf. ἐγρήγορθαι as if from ἐγρήγορμαι, and the very remarkable form ἐγρηγόρθασι for ἐγρηγόρασι in the III. pl. which is either formed after the analogy of the II. pl. ἐγρήγορθε, or more probably as follows: from ἐγείρω comes ἐγείρεθω (as from ἀγείρω, ἀγείρεθω) which is abbreviated to ἐγέρθω, of which the pft. would be ἐγρήγορθα.

4. ἔρχομαι, pft. (ΈΛΥΘ, cf. κέλευθος) ἐλήλυθα; Epic εἰλήλουθα, I. pl. εἰλήλουθμεν; Attic comedy ἐλήλυμεν, ἐλήλυτε (ap. Hephæst. p. 67.)

§. 313. Here also we must class the three perfects which have changed the vowel to οι: πέποιθα, οἶδα, οἶκα. In many of their forms they have no modal vowel, but in that case the οι generally becomes ι.

1. πείθω, pft. πέποιθα, *I trust* (ΠΙΘ); Epic I. pl. ἐπέ-πιθ-μεν: imper., Æsch. Eum. 602, πέπεισθι for πέπισθι.

2. εἶδω, *I see*; pft. οἶδα, *I know* (have seen).



Perfect.					
	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	οἶδα		εἰδῶ	εἰδέναι	εἰδώς, υῖα, ός
	οἶσθα	ἴσθι	εἰδῆς	ἴδμεν Hom.	ἰδυῖα (ἰδυίῃσι)
	οἶδε(ν)	ἴστω	εἰδῆ	ἴδμεναι Hom.	
	ἴστον, ἴστον	ἴστον, ἴστων	εἰδῆτον, τον		
	ἴσμεν		εἰδῶμεν		
	ἴστε	ἴστε	εἰδῆτε		
	ἴσασι(ν)	ἴστωσαν	εἰδῶσι(ν)		

Pluperfect.				
	Ind.			Opt.
S. 1.	ᾔδειν	ᾔδεα Epic.	ᾔδη Attic	εἰδείην
	ᾔδεις	ᾔειδεις ..	ᾔδης ..	.. ης
	ᾔδειςθα	ᾔειδης ..	ᾔδησθα Att. and Hom.	sometimes
	ᾔδει(ν)	ᾔειδει ..	ᾔδη, ᾔδειν	.. η
		ᾔειδη		
		ᾔδεε(ν) Ep. ᾔειδε Herod. I. 45.		
D. 1.	ᾔδείτην	ᾔστην		-ήτην
2.	ᾔδείτην	ᾔστην		-ήτην
P. 1.	ᾔδειμεν	ᾔσμεν	ᾔδεμεν Soph.	εἰδείμεν, εἰδείμεν
2.	ᾔδειτε	ᾔστε	ᾔδετε Eur.	εἰδεί-ητε, εἰδείτε
3.	ᾔδεσαν	ᾔσαν ἴσαν Ep.		εἰδείσαν, εἰδείεν.

Future εἴσομαι (Ionic and very rarely Attic poet. εἰδήσω) Theocr. III. 37. ἰδήσω.—Verb. adj. ἰστέον.

Compound of οἶδα: σύνοιδα, σύνισθι, συνειδέναι &c. II. pl. plpft. συνηδέατε Ildt. IX. 58.

Obs. 1. The pft. *I have known*, is supplied by ἔγνωκα, and the aor. by ἔγνω. In Hippocr. and late Attic, as Aristotle, there occurs an aor. εἰδῆσαι.

Obs. 2. There are four forms of the theme employed in this tense: 'ΙΔ (pl. of pft. and imper.)—ΕΙΔ (inf., part., and plpft. with augm.), ΟΙΔ from it,—ΕΙΔΕ (subj. pft. plpft. εἰδέ-ω, εἰδῶ).

Obs. 3. Οἶσθα is formed from οἶδ- and the ending σθα: the σ of the ending being dropped in accordance with the general rule, and δ changed to σ: ἴσασι is probably for ἴδασι, the σ having passed from the other persons pl. into the third. In Theocr. XXII. 116. we find a form II. sing. οἶσθας(?).

Obs. 4. The abbreviated I. pl. plpft. opt. εἰδείμεν for εἰδείημεν is very rare; the II. pl. εἰδείτε is found Soph. Œ. R. 1046; III. pl. εἰδείεν is the regular form: Hdt. III. 61 εἰδείσαν, probably nowhere else.

Obs. 5. The common forms of the singular are sometimes found in Attic, as ᾔδειςθα Eur. Cyc. 108; ᾔδεις Plato.

### Dialects.

§. 314. 1. The regular II. sing. and the pl. of οἶδα, (οἶδας, οἶδμεν, -τε, -σι,) occur but rarely, and that only in Ionic and late Greek, οἶδας once in Homer Od. α, 337 (cf. Nitzsch l. c.), and once in Attic Greek, Eur. Alc. 780, otherwise only in Ionic; ἴδμεν I. plural is Epic, Ionic and Doric. From the form in σ the Doric formed a verb ἴσαμι.

2. From 1Δ Homer forms ἰδέω as conj. from εἶδω, though here perhaps the better reading is εἰδέω: inf. ἰδμεναι, ἰδμεν, instead of εἰδέναι. The short conj. I. pl. εἶδομεν for -ῶμεν is remarkable, as the ω is circumflexed.

*Obs.* Apoll. Rhod. II. 65, IV. 1700 has ἦδαιν and ἦείδαιν as plural, abbreviated from ἦδεσαν: the construction will not admit of these being singular.

§. 315. Ἔοικα, *I am like, appear*; pft. from εἶκω, whence the Hom. imper. εἶκε: poet. εἰκέναι for εἰοικέναι: for III. pl. εἰοίκασι we find the anomalous form εἶξασι even in Attic prose. Part. εἰκώς, Il. σ, 418 εἰοικυῖαι, in Attic only in the sense of *like*; εἰκώς in the sense of *likely*; hence the phrase ὥς εἰκός, *as is likely*; Ion. οἶκα, part. οἰκώς: plpft. ἐώκειν, fut. εἶξω: οἶκη subj. Herod. IV. 180.

*Obs.* 1. The abbreviated forms of this verb want the modal vowel:

ἔοιγμεν Trag. for εἰοίκαμεν, cf. ἴσμεν  
 ἔικτον Ep. .. εἰοίκατον, .. ἴστον  
 ἔικτην .. .. ἐφκείτην.

And following this analogy a poet. midd. perf. ἦῖξαι II. sing. was formed as if from ἦιγμαι (Eur. Alc. 1063.), and ἦικτο or ἔικτο III. sing. plpft.

### *Present and Imperfect.*

§. 316. Lastly, there are some verbs (mostly Epic) which in some forms of the pres. and impft. take the personal endings without a modal vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μι.

1. ἀνύω, Theocr. VII. 10., impft. ἀνῦ-μες (for ἡνύομεν), ἀνῦ-το (for ἡνύετο); Il. σ, 473 ἀνῦτο (ᾶ) Opt. (falsely read ἀνοιτο from ἀνω, the α of which is long.)

2. τανύω, Il. ρ, 393 τάνῦ-ται (for τανύεται).

3. ἐρύω and εἰρύω, midd. ἐρυται, εἶρυτο, ἐρῦτο, ἐρῦσο, ῥῦσθαι.

*Obs.* 1. These forms are relics of an old pres. in μι (see §. 291. 4.).

4. σεύω, Epic pres. σεῦται and (by change of vowels) σουται: imper. σουσο, shortened into σου, σουσθε, σουσθω, was used as a familiar phrase.

5. (στεῦμαι) III. sing. στεῦται Hom., III. pl. στεῦνται Æsch. Pers. 49, impft. στεῦτο Hom.

*Obs.* 2. These forms may arise not from an omission of the modal vowel, but from a contraction from στεόμαι=στεῦμαι Ion., which passed into the other persons; this may be the case also with σεῦται, σουται like λούμαι. §. 239. 5.

6. οἶμαι for οἶομαι (also in the common language), and I. sing. impf. ὤμην for ὥόμην.

7. ἔδω, generally ἐσθίω, Epic inf. ἔδμεναι.

8. φέρω, Epic imper. φέρτε for φέρετε.

9. φυλάσσω, Epic imper. προφύλαχθε (ΦΥΛΑΚ-) Hymn. Apoll. 538, for προφυλάσσετε. On the change of τ into θ see ἀνωχθε §. 311. 1.

§. 317. Catalogue of Verbs whose Perfect, or Aorist II. Active or Middle, follows the Analogy of Verbs in μι.

Those with an asterisk are rare.

	Verb.	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Mid l.
§. 304. d. 1.....	ἀλίσκομαι	ἔαλωκα, ἤλωκα	ἔαλων or ἤλων	
307. 1.....	ἄλλομαι			(ἄλμην) ἄλσο &c.
304. d. 2.....	ἀμβλίσκω		*ἐξήμβλων	
307. 2.....	ἄραρίσκω			ἤρμην, ἄρμενος
310. 1.....	ἄριστάω	ἤρίσταμεν		
306. a. 1.....	ἄρπάζω			*ἄρπάμενος
303. 310. 2.....	βαίνω	βέβᾱμεν &c.	ἔβην	
304. a. 12. 306. 6. 1.	βάλλω		ἔβλην	ἐβλήμην
304. d. 3. 310. 8..	βιβρώσκω	βεβρώς part.	ἔβρων	
304. d. 4.....	βιόω		ἐβίων	
304. a. 1.....	γηράω		ἐγήρᾱ	
307. 4. 310. 4.....	γίγνομαι	γέγασα		ἔγεντο
303. d. 306. d.....	γιγνώσκω		ἔγνων	συγγνωίτο
310. 2.....	δειπνέω	δεδείπνᾱμεν pl.		
307. 5.....	δέχομαι			ἔδεκτο
304. a. 13. ....	διδάσκω		ἐδάην	
304. a. 2.....	διδράσκω		ἔδραν	
303. ....	δύω		ἔδυν	
312. 3.....	ἐγείρω	ἐγρήγορα		
313. 2.....	εἶδω	οἶδα		
307. 6.....	ἐλελίζω			ἐλέλικτο
312. 4.....	ἔρχομαι	ἐλήλυθα		
307. 7.....	εὐχομαι			εὐκτο
310. 5.....	θνήσκω	τέθναα, τέθνᾱμεν		
306. e. 1.....	θύνω			θύμενος
307. 8.....	ἱκνέομαι			ἵκτο
304. a. 13. ....	καίω		ἐκάην	
307. 9.....	κέλομαι			ἐκεκλόμην
304. a. 3.....	κλάω		(ἀπο)κλάς part.	
304. e. 1. 310. 7...	κλύω	κέκλυθι imper.	κλῦθι imper.	κλύμενος
312. 1.....	κράζω	κέκραγα		
304. a. 4. } 306. a. 2. }	κτείνω		ἔκταν	κτάμενος
306. c. 1.....	κτίζω			κτίμενος Ep.
307. 10.....	λέγομαι			ἐλέγμην
306. e. 3.....	λύω			λύτο Ep.
310. 7.....	ΜΑΩ	μέμᾱμεν 1. pl.		
307. 11.....	μιαίνω			{ μιάνθην 3. dual, Hom.
307. 12.....	μίγνυμι			μίκτο Ep.
307. 12.....	ὀρνυμι			ὠρτο
304. a. 5. 306. a. 3.	οὐτάω		οὐτα	οὐτάμενος
307. 14.....	πάλλω			πάλτο
306. a. 4.....	πελάζω			{ ἐπλήμην Att. ἐπλάμην.

	Verb	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Midd.
§. 307. 15. . . . .	πέρθω			πέρθαι Hom.
306. a. 5. . . . .	πέτομαι		ἔπτην	ἐπτάμην
304. c. . . . .	πίνω		πίθι imper.	
310. 9. . . . .	πίπτω			πεπτώς Dram.
306. 6. 2. . . . .	πλέω			ἐπλήμην
304. d. 5. . . . .	πλώω		ἔπλων Ep.	
306. c. 4. . . . .	πνέω			ἄμπνυτο (ΠΝΥ)
306. a. 6. . . . .	πρίαμαι			ἐπριάμην
304. a. 7. . . . .	πτήσσω		ἔπτην	
304. b. 2. . . . .	ρέω		ἐρρύην	
306. e. 5. . . . .	σεύω			ἐσσύμην
304. a. 8. . . . .	σκελλω		ἔσκλην	
304. a. 9. 310. 10.	ΤΛΑΩ	τέτλαμεν &c. pl.	ἔτλην	
306. a. 7. . . . .	φθάνω		ἔφθην	φθάμενος
306. c. 2. . . . .	φθίνω			ἐφθίμην
304. e. 2. . . . .	φύω		ἔφυν	
306. e. 6. . . . .	χέω			ἐχύμην

### Formation of Verbal Adjectives.

§. 318. Verbal adjectives in τέος, -α, -ον, τός, ή-, -όν, are formed from the root by adding τός or τέος, lengthening the vowel of pure verbs where it is short, and inserting σ where it is inserted in the aor. I. pass., or they may be easily derived from the tense root of the aor. I. pass. by adding to it τός or τέος, dropping the augment, as

	Aor. I. pass.	Verb. adj.
παιδεύ-ω	ἐ-παιδεύ-θην	παιδευ-τός, τέος
τιμά-ω	ἐ-τιμή-θην	τιμη-τέος
φωρά-ω	ἐ-φωρά-θην	φωρα-τέος
φιλέ-ω	ἐ-φιλή-θην	φιλη-τέος
αίρέ-ω	ἤρε-θην	αἶρε-τός
παύ-ω	ἐ-παύ-σ-θην	παυ-σ-τέος, τός
χρά-ω	ἐ-χρή-σ-θην	χρη-σ-τέος, τός
χέ-ω	ἐ-χύ-θην	χυ-τός
πλέκ-ω	ἐ-πλέχ-θην	πλεκ-τέος, τός
λέγ-ω	ἐ-λέχ-θην	λεκ-τός
στρέφ-ω (στρεπ)	ἐ-στρέφ-θην	στρεπ-τός
στέλλ-ω (σταλ)	ἐ-στάλ-θην	σταλ-τέος
τείν-ω (τα)	ἐ-τά-θην	τα-τέος
ἵστη-μι (στα)	ἐ-στά-θην	στα-τός, τέος
τίθη-μι (θε)	ἐ-τέ-θην	θε-τός, τέος
δίδω-μι (δο)	ἐ-δό-θην	δο-τός, τέος.

We find the following peculiar forms: τραπητέον from ἐ-τράπ-ην (aor. II. pass.) from τρέπω, properly τρεπτός; φατεῖος Hesiod. Scut. 161 for φατός.

Obs. In Ionic and Attic the σ of the aor. I. is sometimes dropped in verbal adjectives in τός, as γνωτός and ἄγνωτος, ἀγατός, ἀδάματος, πάγκλαυτος, εὐκτιτος; so κτιτός for κτιστός analogous to κείμενος, and θαυματός for θαυμαστός although the root has ζ.

*Of the Meaning of the II. Aorist and II. Perfect.*

§. 319. *a.* In many verbs which have both an aor. I. and aor. II., the former has a transitive, the latter an intransitive meaning. This is the case with many aorists II. which follow the analogy of verbs in *μ*, while an aor. I. is formed from the verb in *ω*. In this case the aor. II. act. has an intransitive, the aor. I. a transitive force, as *ἔφυσα, ἔφυν*. So in the common language :

Trans.	Trans.	Intrans.
δύω	ἔδυσα	ἔδυν
ἴστημι	ἔστησα	ἔστην
σβέννυμι	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβην
φύω	ἔφυσα	ἔφυν
βαίνω	ἔβησα	ἔβην

So *ἔγνων, I knew* (*γινώσκω*), and *ἀνέγνωσα, I persuaded* (*ἀναγινώσκω*) ;—*ἔσκηλν*, intrans., (*σκέλλω*), *ἔσκηλα* (Epic, trans.) :—and in poetry, *τρέφω, ἔθρεψα* trans., Epic *ἔτραφον*, intrans. ;—*ἐρείκω, ἤρειξα*, trans., Epic *ἤρικον* intrans. ;—*ἐρείπω, ἤρειψα*, trans., poet. *ἤριπον* intrans. ;—*στυγέω*, Epic *ἔστυγον* ; but Od. λ, 502 *ἔστυξα*, trans. ;—*ὄρνυμι, ὠρσα*, *excitare*, Epic *ὠρορον*, intrans. ;—*ἄρω, ἤρσα* trans., *ἤραρον* intrans. ;—*γηράω, γηράναι*, *Æsch. Suppl. 901 ἐγήρασα*, trans. ; so in the old language, *ἐβίωv*, intrans. *ἐβίωσα*, transitive from *βίωv*.

*Obs. 1.* The cause of this difference of meaning seems to be, that when the new aor. I. superseded the old aor. II., this latter, if retained, was used to express the intransitive meaning. See §. 361.

*Obs. 2.* Sometimes a new pres. is formed to express one or other of these meanings: *δύω, ἔδυν, δύνω* ; cf. *ἔπιον*, intrans. *ἔπισα*, trans. ; *πίομαι* intrans. *πίσω* trans., *πίνω, πιπίσκω, I give to drink* ; *τεύχω, παρο, ἔτευξα, παρὰνι, ἔτυχον, paratus sum*, hence *τυγχάνω*.

*Obs. 3.* The aor. II. *ἤλων*, (Attic *έάλων*), from *άλίσκομαι*, has a passive force after the analogy of aor. II. pass. *ἐτύπην*, so *ναυλανι*.

*b.* The pft. II. of many verbs has an intransitive meaning, while the pft. I. has a transitive ; and even sometimes where there is no pft. I. : so especially

1. ἄγνυμι,	perf. II.	ἔαγα,
2. ἀνοίγω,	....	ἀνέωγα, pft. I. ἀνέφχα transitive, (Att. ἀνέφγμαι).
3. ἐγείρω	....	ἐγρήγορα, pft. I. ἐγήγεγκα. Cf. §. 177.
4. ἔλπω, poet.	....	ἔολπα
5. ΜΑΙΝΩ, ἐκμαίνω,	....	μέμνηνα
6. ὀλλυμι, perdo	....	ὀλωλα, perii, pft. I. ὀλώλεκα trans.
7. πείθω,	....	πέποιθα, but pft. I. πέπεικα trans.
8. πήγνυμι,	....	πέπηγα
9. πλήσσω,	....	πέπληγα, Att. trans., but later intrans.
10. πράσσω	....	πέπραγα, pft. I. πέπραχα, trans.
11. ῥήγνυμι	....	ῥρωγα
12. σήπω	....	σέσηπα
13. τήκω	....	τέτηκα
14. φαίνω	....	πέφηνα, but pft. I. in late writers πέφαγκα trans.

15. *φθείρω* pft. II. *ἔφθορα* Att. trans., and more common than pft. I. *ἔφθαρκα* (but Homer, as Il. ο, 128, Ion. and late writers, *ἔφθορα* intrans.)

*Obs. 4.* Pft. I. ἤλωκα Att., or ἐάλωκα, from ἀλίσκομαι, (like ἐάλων, ἤλων,) is passive.

*Obs. 5.* In those verbs in which the aor. I. has a transitive, the aor. II. an intransitive force, the pft. is also intransitive, although the pres. is transitive, as φύω ἔφυν πέφυκα: ἴστημι ἔστην ἔστηκα; δύω ἔδυν δέδυκα; again, ἔσκλην ἔσκληκα poet.: ἤριπον ἐρήριπα; ἔτυχον τέτευχα; ἔτραφον τέτροφα; ἄραρον ἄραρα; ὠρορον ὠωρα.

### Verbs Deponent.

§. 320. 1. Verbs deponent (which, in consequence of their being defective in the active voice, are called by the old grammarians ἀπολιμπάνοντα) are those verbs which have no active, but only a middle form, and have either a reflexive, or reciprocal, or intransitive, or passive meaning.

2. They are divided into *Middle Deponent* and *Passive Deponent*. The former have their aorist and future in the middle form, as χαρίζομαι, aor. ἐχαρισάμην. The latter have the aorist in the passive, ἐνθυμέομαι, aor. ἐνεθυμήθην, and the future generally in the middle form, as ἐνθυμήσομαι. Except ἔραμαι, aor. ἠράσθην, fut. ἐρασθήσομαι; διαλέγομαι, aor. διελέχθην, has διαλεχθήσομαι and διαλέξομαι: ἐπιμελέομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, but Xen. Mem. II. 7. 3, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

*Obs. 1.* Some deponents have an aorist with a passive sense, as well as an aorist middle in its proper sense, as βιάζομαι, ἐβιασάμην, ἐβιάσθην, *I was forced*. The pft. is sometimes used in a passive sense. See Syntax. §. 368. 3. a.

*Obs. 2.* In some verbs both the aor. middle and passive are used in a deponent sense, as αὐλίζομαι, ἰμείρομαι, λαιδορέομαι, ὄνομαι, ὀρέγομαι, φιλοτιμέομαι.

*Obs. 3.* Many deponents have only a pres. and impft., as ἄρνυμαι, γλίσχομαι, κήδομαι, μάρναμαι, νεμεσίζομαι.

§. 321. 1. There are also many deponent verbs whose conjugation is made up partly of active, partly of middle forms, as ἔρχομαι; δέρκομαι, aor. ἐδέρχθην, ἑδράκην and ἑδρακον, pft. δέδορκα: so χαίρω and δοκέω.

2. A great many verbs active, expressive of an intransitive bodily or mental operation, form their future with an active sense in the middle form: αἶδω, ᾄδω, fut. αἶσομαι, ᾄσομαι; ἀκούω, fut. ἀκούσομαι, aor. ἤκουσα; ἁμαρτάνω, fut. ἁμαρτήσομαι, aor. ἤμαρτον; ἀπαντάω, fut. ἤσομαι, aor. ἀπῆντησα: so ἀπολαύω, βαδίζω, βαίνω, βιώω, βλώσκω poet. (μολοῦμαι), βοάω, γηράσκω, γηράω, γιγνώσκω, δάκνω, δαρθάνω, δαίδω, διδράσκω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἔδω (ἐσθίω), εἰμί, ἐπιορκέω, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐσθίω, θέω, θηρεύω, θιγγάνω, θνήσκω, θρώσκω, κάμνω, κλέπτω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάσκω, λιχμάω, μανθάνω, νέω, οἶδα, ὀμνυμι, ὀράω, (ὄψομαι,) οὐρέω, παίζω, πάσχω, πηδάω, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, ῥέω, σιγάω, σιωπάω, σκώπτω, σπουδάζω, συρίζω, συρίττω, τρέχω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τωθάζω, φεύγω, φθάνω, φθίω, χάσκω (χανοῦμαι), χέζω, χωρέω (but in compos. often -ήσω).

*Obs.* Most of these verbs form also the future active, but it is not used in good Attic Greek, as αἶδω, ᾄδω un-Attic αἶσω, ᾄσω; so ἀκούω, ἁμαρτάνω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βοάω, ὀμνυμι, πνίγω (πνίξω Lucian.), φθάνω.

3. Some verbs active have both a future active and also a future midd. with an active sense: as, ἀγνοέω, fut. ἀγνοήσομαι, ἀγνοήσω, aor. ἠγνόησα; ἀρπάζω, fut. ἄσω and ἄσομαι; γελάω, fut. ἄσομαι, sometimes γελάσω; διώκω, διώξομαι, sometimes διώξω, so ἐπαινέω, θαυμάζω, θηράω, κλαίω, κολάζω, λανθάνω, (but generally λήσω, seldom λήσομαι,) οἰμώζω, πνίγω, ποθέω (ποθέσομαι ποθήσω), προσκυνέω, τίκτω.

## CHAPTER XI.

*Of Particles.*

§. 322. Indeclinable words — *Adverbs* — *Prepositions* — *Conjunctions* — *Interjections*.

*Of the Meaning and Divisions of Adverbs.*

1. Any signification of the relations of *place, time, mode and manner*, which belong to the action or state expressed by the verb, is, in the widest sense of the word, adverbial, as ἦλθεν οὐρανόθεν, ὑφ' ἐσπέραν, διὰ τάχους; ἦν οἶκοι, ἐν οἴκῳ; εἶπε μετ' ὀργῆς, εἶπε γελῶν &c.

2. By *adverbs proper* we understand such *indeclinable* words as express one of these relations, as ἐκεῖ, τότε, νύκτωρ, nocte, καλῶς, οὕτως.

3. They are divided into

a. *Local*, as οὐρανόθεν, πανταχῇ.

b. *Temporal*, as τότε, νύκτωρ.

c. *Modal*, as καλῶς, οὕτως.

d. *Affirmative or negative*, ναί, οὐκ, or modifications of these, expressing various notions of *confirmation, limitation, certainty, definiteness, uncertainty*, &c., as γέ, μήν, τοί, ἦ μήν, δή, ἴσως, πού, ἄν, πάντως, &c.

e. *Frequentative* adverbs, as τρίς, thrice, αὖθις, again, πολλάκις, often.

f. *Intensive* adverbs, as μάλα, πάννυ, πολύ, μάλιστα, ὅσον, τοσοῦτο, σχεδόν, ὅσονοῦ, tantum non, μικροῦ, πάμπαν &c.

Obs. Several subordinate notions, which we in English express in speaking by tone or emphasis, in writing by underlining, or in printing by *Italics*, are in Greek signified by indefinite adverbs or *particles*, as γέ, δή, πού. (See Syntax.) These are sometimes called *Expletive Particles*.

*Formation of Adverbs.*

§. 323. Most adverbs are formed by adding *ως* to the noun root. The adverb undergoes the same contractions and has the same accent as the genitive plural, so that the form and accent of the adverb may be at once seen by changing the *ν* of the gen. pl. into *ς*, as

φίλ-ος	gen. pl. φίλ-ων	φίλ-ως
καλ-ός	.... καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶς
καιρί-ος	.... καιρί-ων	καιρί-ως
ἀπλ(ό-ος)οῦς	.... ἀπλ(ό-ων)ῶν	ἀπλ(ό-ως)ῶς
εὖν(οος)ους	.... (εὖνó-ων) εὖνων	(εὖνó-ως) εὖνως
πᾶς gen. sing. παντός	.... πάντ-ων	πάντ-ως
σώφρων	.... σωφρόν-ων	σωφρόν-ως
χαρίεις	.... χαριέντ-ων	χαριέντ-ως
ταχύς	.... ταχέ-ως	ταχέ-ως
μέγας	.... μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων
ἀληθής	.... ἀληθ(έ-ων)ῶν	ἀληθ(έ-ως)ῶς
συνήθης	.... (συνηθέ-ων) συνήθων	(συνηθέ-ως) συνήθως.

*Obs. 1.* The accent of the Homeric ἐπιζαφελῶς from ἐπιζάφελος, is irregular.

*Obs. 2.* Adverbs are also formed from those participles of the pft. midd. or pass. which have an adjectival force, as τεταγμένως, κεχυμένως, ἐντεταμένως, κεχαρισμένως, ἀνειμένως; and from the active participles of such verbs as are either entirely or mostly impersonal, as πρεπόντως, *decenter*, εἰκότως, λυσιτελούντως, ἀγαπώντως, διαφερόντως, κεχηνότης. There are only a few adverbs in ῶς, from pronouns, as ὡς, ὧς, οὕτως, ἐτέρως, rarely ἐκείνως, Plat. Apol. p. 38. extr.

*Obs. 3.* Adjectives ending in ξ or ας form the adverb from a derived form in ικός, as βλάξ, βλακικῶς, so ἄρπακτικῶς; νομάς, νομαδικῶς: so also εὐνοϊκῶς for εὖνως; and if an adjective in ος is frequently used as a substantive, the adverb in ικῶς is the most usual, as φιλικῶς, ξενικῶς, βαρβαρικῶς from φίλος, ξένος, βάρβαρος.

*Obs. 4.* In πολλ-αχ-ῶς, παντ-αχ-ῶς, the syllable αχ is inserted, after the analogy of πολλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ.

2. Adverbial relations are expressed likewise by the cases of subst. and adject., or by prepositions with their cases. These are regarded in grammar as adverbs, when the case has assumed a peculiar adverbial meaning, and in this meaning has a fixed form; or when the other cases are obsolete or only used in the dialects or poets; or when the preposition and its case are contracted into one word; as δωρίαν, σπουδῇ, αὐτοῦ, πού, (from ΠΟΣ,) προὔργου for πρὸ ἔργου, παραχρῆμα. The adverbs formed by the union of the preposition and its case frequently take a peculiar accent, as ἐπισχερώ for ἐπὶ σχερῶ, ἐκποδών for ἐκ ποδῶν. From the analogy of ἐκποδών is formed its contrary ἐμποδών.

### Cases of Adverbs.

§. 324. We find in the adverbs forms of cases.

1. The *Genitive* is found in the adverbs in ης and ου: ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, αἴφνης, ἐξαίφνης, ἐξαπίνης, *derepente*, ἐπιπολῆς, πού, *alicubi*, ποῦ, *ubi*? ὅπου, οὔ, *ubi*, αὐτοῦ, ὑψοῦ, τηλοῦ, ἀρχοῦ, ὁμοῦ (from the Epic ὁμός), οὐδαμοῦ; after the III. decl. προικός (from προίξ), so probably ἐντός and ἐκτός, *intus*, *extrinsecus*.

*Obs.* Adverbs in ξ which represent a thing or an action as being the cause of or giving rise or occasion to some other action, must be derived from the genitive ending κος, by an omission of the vowel (like δπαξ from δμακίς), as πύξ, λάξ, γνύξ, *with the fist, heel, knees*; ἀπρίξ, *mordacitus* (from πρίω, *to gnash with the teeth*); ἀμύξ, *with a stab*, (from ἀμύσσω), ὀδάξ, *with the teeth*, ὀκλάξ, *on one's knees*, ἀβρίξ, *without sleep*, ἀναμίξ, *promiscue*, ἀλλάξ, *alternis*, ἐπιτάξ, *in order*, περιπλέξ, *in confusion*, περιπλίξ, *divaricatis pedibus*, εὐράξ, *sideways*, μουνάξ, *single*, διαμπάξ (from πᾶς), *penitus*; and with an unusual accent, πέριξ, *round*, and ἀπόπαξ, *omnino*; in ὑπόδρα for ὑποδράξ (from δέρκομαι) the final s is lost, and then the κ, which cannot be a final letter, dropped.

2. The *Dative* (comprehending the Ablative and Locative cases) is found in,

a. Adverbs in ῖ, as ἡρι, *early* (from ἡρ, *spring*), ἄωρί, ἔκητι (Dor. ἔκατι), ἀέκητι, ἐκοντί, ἀεκοντί, αὐτοχειρί, αὐτανδρί, αὐτοποδί, αὐτουκτί, ἐγρηγορτί, ἐγερτί. These adverbs have the proper dative (locative, see §. 75. *Obs. 2.*) form, and have partly a locative, partly a modal or ablative sense. In the following adverbs this ῖ coalesces with the ε of the adjective or substantive,



and the adverb is oxyton, as *παμπληθεί, πανεθνεί, αὐτολεξεί, αὐτοψεί*. The following forms are clearly locative: *ἄγχι, ὕψι* (from *ὑψος*), *ἴφι, ποταινί*, so probably *ἄρτι, ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐνί, ἐπί, περί, προτί, ἔτι, ἐρι* in composition.

*Obs. 1.* In some adverbs *ν* or *ς* is added to this *ι*, as

<i>μόγισ</i> (from <i>μόγος</i> ),	<i>μόλις</i>
<i>πέρυσιν</i> and <i>πέρυσιν</i>	<i>πάλιν</i> and late <i>πάλι</i>
<i>μέχριν</i> or <i>μέχρι</i>	<i>ἄμφιν</i> or <i>ἀμφί</i>
<i>ἄχριν</i> - <i>ἄχρι</i>	<i>αὐθις, ἄλις, χωρίς</i> .

This *ν* is analogous to the *ν* in the dat. *ἐμίν, τεῖν, ἴν*. In Sanscrit, *ι* (*υ*) is the locative ending of the masc. and fem. subst., the pronouns of the first and second persons, and of other pronouns the ending is in *in*. So the Latin locative ending *im, m, i*, as *olim, interim, quin, qui* (in *uteroqui* and *uteroquin*), *istim, illim, domi, ruri, humi*, &c.

*β.* Modal adverbs in *εί* and *ί* from adj. in *ος* and *ης*: almost exclusively compounds with *α* privat., *πᾶς*, or *αὐτός*: *ι* is an abbreviation of *ει*, and is generally long, though sometimes used short. On the use of *ει* or *ι*, we may remark,—*a.* *εί* is the ending after vowels, and generally after liquids, as *ἀθε-εί* (from *ἄθε-ος*), *ἀκρα-εί(ης)*, *ἀμελ-εί* (generally incorrectly written *ἀμέλει*, as imper.), *πανομιλεί, πανορμεί*, (and *πανορμί*), *ἀμετρεί* and *-ί, νωνυμί* as well as *ἄνωνυμεί, νηποινί* as well as *ἀποινεί*.—*b.* *ί* and *εί* after mutes, the latter more usually, as *ἀμοχθεί, ἀμαχεί, αὐτοψεί* &c., but *ἀμισθί, ἐνδομυχί, ἀβλαβί, πανοικί, ἀπαταγί, ἀκλαγγί, ἀτριβί*, not *εί*.—*c.* If *τ* precedes the ending, and it belongs to the root, the ending is *εί*, as *ἀναιμωτ-εί, αὐτοματ-εί, αὐτοετ-εί, πανστρατ-εί*; but *ί* when the *τ* does not belong to the root, as in the case of verbal adjectives, as *ἀκλαντί* and *ἀκλανστί, ἀκμητί, ἀσκαρδαμυκτί, ἀκηρυκτί* (wrongly *-τεί*), *ἀπνευστί* &c.—*d.* *ί* is the ending of all adverbs which express “*after the manner of*,” most of which are derived from verbs (really existing or supplied) in *ίζω, άζω, ώζω*, as *βοιστί, γυναικιστί, ἰαστί, αἰολιστί, μηδιστί, νεανιστί, εὐελπιστί, ἀνυβριστί, ἀνωϊστί, ἀλογιστί, ἀνδριστί, ὀνομαστί, αὐτοσχεδιαστί, νεωστί, μεγαλωστί*.

*Obs. 2.* These endings *εί* and *ί* are the proper endings of the dative, and enter more or less into the datives of all the declensions: but, as being oxyton, *ί* and *εί* can properly belong only to the third declension: whence it has been supposed that there was a III. declension form of the II. decl., as *οἷξ* gen. *οἰκός* for *οἶκος*, (cf. Doric *οἶκει* from *οἶκιν*): but it seems more reasonable to account for the accent by supposing that for some reason unknown to us the emphasis was laid on the termination, perhaps to mark their adverbial character.

*γ.* The Local adverbs in *ει*, as *αἰεί* or *ἀεί* (from *αἶον, αἶον*), *ἐκεῖ*, and the Dor. Æol. forms *τουτεῖ* or *τουτεῖ* (Theocr.) *τηνεῖ, αὐτεῖ, πεῖ, τεῖ* (with *ν* *τεῖνδε* Theocr. II. 98.), *εἷ*.

*δ.* Adverbs in *ω*, mostly locative, as *ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, ἔσω* or *εἴσω, πρόσω* (Æol. *πόρσω*), *πόρρω, ὀπίσω*; *ἐπισχερώ* and *ἐνσχερώ* (§. 323. 2.), *πῶ*, of time in composition, as *οὕπω, πῶποτε, κηνῶ* (Hesych.), *αὐτῶ, ἰδί* (Theocr. XI. 14.), *τουτῶ, hic* and *huc* (Ibid. V. 45.). Compare the forms in *τέρω* and *τάτω* §. 141. 4.

*Obs. 3.* This *ω* is the dative of the II. decl. without the *ι* subscript., which was wholly dropped, probably to distinguish it from the dative case, as *πέδω* Eur. Orest. 1433. They are of the same class as those in *ως*, except that the latter have a modal, the former a locative force: the ending *ως* may either be formed from the plural, or be referred to the Sanscrit

ablative ending *āt*, from roots in *ā*, Sanscrit *a=ω* (*dadati=δίδωσι*) and a T letter must in Greek be dropped or weakened to *ς*: hence many adverbs have both endings, as *οὕτω* and *οὕτως*, *οὕπω* (Hom.) and *οὕπως*, *ἄφνω* and *ἄφνωος*, *ἀνέω* and *ἀνέως* (Ep.), *ἔ, υῖ* (Theocr.), *ἔδε, hic, huc* (Ep. and poet.), *ὤς, υῖ* (Theocr.). In adjectives of the III. decl., as *σώφρων* &c., the natural ending of the ablative adverb would be *ος* for *ος*, as in the Zend ablative; but as this would create confusion with the gen. sing., the ending of the II. decl. *ως* was adopted in the adverbs.

ε. Locative adverbs in *οῖ*, generally from subst. of the II. decl., as *Ἰσθμοῖ* from *Ἰσθμός*, *Πυθοῖ* from *Πυθώ*, *Μεγαροῖ* (*τὰ Μέγαρα*), *Πειραιοῖ*, *Ἰκαροῖ*, *Σφηγτοῖ*, *Παιανοῖ*, *Φρεαροῖ*, *Κικυννοῖ* (from *ἡ Κίκυννα*), *οἴκοι, domi* (with an anomalous accent) from *οἶκος*, *πεδοῖ* (Æschyl. Prom. 272.), *ἄρμοι, μυχοῖ*; *ἔνδοι* (Dor. for *ἐνδον*), *ἐξοῖ* (Dor. for *ἐξω*), *ποῖ*, (*ὅποι* with anomalous accent,) *οἶ*, *ἐνταυθοῖ*, *huc*, and *αχ* being inserted, *πανταχοῖ, ἐκασταχοῖ*.

Obs. 4. Adverbs in *οῖ* derived from subst. signify *where*, from pronouns *whither*, or sometimes *where*.

Obs. 5. In Æol. and Doric writers we find some adverbs in *υ* (for *οῖ*), as *ἀλλὰ τῷδ' ἔλθ'* Sappho, *τῷδ' ὁ τράγος οὗτος* Theocr. V. 30; also in the grammarians: *μέσσι* (*ἐν μέσῳ*), *πηλύι, ἀλύι, ἀτερύι*: and with a paragogic *σ*, *ἀμῶς* (for *ὁμῶς* or *ὁμοῦ*), *ἀλλῶς* (*ἄλλως*). Compare *ἐμυ, ὕ, τῷς ἄλλυς προξένυς* Æol. for *ἐμοῖ, οἶ, τοῖς* &c. In the Bœotic dial. *υ* was the usual ending of the dative of the II. declension.

ζ. Locative adverbs in *αι* only occur in a few words, as *χαμαί, ἡμῖ*, *πάλαι, ἄμῃ* (for *ἀμᾶ*), and probably in the poetic forms of the prepositions: *διαί, καταί, ἀπαί, ὑπαί, παραί*. This *αι* is the locative form of the I. decl. and answers to the plur. adverbial locative form *ησι(ν)* or (if *ι* precedes) *ασι(ν)* of those subst. of the I. decl. which originally had only a plural, but were afterwards used also in the singular, as *Θήβησι* from *Θῆβαι*, *Ἀθήνησι* from *Ἀθῆναι*, *Πλαταιᾶσι* from *Πλαταιαί*; *Περγασῇσι* from *Περγασή*, *Ὀλυμπιάσι* from *Ὀλυμπία*; so also *θύρᾶσι, foris, ὠρᾶσι* (from *ὦρα*), *at the right time*, Arist. Lys. 391. So in an inscr. the dat. pl. *ταμίασιν* from *ταμίας* is found.

Obs. 6. As from *διαί* &c. arose the abbreviated forms *διά* &c., so the local adverbs in *θα* may have originally been locative forms in *αι*, as *ἐνθα*, *ἐνταῦθα* or *ἐνθαῦτα*, *ἐνθάδε*, and the Doric *ἐμπροσθα, πρόσθα, ὀπισθα* &c. (*θα* is also found in some modal adverbs, as *ἤλιθα, μίνυνθα*), and the adverbs of time in *τα* and *κα*, as *ἔπειτα, αὐτίκα*.

η. Adverbs in *η* and *ᾶ*, as *ἄλλη, ἐτέρη, πεζῇ, κρυφῇ* (Dor. *κρυφᾶ*), *λάβρα* (Ion. *λάβρη*), *ἀμᾶ* and *ὁμᾶ* Dor., *ἀμῇ* (from *ἀμός=τις*), *εἰκῇ, temere, οὐδαμῇ, μηδαμῇ, πάντα* (Dor. *παντᾶ*), *ἡσυχῇ, ὁμαρτῇ, ἀμαρτῇ, ὁμαλῇ, διπλῇ, δημοσίᾳ, publice, κοινῇ, ἰδιᾶ, privatim, κομιδῇ, diligenter*, and some others; further, *πῇ, ὅπη, πάντῃ, ἧ, τῇ, τῇδε, ταύτῃ* &c., and with an inserted *αχ*, *πανταχῇ, ἐκασταχῇ, πολλαχῇ, ἀλλαχῇ* &c.

Obs. 7. This answers exactly to the Sanscrit instrumental *ā*, and most of these adverbs have an instrumental sense.

θ. Some few adverbs in *ε*, which appear to answer to the Latin ablative, as *τῇλε, ὀψέ, αὐτε, ἀέ* (*αἰέ*).

3. The *Accusative* is found in,

α. Adverbs in *ην* and *αν*, as *πρώην, δῆν* (*δοάν, δάν*) sc. *ὦραν*; *μακράν, ἄγαν, λίαν, πλήν, πέραν* and *πέρην, trans* (but *πέρα ultra*); so also from substantives, as *δίκην, instar, ἀκμήν, δωρέαν, gratis*.

β. Adverbs in *ον*, as *δηρόν*; poet. *δηρόν χρόνον* (from the Epic *δηρός*), *πλησίον*, *σήμερον*, *hodie*, *αὔριον*.

γ. Modal adverbs, as *πλινθηδόν*, *brickwise*; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *χανδόν*, *ελκηδόν*, *ἵπποτροχάδην*, *ἀποσταδά*, *καναχηδά*.

δ. Adverbs in *ᾶ*, which is annexed immediately to the pure root as the neut. acc. pl., as *τάχα*, *ὦκα*, *σάφα*, *λίγα*, *μίγα*, *κάρτα*, *μάλα*, *ῥχα*, *κρύφα*, *λάβρα*, *μηδαμά*, *ἀλλά*, *τρίχα*, *ρίμφα* &c. The neut. pl. of adj. in *ος* is very commonly used adverbially, as *καλὰ αἰεῖδεν*: here perhaps may be referred *ἴνα*, acc. pl. from the obsolete *ἴς*, correlative of the demonstrative *τίς*.

ε. Adverbs in *us* and *υ*, both neuter acc. sing., so, except *ἐγγύς*, these adverbs either keep the *s* or drop it, (see above, *Obs.* 1.,) as *ἀντικρυς* and *-ύ*, *μεσσηγύς* and *-γύ*, *εὐθύς* and *-θύ*: so Lat. *versus*, *rursus*, *prorsus*, and *rursum*, *versum*, *prorsum*.

ζ. Some adverbial acc. forms of the III. decl., as *χάριν*, *προῖκα*.

*Obs.* The nature of the ending *as* of the adverbs *ἐκάς*, *ἐγκάς* (from *έν*), *ἀνδρακάς* is obscure. In Sanscrit *as* is the gen. and ablative ending. We find the ending *as* also in *ἀτρέμας*, *ἡρέμας* = *ἀτρέμα*, *ἡρέμα*.

### Accents of Adverbs.

§. 325. 1. The accents of adverbs in *ον*, *ω*, *ως*, from adjectives in *ος*, are over the same syllable as the adjective: if this is oxyton, the adverb is perispomenon.

2. All adverbs in *ι* or *ει* formed directly from adjectives or substantives, without the addition of a syllable, are oxyton. The others follow the general rule, as *α-έκτητι*, *ἀέκτητι*.

3. Adverbs formed by adding a dative ending to the adj. or subst. keep the accent over the same syllable as the adj. or subst., as *αὐτόθι*, *ἧφι*.

4. . . . . in *οι* are perispomena, except *οἴκοι*, *ὅποι*.

5. . . . . in *αι* derived from substantives of the I. decl. are oxyton, as *χαμαί*.

6. . . . . in *η* from nouns of I. decl. are perispomena, as *πεζῇ*.

7. . . . . in *ην* or *αν* or *ον*, derived from nouns, retain the accent of their nouns, as *δωρέαν*, *δηρόν*.

8. . . . . in *δον* or *δα* are oxyton.

9. . . . . in *us* or *υ* are oxyton, except *ἀντικρυς*, though it is *ἀντικρύ*.

10. . . . . in *as* are oxyton, except *ἡρέμας*, *ἀτρέμας*.

11. . . . . in *ξ* are oxyton.

*Obs.* Those not coming under one of these heads follow for the most part the general rules of accentuation.

## CHAPTER XII.

*Of Prepositions.*

§. 326. Prepositions are originally cases of nouns, which being frequently used to express relations in space or of position, lost their original character and became appropriated to the expression of these relations. See §. 614.

*Obs. 1.* Old and poetic forms of the prepositions : διαί (Æsch. Ag. 1464. 1496) ; καταί only in compos., καταιβάτης ; παραί more frequently also in composition, as παραιβάτης, παραίφασις ; ὑπαί ; also ἀπαί (only Il. λ, 664 where there is a various reading ἀπό) ; προτί for πρὸς, Dor. ποτί (also πορτί in inscriptions), both these forms are also Epic ; πεδά (Æol.) for μετά ; ἐνί poet., and Epic εἰν, εἰνί.

*Obs. 2.* Ἔς is properly Ionic, but is used in Attic poetry *metri gratiâ*, and in the old Attic prose, and also in certain phrases, as ἐς κόρακας, ἐς μακαρίαν ; and in compounds, as ἑσαῦθις, ἑσαύριον : ξύν is the older form (whence Latin *cum*) ; in Epic both forms are used, and in Attic prose the common form is σύν, in Tragedy ξύν<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 3.* Besides these prepositions there are some adverbs and adverbial cases of substantives, which are frequently joined with cases and perform the functions of a preposition, as πρόσθεν, δίκην, ἔνεκα &c., (which last is probably an accusative from an obsolete word). So Demosth. 258. 5 τὰ κύκλω τῆς Ἀττικῆς for περὶ with gen. ; Hdt. IV. 72 κύκλω τὸ σημά for περὶ with an acc.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*Of Conjunctions.*

§. 327. 1. Conjunctions express purely metaphysical notions : the connection or relation in which two or more notions or thoughts stand to each other in the mind.

2. They seem to be derived mostly from the pronouns, as being themselves metaphysical expressions, §. 142. 1. For the copulative τε, see §. 754, for μέν and δέ §. 764.

3. The causal conjunctions are derived directly from the relative pronouns,—their proper meaning is *in which case* ; and they readily derive an additional meaning, of *intention, aim, consequence*, &c. from the mind, when they are joined with a conj. or opt., which mark that the notion depending on the conjunction is a metaphysical supposition, not a physical fact. When the ind. is used so that the notion of the verb is represented as an actual fact, and thus any additional metaphysical notion is not implied, the conjunction retains its original force of *in which case*, see §. 813.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. Med. II.

4. The causal conjunctions are *ἵνα* acc. from *ἵε*.

*ὥς* dative from *ὥς*.

*ὅπῃ* }  
*ὅπως* } datives of *ὅπος*.

*ὅτι* acc. of *ὅτις*.

*ὅφρα* = *ὅπῃ-ρα*, the *η* being dropped by attraction of liquids, the *π* changed to *φ* on account of the aspirate *ρ*, and the lene breathing substituted for the aspirate in consequence of this change.

5. The adverb *ὥς* (*thus*) retains the demonstrative force of the relative pronoun, §. 816. 2.

### Of Interjections.

§. 328. Interjections are mere expressions of feelings, not of things nor of notions nor of their connection, and therefore have no proper place in grammar. But many verbal and other forms are often incorrectly considered as interjections, which are used to express rapid changes from one part of a speech to another, or to give animation to the sentence; these are really only sentences (mostly elliptical), as *ἄγε*, *φέρε*, *come then*, *age*, *agite*; and used of one or more: *ἴθι*, *ἄγρει*, of one; *ἴτε*, *ἀγρεῖτε*, of more than one; *δεῦρο*, *here*; (supply *εἰθέ*) in plur. *δεῦτε*: the latter is also used as *agite*; *ἰδοῦ*, *en*, *ecce*, *ἤνιδε* or *ἡνίδε*, *see*. In Doric and the Alexandrine poetry *ἡνί* and *ἦν*, also *ἦν*, *ἰδοῦ* Att., *ἄληθες* (the accent being drawn back), *itane*?

### Formation of Words.

§. 329. Words are either primitive, or formed from primitives, *a.* by derivation, *b.* by composition.

1. Derivation is a species of inflexion, but it differs from the inflexions hitherto treated of; as the latter, by different forms of the same word, express the different relations of the same notion; the former expresses, by different forms of the same root, new notions, or modifications of the original notion.

2. From the roots of the Greek language, verbs are formed by the addition of certain endings, attaching some energy or state to the notion of the root, whether transitive, intransitive, neuter or passive, or middle; and also substantives, personifying, or attaching a personal notion to the notion of the root, either considered as active and concrete, as *τομεύς*; or active and abstract, as *τμήσις*; or passive, as *τόμος*; and, thirdly, adjectives, attaching the energy to a person as a quality, either as active, *φίλος*, or passive, *φιλητός*; and lastly, adverbs signifying that this quality is a modification of some other energy, as *φιλικῶς*: and further, from the original verbs were derived other verbs signifying some particular operation of that energy, as *ρίπτω*, *jaceo*, *ρίπτάζω*, *jacto*; and from the derived substantives or adjectives other verbs were formed, whence again new derivatives were deduced, so that from a comparatively small number of primitive roots an infinite variety of words may be developed, as is actually the case in the Greek beyond all other languages.

*Obs.* The roots are to be discovered in verbs, by cutting off the tense termination and augm. from the aor. II., or in pure verbs from the present; in uncompounded substantives or adjectives by cutting off the personal endings *ος*, &c.

3. The primitives are monosyllables, and consist mostly of a short vowel, and one or more simple consonants, as ΛΥ-ω, ΛΙΠ-ω, ΤΥΠ-ω, ΤΑΓ-ω, 'ΟΔ-ω, ΣΤΕΛ-ω, ΘΕ- (τίθημι), ΣΤΑ- (ἵστημι), ΔΟ- (δίδωμι). If two consonants occur together in a primitive, one of them is generally a liquid, as ΚΡΥΒ-ω, ΠΡΑΓ-ω, ΘΛΙΒ-ω, ΘΕΛΓ-ω, ἄρχ-ω, κάμπ-ω, μέλπ-ω. The vowels undergo in derivation many changes, as τρέφω, τρόφος, τραφερός, while the consonants are immutable except for euphony, and represent the radical notion through all the derivatives.

4. Derivation is effected in some cases by a change of the radical vowel, as λέγ-ω, λόγ-ος—ρέ-ω, ῥό-ος—ΤΕΜ-ω, τομή—ΦΘΕΡ-ω, φθορά—τρέπ-ω, τρόπ-ος—τρέφ-ω, τροφ-ή, τραφ-ερός—λέπ-ω, λεπ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, &c. ; in others by a strengthening of the radical vowel, as ΧΑ-ω, χήν, or again by the addition of a derivative syllable, as κλίν-ω, κλί-σις, κλί-μα, or by reduplication, as ΣΕΦ-ω, Σί-συφος, ΠΙ-ω (πίνω), πιπίσκω. But very often we find two or more of these modes used in the same derivative, as λόγιμος, τραφερός, πιπίσκω.

*Obs.* We treat here only of derivation which is effected by the addition of a final syllable. The other modes belong rather to etymological than grammatical inquiries.

### §. 330. Verbs

1. Are derived from primitive verbs by adding to the primitive form the terminations άζω, ίζω, ύζω, σκω, σείω.

*a.* Derivatives in άζω, ίζω, ύζω, have a repetitive or intensive meaning, as ριπτάζω, *jacto*, from ρίπτω, *jaceo* ; στενάζω, *I groan deeply*, στένω, *I groan* ; εικάζω, *I conjecture* (=repeatedly liken), εἶκω, *I liken* ; αἰτίζω, *I beg*, αἰτέω, *I ask* ; ἐρπύζω, *I crawl*, ἔρπω, *I creep*.

*b.* In σκω, are *a.* inceptive “beginning to be,” “becoming,” “*verba inchoativa* ;” as ἡβάσκω, *pubesco*, from ἡβάω, *puceo* ; γενειάσκω, *I begin to have a beard*, γενειάω, *I have a beard* ; or *b.* factitive, (“making to be,”) of the notion of the original verb, as μεθύσκω, *I make drunk*, from μεθύω, *I am drunk* ; πιπίσκω, *I give to drink*, from πίνω, *I drink* ; διδάσκω, *doceo*, from ΔΑ-ω, *disco* ; βιώσκομαι, *I revive*, from βιώω, *I live*.

*c.* In σείω (Latin *-urio*), express a desire for that which the original verb signifies (*verba desiderativa*), as γελασεῖω, *I wish to laugh*, from γελάω ; πολεμησηεῖω, *I wish for war*, from πολεμέω. These forms are derived from the future of the original verb.

2. From substantives and adjectives, by adding to their radical letters the endings έω, εύω, άω, άζω, όω, ίζω, ύνω and αίνω.

*a.* Verbs in εύω and έω are formed from adjectives and substantives of all declensions, and have generally an intransitive signification, of being in some state, or in possession of some quality ; but they frequently express transitively some action implied in or consequent upon that state or quality. The number of these verbs is very large. When the primitive word ends in ες, (as for instance in adjectives in ης, ες,) this ες is dropped, and when it ends in ευ, this ευ is dropped before the ευ of the derivative ending ; or, in other words, the terminations έω and εύω are added to the root from which the substantives &c. in ος and ες are formed : so κοιρανέω, *I am lord, I rule*, from κοίρανος ; πλουτέω, *I am rich*, from πλούτος ; φιλέω, *I am friendly, I love*, from φίλος ; άτυχέω, *I am unlucky*, from άτυχής (root άτυχες) ; εύδαιμονέω, *I am happy*, from εύδαιμων (root εύδαιμον) ;

πολεμέω, *I carry on war*, from πόλεμος; αὐλέω, *I play the flute*, from αὐλός; ιστορέω, *I ask*, from ἵστωρ; κοσμέω, *I adorn*, from κόσμος; ἀγορεύω, *I speak openly*, from ἀγορά; παρθελεύω, *I am a virgin*, from παρθένος; πομπεύω, *I am a conductor, I conduct, I escort*, from πομπεύς; βασιλεύω, *I am a king*, from βασιλεύς; φονεύω, *I am a murderer = I murder*, from φονεύς; ἀληθεύω, *I am true*, from ἀληθής; φυγαδεύω, *I am an exile, generally I banish* (factitive), from φυγάς, ἀδ-ος: πορεύω, *I am a means of getting over, I convey*, from πόρος.

*Obs. 1.* Some of these verbs have a transitive force contrary to that which the state or quality implies, as ὀρφανεύω, *I bring up orphans*. From superlatives they have a superlative force, as καλλιστεύω, *I am the best*.

*Obs. 2.* The verbs in έω and εύω frequently supply the obsolete primitives, as φονεύω, ΦΕΝΩ—φιλέω, ΦΙΛΩ.

*b.* Verbs in άω, άζω, formed mostly from substantives of the I. decl., are partly transitive, partly intransitive, as signifying either a state or the performance of some energy, implied in the substantive, as τολμάω, *I am bold*, from τόλμα; χολάω, *I am angry*, from χολή; λιπάω, *I am fat*, from λίπη; βοάω, *I cry*, from βοή; γοάω, *I mourn*, from γόος: δοξάζω, *I think*, from δόξα; δικάζω, *I declare judgment*, from δίκη; so also the compound ατιμάζω from τιμή, for ατιμέω from ατιμος.

*Obs. 3.* Derivatives from proper names signify an adoption or affectation of the interests, customs, &c. of an individual or nation, as Δωριάζω, *I imitate the Dorians*; so verbs in ίζω, Μηδίζω, *I Medize*, Φιλιππίζω, *I espouse Philip's party*.

*c.* Verbs in όω, mostly from substantives and adjectives of the II. decl.; in ίζω (see *b.*) from nouns of all three decl.; in αίνω, generally from adj., rarely from substantives; in ύνω, from adject., only, have all a factitive meaning, *making to be* that which the primitive expresses, as πυρόω, *I set on fire*, from πῦρ; χρυσώω, *I gild*, from χρυσός; δηλόω, *I make known*, from δηλος; ἀγνίζω, *I purify*, from ἀγνός; αἱματίζω, *I make bloody*, from αἷμα; ὀρίζω, *I make a boundary, bound*, from ὅρος; λευκαίνω, *I make white*, from λευκός; κοιλαίνω, *I make hollow*, from κοῖλος; σημαίνω, *I make a sign*, from σῆμα; (some of those in αίνω are intransitive, as χαλεπαίνω, δυσχεραίνω from χαλεπός, δυσχερής;) so ἡδύνω from ἡδύς; βαρύνω from βαρύς; αἰσχύνω from ΑΙΣΧΥΣ: so μηκύνω, καλλύνω.

*d.* Verbs in ώσσω, ώττω, from subst. and adj. of the II. decl., have partly an intransitive, partly a factitive force, as ύπνώσσω, *I sleep*, from ύπνος; λιμώττω, *I am hungry*, from λιμός; βουλιμώττω, *I am faint from hunger*; πτιλώσσω, *I suffer in my eyes*; νεώσσω, *I make young*, from νέος; ύγρώσσω, *I fertilise*, from ύγρός. All these verbs belong to corporeal objects.

*e.* *Verba Desiderativa* in άω and ίάω are formed from substantives of all declensions, as φονάω, *I desire to kill*, from φονή; θανατάω, *I desire to die*, from θάνατος; μαθητιάω, *I desire to become a pupil*, from μαθητής; στρατηγιάω, *I am ambitious of command*, from στρατηγός; κλαυσιάω, *wish to cry*, from κλαύσις; ώνητιάω, *wish to buy*, from ώνητής; so also τυραννιάω, *to play the tyrant*, which contains also the notion of endeavour.

*Obs. 4.* Verbs in ίάω also express a state of sickness, as ύδεριάω, *I am dropsical*, from ύδερως, dropsy.

*Obs. 5.* We may consider as derivatives from subst. and adject. all verbs with dissyllabic roots, which have no particular derivative ending, but which have lengthened the radical vowel, as καθαίρω from καθαρός;



τεκμαίρω from τέκμαρ; ἀγγέλλω from ἄγγελος; μαλάσσω from μαλακός; ἐρέσσω from ἐρέτης &c., while those with a monosyllabic root, as τύπ-τω, αἶρω, λείπω, whose present has been strengthened, are to be considered as primitives. Those also in -αίρω, -είρω, are to be considered as derivatives from nouns, in which the diphthongs αι, ει are inserted between the root and the adjectival ending, as ἐχθ-αί-ρω, οἰκτ-εῖ-ρω, from ἐχθ-ρός, οἰκτ-ρός.

### Formation of Substantives by Derivation.

§. 331. Substantives are derived from verbs and substantives, and express

a. A concrete notion of an agent.

a. Ending in εὺς (gen. έως) for the masc., ειᾶ, or ισσα for the fem.; της (gen. του) (generally paroxyt.), τήρ and τωρ (paroxyt.) for the masc., τρια (proparoxyt.), τρις, τισ and ις (gen. ιδος), τειρα (proparoxyt.) for the fem.; ων for the masc., αιᾶ for the femin.; ως for the masc., ωτς and ωτνη for the femin.; as γραφεύς from γράφω; ιερεύς, fem. ιέρεια (old Attic ιερείᾱ, Ion. ιρηία<sup>a</sup>) from ιερός; κεραμεύς from κέραμος; φθορεύς from φθείρω; ψάλτης and ήρ, fem. ψάλτρια, from ψάλλω; ποιητής, fem. ποιήτρια from ποίεω; αὐλήτης and ήρ, fem. αὐλήτρια, αὐλητρίς from αὐλέω; προφήτης, προφήτις; σωτήρ, σώτειρα from σώζω; μαθητής, μαθητρίς, from ΜΑΘ-ω, μανθάνω; πολίτης, πολίτις (from πόλις); ῥήτωρ from ῥΕ-ω; θεράπων, θεράπαινα from θέραψ; τέκτων, τέκταινα from τίκτω, aor. II. ἔτεκον; εο λέων, λείαινα, δράκων, δράκαινα, and after this analogy θέαινα, *dea*, from θεός; λύκαινα from λύκος; δμῶς, δμῶις from ΔΕΜ-ω; ήρως, ήρωτνη.

Obs. 1. The endings εὺς, της, τήρ, also are applied to things, (but generally to such as are considered as persons,) as ἐμβολεύς, *a stopper*, ἐπενδύτης, *upper cloak*, ἀήτης, *wind*, πρηστήρ, *hurricane*, ζωστήρ, *girdle*; της is the most usual of the endings τήρ, της, τωρ, but the other two are the oldest and belong rather to poetry. The termination τήρ is supplied in the dialects by της, but the old forms τήρ and τωρ are retained in the common speech in a limited number of words, as ῥήτωρ, ἐστιάτωρ, οἰκήτορες, σωτήρ, and some words in της have in Attic another form in τήρ.

Obs. 2. The feminine ending ις belongs properly to the masc. ης, (gen. ου,) and then is not accented, but sometimes to the masc. of other endings, in which case it has the accent, as σύμμαχος, συμμαχίς; φύλαξ, φυλακίς. Masc. in της, generally have their feminine in τρια and τρίς. The feminine endings τειρα, τρια, τρίς, gen. ιδος, belong properly to masculines in τήρ and τωρ, but also to those in της.

Obs. 3. The masc. εὺς, fem. ίς, gen. ιδος, and της, especially ιτης, fem. ιτις (mostly properisp.), ατης, fem. ατις (mostly properisp.), ήτης, and ώτης (from names in ια and εια, except ήπειρώτης from ήπειρος) are the endings of many national names of persons, as Εὐβοεύς from Εὐβοια; Μεγαρεύς, Μεγαρίς from Μέγαρα; Δωριεύς, Δωρίς; Φωκαεύς, Φωκαίς; so also Θηβαίς from Θηβαίος; (both long α): Ἀχᾶίς, Πλατᾶίς (in Hom. and Hdt., Ἀχαιίς, Πλαταιίς) from Ἀχαιός, Πλαταιεύς; Συβαρίτης, Συβαρίτις, Ἀβδηρίτης, Σπαρτιάτης, Σπαρτιᾶτις, from Σπάρτη, Αἰγινήτης from Αἰγίνα, Ἰήτης from Ἴος (the ending ήτης is properly Ionic, except in this word), Σικελιώτης from Σικελία. Feminine adject-

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 496.



tives also, which by an ellipse of γῆ or διάλεκτος have become substantives, have likewise the ending ις, as Αἰολίς, *Æolia*, or the *Æolic dialect*.

*Obs.* 4. There is also a femin. ending of this class in σσα (ττα) or σα (τα), as θῆσσα, Attic θῆττα from θῆς; Λίβυσσα from Λίβυς; ἄνασσα from ἄναξ; Κίλισσα from Κίλιξ; Θρήσσα, Attic Θρήττα from Θρᾶξ (Ion. Θρήξ).

β. In ός, sometimes derivatives from verbs with a change of the radical vowel, as πομπός from πέμπω, ό ή τροφός from τρέφω; so αἰδός, ἀρωγός, ἐπαρωγός, ἀγωγός, ἐπαγωγός, διάδοχος. The ending is very common in compounds with ἀγός, ἀρχός, and other subst., as well as with adjectives. See under Composition.

§. 332. *b.* An abstract notion of an energy.

*a.* From verbs.

*a.* σις (gen. σεως) and σία embodying the transitive notion of the verb.

*β.* μός (gen. μοῦ), embodying the intransitive notion of the verb.

*γ.* μα, expressing the result of the transitive notion of the verb.

*δ.* μη, η, α (generally oxyt.) and (from verbs in εύω), εία, which embody partly the transitive notion of the verb, partly the result thereof.

*ε.* ος (gen. ου), τος (gen. του), ος (gen. ους), expressing generally the intransitive, but sometimes the transitive notion of the verb, and sometimes the result thereof: as πράξις, *action*, πρᾶγμα (*act*, from πράττω); μίμησις, *act of imitation*, μίμημα, *thing imitated*, from μιμέομαι; ὀδυρμός, *lamentation*, from ὀδύρομαι; δυσμός, *sinking*, from δύω; σεισμός, *earthquake*, from σείω; μνῆμα, *monumentum*, μνήμη, *remembrance*; παράδειξις, *act of representation*, παράδειγμα, *thing represented*; κορμός, *log*, from κείρω; λυγμός, *hiccup*, from λύζω; τομή, *cut*, from τέμνω; αἰδή, *song*, from αἶδω; φθορά, *ruin*, from φθείρω; σφαγή, *slaughter*, from σφάττω; διδαχή, *doctrine*, from διδάσκω: with a change of characteristic, χαρά, *joy*, from χαίρω; δόξα, *opinion*, from aor. I. δόξαι; θήκη, διαθήκη, &c., from aor. I. θῆκαι; φυγή, *flight*, from φεύγω: with redupl. and always with ω in the second syllable, ἀγωγή, *leading*, from ἄγω; ἐδωδή, *dinner*, from ἔδω; ὀκωχή, from ἔχω: with anomalous change of vowel, σπουδή from σπεύδω; ἐξούλη, from ἐξείλω; πορεία, from πορεύομαι; παιδεία, *education*, from παιδεύω; ἀλαζονεία, from ἀλαζονεύομαι; λόγος, *speech*, from λέγω; κωκυτός; πότος, from ΠΟ-ω (πίνω): with an insertion of ε, ὑετός, νιφετός, παγετός;—τὸ πρᾶγος (=πρᾶγμα), κῆδος.

*Obs.* 1. Many substantives have both the ending σις and σια, especially those which are derived from verbs with the characteristic δ, as ὀνόμασις and ὀνομασία from ὀνομάζω, γυμνασία and γύμνασις from γυμνάζω. Those from verbs compounded with a preposition generally end in σια, although both endings are found in such derivatives as σύνθεσις and -σία, ἐπίστασις and -σία. Abstract derivatives from verbs in ίζω and άζω generally end in μος; and only a few, such as ἐξέτασις, γύμνασις, ἐπιτείχισις, βάδισις &c., end in σις. In some words the dialectic form τισ (gen. ιος, εως) for σις prevailed, as φάτις, χῆτις from ΧΑ-ω, ἄμπωτις (for ἀνάποσις), πίστις from πείθω, λῆστις for λήθη, μνήστις for μνήμη. Instead of σια we find also a more rare form in ιον and σιον in a transitive sense, especially in composition, as γυμνάσιον, *exercise*, συμπόσιον, νανάγιον, κακηγόριον &c., especially such as express a political and judicial action.

*Obs.* 2. More uncommon forms of abstract derivatives are *a.* those which have no particular ending, but take the generic sign ς at the end of the root, the radical vowel, if it be ε, being changed to ο, as βήξ, χος, from ΒΗΧ-ω (βήσσω); φλόξ from φλέγω; there was also a later form of these

abstracts, as *φρίξ* Epic for *φρική*; *δῶς* and *ἄρπαξ* (Hes. Opp. 356.) for *δόσις*, *ἄρπαγή*, (cf. *ἀλκί*, *κρόκα*, *ἰῶκα*, *φύγαδε*); *b.* ending in *τύς* (gen. *ύος*), *ονη*, *μονή*, *ωλή* (*σωλή*), *ωρή* and *δών* (gen. *όνος*), as *ἐδητύς*, *ὀρχηστύς*, *ἡδονή*, *ἀγχόνη*, *φλεγμονή*, *πλησμονή*, *εὐχωλή*, *τερπωλή*, *παισωνή*, *ἐλπωρή*, *θαλπωρή*, *ἀλεωρή* (in this last the *λ*, in consequence of another *λ* preceding, is changed to *ρ*), *ἀλγηδών*, *τηκεδών* &c.

§. 333. On the formation of these abstracts we may remark :

*a.* They are formed as well immediately from the simple root, (as *λύσις*, *στάσις*, *θέσις*, *δόσις*, *λέξις* (for *λέγσις*), *γύμνασις* for *γύμναδσις*) as from verbs; those from verbs in *αῖνω*, (pft. midd. *ασμαι*) have in their old form *ῥσις*, *ᾠσία*, in a later one *ανσις*, *ανσία*, as *φάσις* from *φαίνω*, *γηρασία*, but *ξήρανσις* (from *ξηραίνω*), *θέρμανσις* and *θερμασία*, *πέπανσις*, *ὑφασσις* and *ὑφανσις*.

*b.* To the ending *μός*, from roots ending in a vowel, *σ* is prefixed, even when the verb derived from the same root does not take a *σ* in its conjugation, and even where the radical *ε* is in the conjugation lengthened to *η*; a very few such derivatives are without this *σ*, as *δειμός* from *δεῖσαι*; *χῦμός* from *χέω*, *κέχῡμαι*; *ῥῦμός* from *ρύω*, *έρύω*; *θυμός* from *θύω*, and *κρυμός*. The palatals *δ*, *τ*, *θ*, sometimes supply the place of this *σ* in roots which end in a vowel or *ρ*—the *δ*, *τ*, very seldom, as *ἄρδμός*, *ἐρετμός*—*θ* far oftener, as *ὀρχηθμός*, *μυκηθμός*, *μηνιθμός*, *ὠρυθμός*, *κλαυθμός*, *σταθμός*, *βαθμός*, from *BA-ω*, *ῥυθμός* (Ion. *ῥυσμός*), *ισθμός*, from *ἴω*, (*εἴμι*), *ἴθμα*, *εἰσίθμη*, *ἄσθμα*, from *ἄω*, *δυθμή* and *δυσθμή* (seldom) for *δυσμή* from *δύω*; *σκαρθμός* from *σκαίρω*, *ἄρθμός* from *ἌΡΩ*, *πορθμός*. The endings *μη* and *μα* however are generally without the *σ*, often even where the verb has it in its conjugation, as *γνώμη* from *γινώσκω*, perf. *ἔγνωσμαι*.

*Obs. 1.* In *λαχμός*, from *λαχ*, the *χ* is not changed to *γ* as the general rules would require, and in *ἰωχμός* from *ἰώκω*, *πλοχμός* from *πλέκω*, the *χ* is for the radical *κ*, in *αὐχμός* it takes the place of *σ*.

*c.* In derivatives from roots ending in a short vowel, *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, this vowel is lengthened as in the conjugation of the verb, as *τίμησις* from *τιμάω*; *μίμησις* from *μιμέομαι*; *τύφλωσις* from *τυφλόω* (as fut. *τιμήσω*, *μιμήσομαι*, *τυφλώσω*), but the short vowel remains in the derivatives when it is retained in the conjugation, as *τέλεσμα* from *τελέω* (*έσω*); *ἄροσις*, *ἄρομα* from *ἄρόω* (*-όσω*).

*Obs. 2.* There are many exceptions to this rule; as many verbs, though they have a long vowel in the fut. and aor. I., yet retain the short vowel in their other tenses; but most, if not all the derivatives from these roots retain the short vowel. This remark applies not only to abstract but also concrete nouns, as

*a.* *στάσις*, *στατήρ*, *βάσις*, *βατήρ*,—*στήμα*, *βῆμα*.

*ε.* *αἴνεσις*, *αἰνέτης*; *αἵρεσις*, *αἰρέτης*

*δέσις*, *δέτης*, *δέμα*, *θέσις*, *θέτης*, *θέμα*—*διάδημα*, *θῆμα*

*ὀφειλέτης*—*ὀφείλημα*; *νέμεσις*—*διανέμησις*

*γένεσις*, *γενετήρ* &c., *εὔρεσις*, *εὔρετης*, *εὔρεμα* seldom, *εὔρημα*.

*ι.* *τίσις*, *ἄτιτος*, *φθίσις*, *ἄφθιτος*.

*ο.* *δόσις*, *δοτήρ* (Epic *δώσις*, *δώτωρ*)

*βίος* (from *βιώω*, *ώσω*),—*βιωτός*, *vitalis*, *ἀναβίωσις*.

*υ.* *λύσις*—*λύμα*, *λῦσίζωνος* and its other derivatives;

*δύσις*, *ἐπενδύτης*, *ἐνδῦμα*

*φύσις*, *φῦτόν*—*φῦμα*, *φῦσίζοος*

*θῦσία*, *θῦτήρ*—*θῦμα*, *θῦμός*.

d. The radical vowel is changed in words in *μός* or *ος* (gen. *ου*), (except from a root of more than two syllables), *η, α* (gen. *ας*), as *στολμός*, *ὁ στόλος*, *στολή* from *στέλλω*; *ὁ γόνος*, *ἡ γονή* from *ΓΕΝ-ω*; *ὁ σπόρος* and *ἡ σπορά* from *σπείρω*; *τροφή*, *τρέφω*; *τομή*; *φθορά*; *ἀλοιφή*; *ἀοιδή*; but *ἀγερμός*, from *ἀγείρω*; in *οἰκτιρμός*, *οἰκτίρων*, *ε* is changed to *ι*. But it is not changed in the endings *μα, ος* (neuter), as *τὸ γένος*, *genus*, *τὸ σπέρμα*, *τὸ θρέμμα*.

§. 334. From adjectives (and substantives which sometimes are used as adjectives):

a. Ending in *ιά*, Ion. *ίη*—from adj. in *ος*, and from some of the III. decl.; as *σοφιά* from *σοφός*, *εὐδαιμονία* from *εὐδαίμων*, (gen. *ον-ος*), *ἡλικία* from *ἡλιξ*; *πενία* from *πένης*, gen. *ητος*; *ἀνδρία*, *virtus*, from *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρός* (*ἀνδρεία*).—b. *ια* (proparoxyt.) from adj. in *ης* and *ους* whose root ends in *ε* or *ο*, which coalesces with the *ι* of the ending into *ει* and *οι*, as *ειᾶ*, *οιᾶ*: *ἀλήθεια* from *ἀληθής*, gen. *έ-ος*; *ἀμάθεια*; *εὖνοια* from *εὖνους*, gen. *εὖνο-ος*.—c. in *-σύνη* from adj. in *ων* (gen. *ονος*), and *ος*: *σωφρο-σύνη* from *σώφρων*, gen. *ον-ος*; *δικαιοσύνη*, from *δίκαιος*—of the III. decl. *μαντοσύνη* (Hom.), from *μάντις*; *ἱερωσύνη* (Demosth. 1376.18.), from *ἱερός*, is formed after the analogy of the comparative forms *ώτερος*, *ώτατος*, the *ο* being changed into *ω* on account of the short vowel preceding, otherwise *ωσύνη* is a late form.—d. *της* gen. *τητος* (generally parox.) from adj. in *ος* and *υς*: *ἰσότης*, gen. *ότητος*, from *ἴσος*; *παχύτης*, from *παχύς*.—e. *ος*, gen. *εος=ους*, from adj. in *ης* and *υς*, and those which take in comparison *ίων*, *ιστος*. These subst. correspond to the English *hood*, and *ness*, and express the notion of the adjective in the abstract: *τάχος* from *ταχύς*; *ψεῦδος* from *ψευδής*; *κάλλος* from *καλός*, *καλλίων*; *αἴσχος* from *αἰσχρός*, *αἰσχίων*, cf. *τὸ κῦδος*, *τὸ μῆκος*; the short radical *υ* is lengthened to *ευ*, as *τὸ γλεῦκος*, *ἔρευθος*, from *γλυκύς*, *ἐρύθρος*.—f. Lastly, *άς* (gen. *άδος*), only abstract numerals, as *ἡ μονάς*, *δυάς*, *τριάς*.

Obs. 1. From adj. in *ής*, (*έος*), we find in some compounds *ία* (instead of *ειᾶ*), as in *αὐθαδιά*, *εὐσεβία*, *ἀμαθία*, besides the proper *ειᾶ*: always *ια* in *εὐτυχία*, *δυσωδία*, *δυσωχία*; *ια* seems to be preferred by Attic prose, except where *ία* is the invariable form;—both *ειᾶ* and *ιά* in Attic poetry: in *αἰκία* the *ι* is long. Ion. *-ήτη*, but also in some words *ίη*, as *εὐγενίη*. So in some words from adj. in *ος*, we find *ια* instead of *ία*, as *βοήθεια*, *ἀεργείη*, Hes.

Obs. 2. The abstracts of proparox. adj. in *ιος* are not to be distinguished from the feminine. The abstracts from oxyt. adj. are always paroxyt., which is a distinction between the femin. and the abstract, as *κακή*, *bad*, *κάκη*, *evil*.

Obs. 3. In abstracts in *τία* from compounds in *τος* and *της*, which have both a transitive and intransitive notion, the *τ* is changed into *σ*, though *τια* is preferred by many as most Attic, as *ἀθλοθετία* and *-σία* (*ἀθλοθέτης*), *ἀθανασία* (*ἀθάνατος*), *ἀναισχυντία*, *ἀκαθαρσία*, *ὀξυβλεψία* &c.

Obs. 4. In the old Attic poetry, the *α* of *οια*, *εια*, is sometimes long, as *ἀνοιά*.

§. 335. From substantives alone are formed the following classes of names of persons and things.

a. Gentilia: national names in *εύς* (fem. *ίς*, *ίδος*), *ιτης* (fem. *ιτις*), *ατης* (fem. *ατις*), *ήτης*, *ώτης*, §. 331. Obs. 3.

b. Patronymics; in *ίδης* (fem. *ίς*, gen. *ίδος*), *ιάδης*, and from subst. of I. decl. in *ης* and *ας*, and many of the II. and III. whose root ends in *ι*, and

some others in *άδης* (fem. *άς*, gen. *άδος*) : less frequent and only poetic *ίων*, gen. *ωνος* or *ονος*, fem. *ιώνη* and *ίνη* ; as *Πριαμ-ίδης*, fem. *Πριαμ-ίς* from *Πρίαμ-ος* ; *Πηλείδης* from *Πηλεύς*, gen. *Πηλέ-ος* ; *Τανταλ-ίδης*, fem. *Τανταλ-ίς* from *Τάνταλ-ος* ; *Νηρηίδης* (Dor. *Νηρείδης*, Attic *Νηρήδης*) from *Νηρεύς*, gen. *έος* (Ion. *ήος*) ; *Κεκροπίδης* from *Κέκροψ*, gen. *οπ-ος* ; *Μεμνονίδης* from *Μέμνων*, *ον-ος* ; *Μινωίδης* from *Μίνως* ; *Άχαιμενίδης* from *Άχαιμένης*, *ε-ος* ; *Πανθοίδης* from *Πάνθοος*, *-ους* ; *Λητοίδης* from *Λητώ*, gen. *όος=οὺς* ; *Τελαμων-ιάδης* from *Τελαμών* ; *Φερη-ιάδης* from *Φέρης*, *ητ-ος* ; *Αἰνε-άδης* from *Αἰνέας* ; *Θεστι-άδης*, fem. *Θεστι-άς* (*Æsch. Choeph. 605.*), from *Θέστιος* ; *Βορε-άδης*, fem. *Βορεάς* (*Soph. Ant. 985.*), from *Βορέας* ; *Άγι-άδης* from *Άγίς* ; *Κρον-ίων*, gen. *ίωνος* and *ιωνος*, from *Κρόνος* : *Άτρε-ίων* from *Άτρεύς*, *έ-ος*, *Άκρισ-ιώνη*, *Άδρηστ-ίνη*.

*Obs. 1.* Patronymics formed from names of women have the same endings as those from names of men, as *Δαναίδης* from *Δανάη*. The choice of these various endings is regulated only by euphony, or in poetry by the metre, whence there are many anomalous forms, as *Άρητιάδης* as if from *Άρης*, gen. *ητος*, *Λαμπετίδης* from *Λάμπος*, *Άγχισιάδης* from *Άγχίστης*, *Δευκαλίδης* (*Hom.*) from *Δευκαλίων*, but *Ίαπετιονίδης* from *Ίάπετος* &c.

*c. Diminutives (ὕποκοριστικά)* : expressions of affection, but sometimes ironical, ending in *ιον* (the most usual) *-άριον* (*άσιον*) and (mostly in common conversation and comedy) *ύλλιον*, *υλλίς*, *ύδριον*, *ύφιον*, (*-άφιον*) ;—*ίς* (gen. *ιδος* and *ίδος*), *ίδιον* (from *ίς*) ;—*ίσκος*, *ίσκη*, (*ίσκιον*), *ίχνη*, *ίχνιον* ;—*ιδεύς* (only of the young of animals) : as *μειράκ-ιον* from *μείραξ*, *ακ-ος* ; *παιδ-ιον* from *παῖς*, *παιδ-ός* ; *κηπ-ιον*, *hortulus*, *γύναιον*, *muliercula* ;—*παιδ-άριον* ; *άσιον* for *άριον* only in *κοράσιον* (from *κόρα*), on account of the *ρ* preceding ; *μειρακ-ύλλιον* ; *άκανθυλλίς* from *άκανθα*, Dor. ; *νησ-ύδριον* ; *ζω-ύφιον* : the endings *άφιον*, *ήφιον*, are only variations of *ύφιον*, and are admissible only in case of an *υ* preceding, as *χρυσάφιον* from *χρυσός* ;—*πινακ-ίς* from *πίναξ* ; *άμαξίς* ;—*νησ-ίδιον* from *νήσος* ; *βοίδιον* from *βούς*, *βο-ός* ; *ιχθύδιον* (for *-υίδιον*) from *ιχθύς*, *ύ-ος* ; *ύδιον* from *ύς*, *ύ-ός* ; *γῆδιον* (for *γῆδιον*) from *γῆ* ; *κρεάδιον* (for *άδιον*) from *κρέας* ; *ελάδιον* (for *-αιδιον*) from *ελαιον* ; *άγγειδιον* (for *άγγειδιον*) from *άγγειον* ; *οικίδιον* (for *οἰκι-ίδιον*) from *οικία* ; those whose root ends in *ε* drop it and annex *ίδιον*, as *ξιφίδιον*, *Σωκρατίδιον* ; those which have *εως* in the gen. drop the *ως* and contract the *ε* with *ι* into *ει*, as *άμφορείδιον* from *άμφορεύς* ; *ρήσειδιον* from *ρήσις* ; *δακτυλίδιον* *Aristoph. Lysistr. 418* from *δάκτυλος* is anomalous ;—*νεανί-σκος*, *νεανί-σκη* from *νεανίας* ; *ίσκιον* seldom, as *κοτυλίσκιον* from *κοτύλη* ; *ίχνη*, *ίχνιον* only in *πολίχνη*, *πολίχνιον* from *πόλις* ; *κυλίχνη*, *κυλίχνιον* from *κύλιξ*, and so analogously *πιθάκη* from *πίθος* ;—*λαγιδεύς* from *λαγώς* ; *άετ-ιδεύς* from *άετός* ; *λεοντ-ιδεύς* from *λέων*, *οντος* : so also *υἱιδεύς*, *son's son*, *grand-child* (*Isocr. Ep. 8.*).

*Obs. 2.* The form *υλος*, as *Έρώτυλος* from *Έρως*, is used in Doric in some proper names.

*Obs. 3.* In many simple diminutives in *ιον*, the diminutive force is so dropped that there is little or no difference between the diminutive and the original noun, as *θηρίον*, *βιβλίον*, see §. 56. 2. ; in others, in *ιον*, the word has assumed a peculiar meaning, as *λόγιον*, *oracle*.

*d. Names of Places* : in *ιον* (or contracted with the preceding vowel, *αιον*, *ειον*, *ών*) and *ειον*, which signify the abode of the person of the primitive word, or a spot dedicated to a god or hero ; *ών*, gen. *ώνος*, sometimes *εών* and *ωνιά*, signifying the residence or resort of a person, or a place full of any plant or shrub, as *έργαστήρ-ιον*, *a workshop*, *ληστήρ-ιον*, *the haunt of robbers*, from *έργαστήρ*, *ληστήρ* or *ληστής* ; and so others in *τήριον* from *τήρ*

or *της* ; sometimes this ending expresses a vessel, as *ποτήριον* : *λογεῖον*, the place for the actors on the stage, from *λογεύς*, *έ-ως* ; *κουρεῖον* from *κουρεύς*, *έ-ως* ; (many in *ιον* (*ειον*) have a different meaning, as *τροφεῖον*, payment for education, from *τροφεύς*) ; *Ἀπολλών-ιον* ; *Θησεῖον* from *Θησεύς*, *έ-ως* ; *Ἡρα-κλείον* ; *Ἡραιον* ; *Ἑρμαιον* ; *Ἀθήναιον* ; *Ὀλυμπιεῖον* ; *Ἡφαιστεῖον* ; *Ἀσκληπιεῖον* ; *Μουσείον* ; *Ἀνάκειον* (from *Ἄνακες*) ; *Λητῶν* from *Λητώ* ;—*ἀνδρῶν* and *γυναικῶν* chambers for men and women ; *ἵππῶν*, horse-stall ; *δαφνῶν*, laurel plot ; *ῥοδῶν* and *ῥοδωνιά*, rosary ; *κρινῶν* and *κρινωνιά* ; *περιστερεῶν* and *περιστερῶν*.

e. Instrumental: (signifying the instrument or means by which a certain end is obtained) in *τρον* and *τρα* (contracted from *τήριον*, *τήρια*), as *σεῖστρον*, a rattle, *διδάκτρον*, schooling-money, *λουῖτρον*, bathing water, bath. Also applied to places, as *ὀρχήστρα*, a place for dancing.

### Formation of Adjectives by Derivation.

§. 336. Adjectives are derived immediately from the same roots as verbs and substantives.

*Obs.* When there is a primitive verb derived from the same root, the adjective is said to be derived from the verb ; but this seems to be improper, as in reality the adjectival termination is a form quite independent of the verbal termination, and has a force independent of the verbal force, though standing in a certain relation to it. The real difference between adjectives derived from verbs and those derived from nouns would be, that the former express the *action* of the verb as the quality, the latter the *thing* (abstract or concrete) of the substantive as the quality.

a. In *ος*, annexed immediately to the primitive, expressing, as a quality, the transitive, or intransitive, or passive notion of the verbs formed from the same root, as *φανός*, *shining*, from *φαν* ; the verb formed from the same primitive root is, in many cases, obsolete, as of *καλός*, *κακός*. Many adjectives in this form are formed from compound verbs, always with a change or abbreviation of vowel, as *σύντομος*, *ἐπήκοος*.

b. In *ικός*, *ιμος* or *σιμος* (English *ble*=*habilis*), expressing a capacity and fitness, those in *ικός* in a transitive, in *ιμος* in a transitive and intransitive force, as *γραφικός*, *able to paint*, *χρήσιμος*, *serviceable*, *ἐδώδιμος*, *eatable*, &c. Those in *-ιμαῖος* are formed from verbs, and express that the notion of the verb has taken place, as *ὑποβוליμαῖος*, *supposititious*.

c. *νός*, *ινος* or *εινός*, intransitive or passive, as *δεινός*, *to be feared* (*ΔΕΙ*), *ποθ-εινός*, *to be regretted*.

d. *λός* transitive, *ωλός* and *ηλός* transitive and intransitive, as *δει-λός*, *cowardly*, *σιγηλός*, *silent*, *ἁμαρτωλός*, *sinful*.

e. *ᾶρός* (verbs in *άω* and *αίνω* are formed from the same root) intrans., as *χαλ-αρός*, *loose*, *μι-αρός*, *unclean*.

f. *τός*, *τέος*, see §. 318.

g. *μων* intrans., *μνημών*, *mindful*, *νοημών*, *intelligent* ; frequently in composition with adjectives, as *πολυπράγμων*.

h. *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in some few words, as *πλήρης*, *πρήνης*, *σαφής*, *ψευδής*.

i. *άς* (gen. *άδος*) transitive, intrans. or passive, as *τοκάς*, *bearing*, *φοράς*, *carrying*, *λογάς*, *chosen*.

§. 337. They are said to be derived immediately from substantives and adjectives, when there is no primitive verb formed from the primitive root.

In *ιος* (contracted with the preceding vowel *αιος*, *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), *οιος*, *φος*, *υιος*), *ικός* (if *υ* precedes, *-κός*, if *ι*, *ιακός*), with a very great variety of meanings. The most prevailing however is the *mode* or manner of the adjectival notion, or very frequently that which results from and is joined to an object: *ιος* denotes a quality accidentally attached to the object, and answers to the English *ly*; *ικός* signifies especially the essential quality, the body or class to which a person belongs, and answers to the English *ish*, and thence is frequently attached to names expressing a *state* or *office*, to define a person as being in such a state or office; as *οὐράν-ιος*, *καθάρ-ιος*, *purely* (but *καθαρός*, *pure*), *ἐλευθέριος*, *liberalis* (but *ἐλεύθερος*, *liber*), *φίλιος* (*φίλος*), *ἐσπέριος*, *τίμιος*, *φόνιος*;—*ἀγοραῖος* (*ἀγορά*), *κρηναῖος* from *κρήνη*, *δίκαιος*, *θέρειος* (*θέρως*, *ε-ος*), *βασιλειος* (*βασιλεύς*, *έ-ως*), *αἰδοῖος* (*αἰδώς*, *ό-ος*), *γέλοιος* (from *γέλος* §. 117. *Obs.* 1.), *ἡφός* (*ἡώς*), *ἡρῶς* and *ῶς* (*ἡρως*, *ω-ος*)—(*πατρῶς* and thence *μητρῶς*, *παππῶς*, *fatherly*, &c., from *πατήρ* &c., instead of *πάτριος* &c., as these latter forms have a more general meaning of any thing which relates to our forefathers or country, or proceeds from them; *τριπάχιος*; *μαντικός*, *δουλικός*, *βασιλικός*, *γυναικικός*; *θηλυκός*, *μανιακός*.

*Obs.* 1. Instead of *τιος*, we find in many words *σιος*, as *ἐνιαύσιος* (*ἐνιαυτός*), *φιλοτήσιος* (*φιλότης*, *ητος*), *ἐκούσιος* (*ἐκών*, *όντος*), *ικέσιος* (*ικέτης*); *ἀσπασίος*, *θαυμάσιος* (*-άζω*).

*Obs.* 2. Instead of *ιος*, some adjectives from subst. in *ος* have *αιος*, as *κηπαῖος* (*κῆπος*), *χερσαῖος* (*χέρσος*), *σκοταῖος* (*σκότος*). From this *αιος* was formed a later form *ιαῖος* (for *ιος*), as *σκοτιαῖος*; so also we find *ειος* and *οιος* for *αιος*, as *σπονδεῖος* (*σπονδή*) *ἐκατόμβοιος* (*ἐκατόμβη*).

*Obs.* 3. Substantives in *ειος* have an adjective in *κός*, (not *ικός*), as *Δαρεικός*, *Δεκελεικός* from *Δαρείος*, *Δεκέλεια* (but *σπονδεῖος* forms *σπονδει-ακός*); so also *ὄρεϋς* and *κεραμεϋς*, *ὄρεικός*, *κεραμεικός*; the adjectives in *αῖος* form *αῖκός*, as *ἀρχαῖκός*.

§. 338. From substantives alone, with the following endings:

a. *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), from personal names, especially proper names, having the same meaning as those in *ικός*, as *ἀνδρείος*, *γυναίκειος*, *ἀνθρώπειος*, *Ὀμήρειος*, *Ἐπικούρειος*. This *ειος* becomes in poetry, especially in proper names, *ιος*.

b. *εος*=*ους* (Epic *ειος*) and *ινος*, expressing the material of any thing, as *χρῦς-εος* (= *χρυσους*) *χάλκεος* (= *οὐς*), *ξύλ-ινος*, *σκύτινος* (but *ἀνθρώπινος*=*ἀνθρώπειος*).

c. *ῖνος*, sometimes *ῑνός*, expressive of time as a quality, as *ἡμερ-ῖνος*, *ἑσπερ-ῖνος*, *χθες-ῖνος*, *hesternus*.

*Obs.* 1. This ending also signifies other qualities besides time, as *πεδινός*, *plain*, even, from *πέδον*: so *ὄρεινός*, *mountain-ous*, *ἀλγεινός*, *griev-ous*, and analogously to this last *εὐδαινός* from *εὐδία*.

d. *εις*, gen. *εντος* (always preceded by a vowel; by *η* in derivatives from the I. decl.; by *ο* in the II. and III.; (except *χαρίεις* from *χάρις*, and *δενδρήεις* from *δένδρον*), *ρός*, *ερός*, *ηρός*, *αἰός*, expressing the existence of a quality in abundance, as *ύλή-εις*, *πυρόεις* (for *όεις* the Epic used *ώεις metri gratia*), *αισχ-ρός*, *φθονερός*, *νοσ-ερός* and *νοσ-ηρός*; *ῥωμ-αἰός*, *ψωρ-αἰός*, *θαρρ-αἰός*.

e. *ήριος*, from verbal subst. in *ηρ* and *ης*, transitive, as *σωτήριος*, *λυτήριος*.

f. *ώδης*, neut. *ῶδες* (= *ο-ειδής* from *εἶδος*), expressing a sort of likeness, but often an abundance of any thing, English *y*, as *φλογώδης*, *fier-y*, *σφηκώδης*, *wasp-ish*, *ποιώδης*, *grass-y*, *ιλυώδης*, *mud-dy*, *αἱματώδης*, *blood-y*.



g. *ιος* (fem. *ία*) *κός*, *ικός* (fem. *κή*, *ική*), *ηνός* (fem. *ηνή*), and (preceded by *ρ* or *ι*) *ανός* (*ανή*), Ion. *ηνός*, *ηνή*, *ἶνος*, (*ἴνη*), national names; but frequently these are used as subst., especially those in *ανός*, *ηνός*, *ἶνος*, which are used only of places out of Greece; as *Κορίνθ-ιος*, *ία*, *Σαλαμίν-ιος*, *ία*; (*αἶος* from subst. of I. decl. for *αἶος* or *ἥιος*) *Λαρισσαῖος* (*Λάρισσα*), *Ἀθηναῖος*, *αἶα*; *Κῶος* (*Κῶς*), *Χῖος* (for *ἰος* from *Χῖος*), *Ἀργεῖος* (from *Ἄργος*, *ε-ος*), *Τήιος* from *Τέως* (*Τῆος*), *Κεῖος* (Ion. *Κήιος*) from *Κέως* (properly *Κῆος*); from words in *οὖς*, *οὔντος*, some regularly *οὐντ-ιος*, others *ούσ-ιος*, or (preceded by a vowel or *ρ*), *δοσιος*, as *Ῥοπούντιος*, *Ἀμαθούσιος*, *Φλιάσιος* (*Φλιούς*), *Ἀναγυράσιος* (*Ἀναγυρούς*). Also in *Μιλήσιος* (*Μίλητος*) the *σ* is put for the *τ* (see §. 334. *Obs.* 3.);—*Λακεδαιμονικός*, *Εὐβοϊκός* and (from *Εὐβοεύς*) *Εὐβοεικός*, *Θηβαϊκός*, *Ἀχαιικός*, *Κορινθιακός* (*κός*, *ικός*, very frequently gives a possessive notion);—*Κυζικ-ηνός*, *ηνή* (*Κύζικος*), *Σαρδι-ανός*, *ανή* (Ion. *ηνός*, *ηνή*) (*Σάρδεις*, gen. Ion. *ἰ-ων*), *Ἀγκυρανός* (*Ἀγκῦρα*), *Ταραντ-ἶνος*, *ἴνη* (*Τάρας*, *αντ-ος*).

*Obs.* 2. A form of the feminine *ία* is *ιάς*, as *Λημνιάς*, *Δηλιιάς*.

### Formation of Adverbs by Derivation.

§. 339. 1. Adverbs are formed from the verbal roots of simple or compound verbs, with the ending

*δην*, or when the radical vowel of the primitive is changed *αδην*, originally perhaps accusatives, expressive of the way or manner of any thing, as *βά-δην*, *pedetentim*, *βλή-δην*, *jaciendo*, *ἀνέ-δην*, *effuse* (*ἀνίημι*, *Ἔω*), *κρύβ-δην* (*κρύπτω*), *γράφ-δην*, *scribendo* (*γράφω*), *σπορ-άδην*, *sparsim*, *ἐπιτροχ-άδην* *ἀγορεύειν* (Homer).

*Obs.* 1. Verbs which in their conjugation take *σ* cannot form these adverbs, except *βύω*, *βύζην*, *βυζόν*.

2. From substantives with the following endings:

a. *δόν* or *αδόν* (*δά*, *ηδά* poet.), probably acc., expressive of the way or manner, or (from subst.) the outward form or appearance of any thing (Lat. *tim*), as *οἶνον χανδόν* (*hiando*) *ελεῖν*; *ἀναφανδόν*, *aperte*, *διακριδόν*, *distinctly*, *ἐμβαδόν*, *ἐμάχοντο* *πύξ τε καὶ ἐλκηδόν* Hesiod. Scut. 302; *καναχηδά*, i. e. *ρίειν* Hesiod. Theog. 369; *ἀποσταδὰ λίσσασθαι* Od. ζ, 143; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *ὁμοθυμαδόν*, *βοτρυδόν*, in a bunch, (*βότρυς*), *ἀγεληδόν*, *gregatim*, *κυνηδόν*, like a dog, *πλινθηδόν*, like bricks (*πλῖθος*).

b. Ending in *ς* (*ξ=κς*), as *πύξ*. See §. 324. *Obs.*

3. From adjectives with the ending *ως*, *ω*, §. 323. and §. 324. δ. and *Obs.* 3.

4. From verbs, subst. and adj., with the endings *ί*, *ι*, *ι*, *ει*

5. From substantives, pronouns and adverbs, with the endings *θεν*, *δε* (*σε*), *θι*, to express the locative notion of *whence*, *whither*, *where*, as *οὐρανό-θεν*, from heaven, *οὐρανόνδε*, to heaven, *οὐρανόθι*, in heaven; *ἄλλοθεν*, *ἄλλοσε*, *ἄλλοθι*: *αὐτόθι* is Epic, contracted to *αὐθι*.

*Obs.* 2. The words of the I. decl. retain before *θεν* their *η* or *α*; those of the II. their *ο*; those of the III. the *ο* of the genitive, as *Ὀλυμπιάθεν*, *θύρα-θεν* (Ion. *θύρηθεν*), *γῆθεν*, *Σπάρτηθεν*, *Δεκελειάθεν*, *χαμάθεν* (or *χαμαίθεν*); *οἴκοθεν*, *μακρόθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν*; though these vowels *α*, *η*, *ο* are often substituted one for the other, as *χαμόθεν*, *Δεκελειόθεν*, *Κικυννόθεν* (*Κίκυννα*), *γειόθεν*, *ρίζοθεν*, *ἐσχαρόθεν*, *Μηθυμνόθεν*, *Μεγαρόθεν*, *διχόθεν* from *δίχα*, *Κολωνήθεν* from *Κολωνός*, *δαίτηθεν* (Homer) from *δαίς*. Cf. *βαλανηφόρος* from *βάλανον*, *καλαθηφόρος* and *καλαθοποιός*, *ἐλαφηβόλος* and *ἐλαφοκτόνος*, *θαλασσομάχος*, *χαμαιροφύλαξ* &c.

*Obs. 3.* The adverbs annexed these endings to the vowel without any change, as *ἄνω-θεν*, *κάτω-θεν*, *πρόσω-θεν* (late *πρόσσοθεν*), *ἔξω-θεν*, *ἔσω-θεν*, *ἐκεί-θεν*, *ἐγγύ-θεν*, *ἐγγύ-θι*, *ἔκα-θεν*, *ὁμό-θεν*, *πέρα-θεν*, *ἔνδο-θεν*, *ἔνδο-θι*. Some adverbial comparative forms in *τερος* lengthen the *ο* into *ω*, as *ἀμφοτέρω-θεν*, *ἐκατέρωθεν*, *ἐτέρωθεν*, *ἐτέρωθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωσε*. Whence it would seem that the primitive was an adverb in *ω*, such as *ἀμφοτέρω*. In some of these words the *ω* is in poetry shortened to *ο*, and then wholly dropped, as *ἔξο-θεν*, *πρόσ-θεν*, *ὀπισ-θεν*, *ἐκάτερθεν* for *ἐκατέρωθεν*, and in Doric the *σ* is often dropped before the *θ*, as *ὀπιθεν*, *ἔμπροθεν* (Theocr. IX. 6.), *ἔκτοθεν*.

*Obs. 4.* In poetry the *ν* may be dropped *metri gratia*, as *πρόσθε*, *ὀπισθε*, *ἔνερθε*, *πάροιθε*, *ἔκτοσθε*, more rarely in adverbs from subst., as *ἀντρόθε* Pind. Pyth. IV. 180, *Κυπρόθε* Callim. Fr. 217, *Λιβύαθε* Theocr. I. 24.

*Obs. 5.* The ending *δε* is annexed generally to the unchanged acc. of substantives, as *ἀλαδε* (*ἄλς*) *Πυθῶδε* (from *Πυθῶ*), *οἰκόνδε* only Epic. Also *οἶκαδε* (from the root *ΟΙΞ*) like *φύγαδε* (from *ΦΥΞ*), instead of the wholly disused *φυγῆνδε*, *Ἐλευσίνάδε*, *ἔρεβόςδε*. To pronouns and adverbs *σε* is attached instead of *δε*, as *ἐκεί-σε*, *ὁμό-σε*, *ἄλλοσε*, *ποτέρωσε*, *ἐτέρωσε*, *οὐδαμόσε*, *αὐτόσε*, *πάντοσε*, *τηλόσε*, *ἀγχόσε*; more rarely to substantives, as *οἰκόσε*, *κυκλόσε*. In the plural, as coalesces with the *δε* into *ζε*, as *Ἀθήναζε*, *Θήβαζε* (irregularly *Θριῶζε* from *Θριαί* or *Θρία*): this analogy is followed in the singular of some substantives, as *Ὀλυμπίαζε*, *Μουνυχίαζε*, *Ἀφίδναζε*; so the poetic adverbs *θύραζε*, *foras*, *ἔραζε*, *χαμᾶζε*, *humum* (from the substantives *ἔρα*, *χαρά*). In the Epic *ἄιδόςδε* the suffix is annexed to the genitive (for *εἰς ἄδου*, &c. *δῶματα*).

*Obs. 6.* For *δε* or *σε* the Epic has *δισ*, as *χαμάδισ*, for *χαμᾶζε*, *ἄλλυδισ* for *ἄλλοσε*; Doric *οἶκαδισ*, *domum*, in Arist. Ach. 742, 779; *ἀμοιβαδῖς* Theoc. I. 34, or *ἀμοιβηδῖς* Od. σ, 310, and others in the grammarians.

*Obs. 7.* The suffix *θι* is properly annexed only to adverbs to express "where," as *ἐκείθι*, *illic* (Ion. *κεῖθι*), and the poet. *ἔνδοθι* (for *ἔνδον*), *τόθι*, *ὄθι*, *πόθι*, *ἄλλοθι*, *αὐτόθι*. When, sometimes in Epic, it is joined to substantives, it has the force of the gen. or instrumental dative; *ἡῶθι πρό*, *οὐρανόθι πρό*, *Ἰλιόθι πρό*, *κηρόθι*.

*Obs. 8.* Many of the pronouns insert *αχ* between the root and the suffix, as *παντ-αχ-όθεν* (*πανταχόσε*), *πολλ-αχ-όθεν* (*πολλαχόσε*), *ἐκαστ-αχ-όθεν*; which is also the case in most pronominal local adverbs in *η*, *ου*, *οι*, as, *ἀλλ-αχ-οῦ*, *alibi*, *παντ-αχ-οῦ*, *ubique*, *πολλ-αχ-οῦ*, *παντ-αχ-ῇ*, *πολλ-αχ-ῇ*, *παντ-αχ-οῖ*, *ἐκαστ-αχ-οῖ*. Compare *ἦχι* for *ῆ*, *πάγχυ* for *πάνυ*.

### Composition.

§. 340. 1. The following words are compounded together: *a.* Essential words with essential, as *ναυ-μαχία*.—*b.* Formal with formal, as *πάρ-εκ*.—*c.* Essential with formal, as *σύν-οδος*, *ἀν-έχω*.

2. Every compound consists of two parts, one of which expresses the leading, the other the subordinate part of the compound notion. These elements stand to each other either in an *attributive* relation (=substantive + adj. or another subst. in gen.), as *ἀγαθο-δαίμων*, *κακο-δαίμων* (=ἀγαθός, κακός δαίμων), *καχ-εξία* (=κακή ἔξις); *ἵππ-ουρίς* (=ἵππου οὐρά), *σκια-γράφημα* (=σκιάς γραφή); or in an *objective* relation (=a verb or adj., or also a subst. + a case of a substantive or an adverb or preposition), as *ἐργο-*



λαβεῖν (ἔργον λαβεῖν), ἐργολάβος; ἵπποτροφεῖν, ἵπποτρόφος: θεοσεβέω, θεοσεβής, θεοσέβεια; ἀνθρωποφαγεῖν, ἀνθρωποφάγος, ἀνθρωποκτονεῖν, ἀνθρωποκτόνος: παιδαγωγεῖν, παιδαγωγός: ναυμαχεῖν (ναυσὶ μάχεσθαι), ναύμαχος, ναυμαχία; βουφορβεῖν, βουφορβός, βουφορβία; γεωγραφεῖν, γεωγράφος, γεωγραφία; εὐτυχεῖν, εὐτυχής; προσ-φέρειν, πρόσ-φορος, προσ-φορά; ἀνιστάναι, ἀνάστατος, ἀνάστασις; δυσαιρεστεῖν, δυσάρεστος.

3. The principal element of the compound is generally the first part thereof, if it be a noun as in the instances above: so κeno-δοξία, ψευδο-δοξία, κρεωφάγος, σωματο-φύλαξ, παιδοτρίβης, ἰχθυοπώλης, λογοποιός, δικογράφος, πολιπόρθος; only rarely, and for the most part in poetic words, the second is the important part: but it is always so when the verb is placed first, as δεισιδαίμων=δείσας τοὺς δαίμονας.

4. The attributive compounds (= substantive + adj. or gen. of subst.) may be resolved into their elements without any change of meaning, as ἀγαθο-δαίμων=ἀγαθὸς δαίμων, ἵππουρίς=ἵππου οὐρά; and but very few of these compounds express one simple notion, as χρυσάνθεμον, *Chrysanthemum*. In the objective compounds (=a substantive with or without a preposition, or an adverb or preposition, standing in an objective relation to the verb), not only do the two words coalesce into one, but the two notions form a new one, as λογοποιός is not the same as λόγους ποιῶν, nor δορυφόρος as δόρυ φέρων.

5. In very few compounds indeed is either part of the compound entirely without meaning. In compounds with prepositions, &c. the subordinate word modifies, sometimes very slightly, the force of the principal one, as ἀνέχω, to *hold-up*=honour. The particular force of these compounds is to be discovered by finding out which is the principal, and which the subordinate notion.—See §. 641.

*Obs.* In the tragic and lyric dialect, however, one part of the compound is frequently only rhetorical, and the whole word is used instead of the simple adjective, to give a fulness or harmony to the sentence, as παλαίφατος πρόνοια Soph. Trach. 823; though even this may be better translated "*of ancient memory*," than merely "*ancient*."

6. From compounds further compounds may be formed, and in these the Greek language is very rich, as διεκλάμπειν, ὑπεξαναδύναι, ἐξυπαναστῆναι; βατραχομυομαχία (i. e. ἡ τῶν βατράχων πρὸς τοὺς μῦς μάχη); especially in comedy, as σφραγιδονυχαργοκομήτης (Arist. Nub. 332.), *with-rings-on-his-fingers-and-hair-on-his-head-sort-of-man*. Such words may always be divided into two principal parts.

### *Remarks on the Formation of Compounds.*

§. 341. 1. The union of two or more formal words, as ὑπέκ, παρέκ, διαπρό, διάπροθι, takes place especially in composition with verbs, as ὑπεκφεύγειν, εἰσκατα-τιθέναι, ἐπιδια-βαίνειν, διεκ-λάμπειν.

2. Of the composition of formal with essential words there are two sorts:

a. Prepositions, as adverbs of place, are compounded with verbs, substantives, adjectives and adverbs, as περι-στῆναι, περί-στασις, περι-στάσιμος, περι-σταδόν, expressing the relations in space or of position; though the locative force of the prepositions is often lost in composition, as ἐπιεικῶς, *seemly*. In these compounds the preposition is the principal element, as

giving a new sense to the verb. Sometimes the notion of the verb is so subordinate to that of the preposition that the former can be dispensed with, as *ἀνα* for *ἀνάστηθι*, *ἀν* for *ἀνέστη*, so *μέτα*, *πάρα* &c. for *μέτεστι*, *πάρεστι*.

*Obs.* Sometimes prepositions are so contracted with their cases, where the preposition ends and the case begins with a vowel, as to form a new word, as *φρουῖδος* (*πρὸ ὁδοῦ*), *προῦργου* (*πρὸ ἔργου*) *ἀποικος* (*ἀπὸ (τοῦ) οἴκου*).

§. 342. Adverbs and adverbial words, of which the essential notion which they once expressed has been lost, are compounded with verbs, substantives, and adjectives; they are

1. Either *Separable*, that is, which can stand as adverbs by themselves out of composition: *εὖ*, *πλήν*, *ἅμα*, *ἄγχι*, *ἄρτι*, *ἄγαν* (before vowels and *ν* or *ρ* with which it is assimilated *ἄγαν*, otherwise *ἀγα*), *πάλιν*, poet. *πάλι*, *πάλαι*, *δίς* (from *δύο*), *δίχα*, *πᾶν*, as *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*; *πλημμελής* (*πλήν*, *μέλος*), *πλημμελεῖν*, *πλημμέλησις*; *ἀματροχάω*, *ἀματροχία*; *ἀγχιβατεῖν*, *ἀγχιβάλαστος*, *παριπρορινγυῖς*; *ἀρτιθαλής*; *ἀγακλής*, *ἀγασθένης*, *ἀγάρροος*, *ἀγαστονος*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *ἀγάννιφος*; *παλίμβλαστος*, *παλίωξις* (*ιώκω*), *παλαίφατος*; *δισμύριοι*, *δίφθογγος*, *πάνσοφος*.

2. *Inseparable*, that is, which are found only in composition.

α. *ἡμι-*, *half*; the *ι* is never elided, as *ἡμίφλεκτος*, *ἡμίονος*, *ἡμίεφθος*.

β. *δυσ-* (=English *mis*, in mischance), expressing "hardness," "difficulty," "badness," and frequently opposed to *εὖ*, as *δυστυχία* and *εὐτυχία*, *δυσδαιμονία* and *εὐδαιμονία*. Hence the poetic compounds *δύσπαρις*, *δύσγαμος* &c.

γ. The α *Privative* (before a vowel generally *ἀν-*), expressing the absence of the notion of the word with which it is compounded, as *ἄβατος*, *ἄπεπλος*, *ἄπαις*, *ἀτιμία*, *ἀτυχεῖν*.

*Obs.* 1. The original form of this particle, which is so widely used in Greek, was probably *ἀν*, Sanscr. *an*, Goth. *un*, in: (Buttmann makes it *ἀνα*, quoting *ἀνάεδνος* (Hom.), and *ἀνάελπτος* (Hes.), though these may have been originally *ἀνέελπτος*, *ἀνέεδνος*); so *ἀμ-φασίη*, *ἀν-νέφελος* in the older language, and *ἀνευ*: from *ἀν* came *ἀ* before consonants and digammated words. As the digamma was dropped the *ἀ* stood before the vowel in such words, as *ἄϊσος* (Pind. Isthm. VII. 60), elsewhere *ἄνισος*: in some a contraction took place, as *ἄκων* = *ἀ-έκων*, *ἀργός* = *ἀεργός* &c.

δ. The α *Intensive* and *Collective*, expressing the notion of *similarity*, *community*, *union*, *concentration*, hence *intensity*, which may be conceived of as a concentration of the same thing or circumstance on one point: it is especially used in the expression of relationship and connection, as *ἄλοχος*, *ἄκοιτις*, *ἀδελφός*, *brother* (from *δελφύς*, *the womb*), *ἀγαστορες* (*from one womb*), *ἀγάλακτες*, *sucking together, of the same family*, *ἀκόλουθος*, *going the same road* (*κέλευθος*), *ἀοζός*, *ἀοσσητήρ* from *ἔπω*, as *ὀπάων* and *ὀπαδός* (as *ὄσσα* is connected with *ἔπας*, and *ὄσσεσθαι* with *ὄπτεσθαι*, or *πέσσειν* with *πέπων*). *Similarity*, *ἀτάλαντος*, *of the same weight*, *ἀλίγκιος*, *ἐναλίγκιος* (cf. Goth. *leik-jam*, and English, *like*, *alike*, German *-lich*), *ἄπεδος*, *plainlike*.—*Collection*, *ἀθρόος*, *confused*, *noisy*, from *θρέω*, *θρέομαι*, *to whine*, *ἀολλής* from *ἀλής* or *ἀλής*, *ἀγείρω*, *ἀγέλη*.—*Intensity*, *ἀτενής*, *intentus*, *ἄσκιος*, *thickly shaded*, *αὐτιάχος* *loudly sounding* (Æolic for *αἰάχος*), and many others, for which see the Lexicon.

*Obs.* 2. We must not confound this with the α *euphonic*.

*Obs. 3.* Hartung<sup>a</sup> connects this *a* intensive with the Indian adverb *sa* (*saha, sam*), which is similarly used; this also seems to be the root of *simul, similis, semel, ἅμα, ὁμοῦ, ὁμοιος*, (Goth. *sama*, Germ. *sammt*), hence *omnis*.

*Obs. 4.* This *a* sometimes becomes *αι*, as *αἰσύφηλος* and *ἀσύφηλος*, and *η*, as *ἡλίβατος* from *λίψ*, which we must not confound with the *η* which answers to the Latin *ve* in *vegrandis*, as *ἡλυξ, ἡβαιός*.

§. 343. The following inseparable particles are used by the poets in composition:

ε. The Epic *νη* and *νω* (= *να* followed by *ο*), (Lat. *ne, nec, nefas*), in a privative sense, as *νήριθμος, νήνεμος, νηπενθής, νήποινος, νηλεής* and *ἀνηλεής* (from *ἔλεος*) *νήκεστος ἀνήκεστος* (*ἀκέομαι*), *νηνεμία* and *ἀνηνεμία, νώνυμος* and *ἀνώνυμος*: the form *ἀνη* may be the two negatives *a* priv. and *νη*.

ζ. The old poetic *ἀρι* (cognate to *ἀρείων, ἄριστος, ἀρετή* &c.) and *ἐρι*, expressing "very," as *ἀριδείκετος, ἐρικύδης*.

η. The Epic *ζα* or *δα* intensive, as *ζάλευκος, δαφεινός*.

### Formation of Compounds.

§. 344. Certain changes on certain principles take place in the composition of two words, either internally or externally:

#### Internal changes.

##### a. The first part of the Compound.

1. When the first part is a verb.—(These are mostly poetical compounds.)

a. When the second word begins with a vowel, it is annexed to the simple root of liquid and mute verbs without any change, as *φερ-ανγής*; and to the root of pure verbs *σ* is annexed, as *πau-σ-άνεμος*.

b. When the second word begins with a consonant, the conjunctive vowels *ε, ι, ο*, are inserted after the root of liquid and mute verbs, as *δακ-έ-θυμος*, or the syllable *σι* is inserted, as *ἐγερ-σι-γέλως*: the root of pure verbs is unchanged, as *τανύ-πεπλος*. The conjunctive vowel is sometimes used before a vowel, as *ἀμαρτ-ο-επής*. The strengthened, and not the simple root of the verb is sometimes used, as *λειπ-ό-ταξίς, μαιί-φορος*.

*Obs. 1.* Instead of *σι*, the poets sometimes insert *εσι (es)*, as *ἐλκ-εσί-πεπλος, λιπ-εσ-ήνωρ*; *εσι* is sometimes shortened to *ες* before a consonant, as *φερ-έσ-βιος*. The derivatives of *ΜΙΓ* in composition take the syllable *σο*, as *μιξόλευκος*, and after this analogy *στρεψόδικος*.

2. When the first part of the compound is a substantive or adjective, the root of the substantive is generally unchanged.

a. The second word is annexed to the inflexive vowel of the I. decl. *η* or *α*, as *νικη-φόρος, χοη-φόρος, ἄγορα-νόμος*: Ion. *η* for *ᾱ*, *μοιρη-γενής* (*μοῖρα*, Ion. *η*), *μελιη-γενής*: Dor. *ᾱ*, *ἀρετᾱ-λόγος, ἀρετᾱ-λογία* (*ἀρετή*), *ικετᾱ-δόκος* (*ικέτης*). In composition with *δρᾱν* the *α* coalesces with the *ο* into *ω*, as *θεω-ρός, πυλωρός, τιμωρός*. Instead however of the inflexive vowel, the con-

<sup>a</sup> Part. Græc. ii. 75.

junctive letter *o* is sometimes inserted, as *δικ-ο-γράφος*, (*δίκη*), *λογχ-ο-φόρος*, *ρίζ-ο-τόμος*, *ἡμερ-ο-δρόμος*. In compounds of *γῆ* (*γᾶ*), *γᾶο* after the Att. fashion becomes *γεω*, as *γεωγραφία*, *γεώμορος*.

*Obs. 2.* The *η* or *a* which stands in the place of the conjunctive vowel in the I. decl., is also used in the II. and III., as *ἐλαφη-βόλος*, *θανατη-φόρος*, *νεη-γενής* (*νέος*), *βιβλια-γράφος* and *βιβλιο-γράφος*, *διδυμᾶ-τοκος*; *λαμπαδη-φόρος*, *ἀσπιδη-φόρος*, *ἀμφορεᾶ-φόρος* (*ἀμφορεύς*), *πολια-νόμος*, *σταχυη-τόμος*; many neuters in *ος* (gen. *εος*, pl. *η*) vary between *ο* and *η*, as *ξίφοφόρος* and *ξίφηφόρος*, *σκευοφόρος* and *σκευηφόρος*. We must distinguish between this *ā* and the conjunctive vowel *ǣ* for *ο* in *ποδάνιπτρον*, *ποδανιπτήρ* and *κυνάμνιαι* in Hom. and Herod. In *ἀταλάφρων* for *-όφρων*, *ἀκαλαρρείτης* (*ἀκαλός*), *ὀνομάκλυτος*, the *a* seems to be the acc. ending.

*b.* In words of the II. decl. the conjunctive vowel *ο* is generally used, and when the second word begins with a vowel, the *ο* is elided, as *λογο-γράφος*, *λογ-έμπορος*: *ισόρ-ροπος* (*ἴσος*, *ρέπω*), *ισ-ήμερος*, *λαγω-βόλος* (*λαγώς*), *νεω-κόρος* (*νεώς*).

*c.* In words of the III. declension.

*a.* The second part of the compound is added to the simple root, which in adjectives is the neuter sing., and in substantives may be found by dropping *s* from the nominative, (so *υς*, *υ*, gen. *εως*, *εος*), as *πελεκυ-φόρος*, *ἄστυνόμος*, *ἡδυνόμος*, *πολυ-φόρος*; this is the case with all in *ους* and *αυς* (*βοῦς*, *ναῦς*, root *BOF*, *NAF*), as *βου-φορβός*, *ναυ-μαχία*; lastly some in *ν* and *ρ*, as *πυρ-φόρος*, *μελάν-δρυον*, *μελάμ-πεπλος*, *μελαγ-χολία*, *Παν-έλληνες*, *παν-ήγυρις*, *παν-δόκος*, *παν-συδίη*, *πάν-σοφος*, generally *πασσυδίη*, *πάσσοφος*.

*Obs. 3.* The strengthened form *παντ-* or *παντο-* is very rare: *παντο-δαπός*, and the poetic words *παντο-πόρος*, *παντ-άρκης*.

*β.* Or the compound is formed from the simple root, (which in some words has undergone certain euphonic changes in the nominative, but may be discovered by dropping the genitival *ος*,) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, if the second word begins with a consonant, as *σωματο-φύλαξ*, *σωματ-εμπορία*.

*Obs. 4.* In some dissyllabic substantives the final vowel of the root is lost in the conjunctive *ο*, as *αἵμοσταγής*, *σπερμολόγος*, &c. Further, all in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *ε-ος*), and most in *ος* (gen. *ε-ος*), drop the radical *ε* before the *ο*, as *ψευδο-μαρτυρία*, *ἀληθό-μυθος*, *ἀνθο-φόρος*, *ξίφο-κτόνος*, but it is retained in *ἐλεό-θρεπτος*, *ὄρεο-πόλος*.

*Obs. 5.* In words in *ις* (gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιως*) and *υς* (gen. *υος*), the second word is annexed to the simple root (discoverable from the genitive) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, as *φυσι-ο-λόγος*, *ἰχθυ-ο-πώλης*, *δακρυ-ο-γόνος*; but in some cases, without the insertion of *ο*, as *μαντι-πόλος*, *ὀρχί-πεδον*, *λεξι-θηρεῖν*: so the poetic *ἰχθυ-βολεύς*, *δρυτόμος*, *δακρύρροος*, *δακρυχέω*, and after this analogy *δικτυβόλος* from *δίκτυον*; both forms are found in *δρυκο-λάπτης* and *δρυκολάπτης*. In some whose gen. ends in *ως* this *ο* has coalesced with the conjunctive vowel into *ω*, as *ὄρεω-κόμος* (*ὄρεύς*, gen. *ἔως*), *κρεω-πώλης* (*κρέας*), *γηρο-βασκός*, *κερο-βάτης* (*γῆρας*, *κέρας*).

*Obs. 6.* Though the conjunctive *ο* is not used before a vowel, it is retained when the second word began originally with the digamma or the spirant *σ*; as, *μνη-ο-ειδής*, *ὀρβο-επής*; as the digamma lost its power, the conjunctive *ο* was not used in many words of this sort, as *αἰχμάλωτος*, *φιλεργός*; and in many words a crasis of the two vowels took place, as *ἰχθυ-ο-ει-δής* = *ἰχθυ-ώδης*, the accent being drawn back: so mostly the com-

pounds of *ἔργον* which have a moral meaning, and of which the emphasis rests on the adjective whence that moral force proceeds, as *πανό-εργος* = *πανούργος*: while in compounds which have a physical meaning, the emphasis rests on the *ἔργον*, as *ξύλουργός*, and all of *ἔχω*, except *καχεξία*, as *ῥαβδοῦχος* &c.

*Obs. 7.* To some words of the III. decl., sometimes of the I. and II., *ι* is added as the conjunctive vowel to the simple root, as *πυρίπνους*, *νυκτιπόρος*, *γαστρίμαργος*, *αἰγιβότης*; *μυστιπόλος* (*μυστής*), *μυρίπνους*, *χαλκίοικος*, *ἀργίπους*. In some poetic compounds this *ι* is contracted with the vowel of the first word, as in *ὄρειβάτης*, *ἐλειβάτης* (and analogously the Epic *ἀνδρειφόντης*, *Ἀργειφόντης* from *Ἄργος*, *ου*); *ὄδοιπόρος*, *χοροῖτύπος* (both these also in prose), with *α* in *μεσαιπόλιος*, *μαλακαίποδες*.

*Obs. 8.* Where the simple root ends in *σ*, the latter part of the compound is attached without any conjunctive vowel, as *τελεσ-φόρος*, *σακεσ-πάλος*, *σακες-φόρος*, *ὀρέσ-βιος*, *ὀρέσ-κωος*, *κερασ-βόλος*, *φωσ-φόρος* &c., *μυσπολείν* (*Arist. Vesp.* 140.) from *μῦς* (§. 100. *Obs. 2.*); *ὀρέσ-κιος*, *ὀρέσ-τερος* (cf. §. 98. 2.). Where the genitive is *εος*, as *τέλος* (root *ΤΕΛΕΣ*), some poetic compounds insert an euphonic conjunctive vowel *ι*, as *ὀρεσ-ι-βάτης*, *τειχεσιπλήτης*, *ἐγχεσίμωρος*, *μελεσίπτερος*, *τελεσσιδώτειρα*. In the following words *σ* is euphonic: *δικα-σ-πόλος*, *μογο-σ-τόκος*, *θεό-σ-δοτος*, *θεο-σ-εχθρία* (*Arist. Vesp.* 418.), besides the regular *θεοεχθρία*, *οὐδενό-σ-ωρος* (*Hom. II. θ.* 178.) for *οὐδενόωρος*, *νεώ-σ-οικος* for *νεώοικος*, *ἐναρ-σ-φόρος* (*Hesiod. Sc.* 192.) for *ἐναροφόρος*. In *Θέσφατος*, the *σ* is an addition to the root *ΘΕ*.

3. Sometimes the first part of the compound is an actual case, as in some compounds of *ναῦς*, as *ναυσιπόρος*.

*Obs. 9.* The actual forms of cases occur but in very few compounds, as *Διόσ-κοροι*, *νουν-έχης*, perhaps in *πολισσοῦχος*, unless it be from *πόλισσα*, an old form of *πόλις*.

4. When the first part is an adverb, see §. 342. *b.*

### *b. The second part of the Compound.*

§. 345. 1. For the reduplication of the *ρ*, see §. 36. 2.

2. The words beginning with *α*, *ε*, *ο*, lengthen these vowels in composition into *η* and *ω*: (in verbs this takes place only when they are derivatives in *έω* &c.) from the nom. of a subst. or adj., as (*α*) *εὐήμερος* from *ἄνεμος*, *ὑπήκοος* from *ἀκούω*, *κατήγορος*, *κατηγορέω*, *ποδήρης*, *μονήρης*, *τριήρης* &c. from *ἌΡΩ*, *στρατηγός* from *ἄγω*, *εὐήνωρ* from *ἀνήρ*, *ἀμφήκης* from *ἀκή*, *οἰνήρυσσις* from *ἀρύω*; (*ε*) *δυσήρετος* from *ἐρετμός*, *δυσήλατος* from *ἐλαύνω*, *κατηρεφής* from *ἐρέφω*, *ἐπηλυσ* from *ἐλθεῖν*, *ἀνήκεστος* from *ἀκείσθαι*: (*ο*) *τριώβολον* from *ὀβολός*, *ἀνωφελής* from *ὄφελος*, *πανωλής*, *πανώλεθρος* from *ὄλλυμι*, *ἀνώματος* from *ὀμαλός*, *ἀνώμοτος* from *ὄμνυμι*, *ἐπώνυμος* from *ὄνομα*, *ὑπάρεια* from *ὄρος*, *δυσωπής* from *ὄπι-* and others from *ἀνύειν*, *ἀροῦν*, *ἀμείβειν*, *ἀριθμός*, *ἐρίζειν*, *ἐρᾶν*, *ἐμείν*, *ὀδύνη*, *ὀδοῦς*, *ὀρύσσω*, *ὄζω* &c.

*Obs. 1.* In many words such as *δυσέλεγκτος*, *δυσοδία*, *ὄμορος*, and especially in such as originally had the digamma, this lengthening does not take place, as *δυσάλωτος*, *δυσεπής*, and never in verbs compounded with a preposition, nor in derivatives from such verbs, as *ἀπελαύνω*, *ἀπέλασις*, *ἀπελάτης*, *ἐπονομάζω*, *ἐπονομασία*, *ἐπονομαστός*, &c.

*Obs. 2.* The Attics adopted the Doric *ā* for *η* in some compounds of *ἄγω* *λοχαγός*, *ξεναγός*, *οὐραγός*, and the traged. in Iambics have *κυναγός*, *ποδαγός*.

*The ending of the Compound.*

§. 346. When the compound is a verb.

a. When the first word is one of the prepositions (except *ὥς*, *το*, which is never compounded) the simple verb is unchanged, as *ἐκ-βαίνω*, *ἐμ-βάλλω*, *συν-αγείρω*, *συν-πίπτω*, *ἀφ-αιρέω*, *περι-ελαύνω*, *προ-έχω* or *προὔχω*, *ἐν-ρίπτω* &c.

Obs. 1. The composition in these cases consists in mere juxtaposition (*παράθεσις*): by the Epic some adverbs are thus compounded with verbs, as *ἀνερύειν*, *παλιμπλάζεσθαι*: so also a subst., as *δακρυχέων*.

b. When the first part of the compound is any other part of speech, except a preposition, the compound, as being in reality a new verb, derived from a real or supposed nominative form, takes a derivative form, generally *έω*. So from the two notions *ἵππους τρέφειν*, the compound is not *ἵπποτρέφειν*, but through the intermediate nom. *ἵπποτρόφος ἵπποτροφέω*, so *θεοσεβείν*, *θεοσεβής*, *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*.—See §. 340. 2.

Obs. 2. These compounds differ in sense from the simple verbs, in that the former generally express the being in some state, or the frequent doing of something implied in that state.

Obs. 3. There are few such compounds formed directly from the simple verb, and these are mostly confined to poetry, as *σταδιοδραμοῦμαι* Eur. H. F. 865, *ἀτίει* Theogn. 621.

§. 347. The compound is a noun, with its second part,

a. A derivative from a verb, with the following endings:

a. Generally *ος*, *ον*.

β. *ης* (*της*) or *ας* (gen. *ου*), *ηρ* (*τηρ*), *τωρ*, generally transitive substantives, as *εὐεργέτης*, *νομοθέτης*, *μυροπώλης*, *ὄρνιθοθήρας*, *παιδολέτωρ*.

γ. *ης*, *ες*, generally pass. or intrans., as *θεοφιλής*, *εὐμαθής*, *εὐπρεπής*.

δ. *ς*, or when joined with a preceding K letter, *ξ*, as *ψευδομάρτυς* (from *ΜΑΡΤΥΩ*, later *μαρτυρέω*), *κακόμαντις* (from *ΜΑΝΤΙΩ*, later *μαντεύω*), *νομοφύλαξ*, *ἀπορρώξ*.

Obs. 1. In some compounds both the parts are verbal, in which case the latter notion depends on the former, as *φιλομαθής*, *loving learning*, *φιλήκοος*, *cupidus audiendi*, *μελλόγαμος* (= *ὁ γαμεῖν μελλων*), *φιλόλογος* (= *ὁ λέγειν φιλῶν*), *φιλοθύτης* (= *ὁ θύειν φιλῶν*), *φιλοπότης* (= *ὁ πίνειν φιλῶν*).

Obs. 2. Abstract compounds such as *σύμπραξις* &c., are derived from compound verbs (mostly with a preposition) such as *συμπράττω*: abstracts in *ία* from a form in *ος*, as *ἀτιμία* from *ἄτιμος*.

b. With the second part a substantive.

1. The two parts of the compound are in an *attributive* relation to each other, in as much as the former modifies and defines the latter. The form of the subst. is unchanged. The first word may be an adverb or prep., or sometimes a subst. or adjective. The number of these compounds is very limited, as *ὁμόδουλος*, *σύνοδος*, *πρόξενος*, *ἡμίονος*, *βούλιμος*, *ἀκρόπολις*, *ἀλυκτοπέδη*, *ἀγαθοδαίμων*, and when the first word is an adj. the good writers prefer generally the two simple words, as *ἀγαθὸς δαίμων*, *Ἄρειος πάγος*.

2. The two parts stand in an *objective* relation, one being the object of the other: this includes a large number of adjectives, whose first part is a verb, or sometimes an adjective or an inseparable adverb or preposition, as *δεισιδαίμων* (= *ὁ τοὺς δαίμονας δείσας*), *μισόπονος*, *ἐπιχαιρέκακος* (= *ὁ τοῖς κακοῖς*

ἐπιχαίρων), φιλέλλην, φιλόσοφος, neut. ον, φιλόγλυκος, neut. υ, κακοδαίμων (=ὁ κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων), μακρόχειρ (=ὁ μακρὰν χεῖρα ἔχων), αὐτόχθων, *indigena*, δυσέρως, ἔνθεος (=ὁ τὸν θεὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχων), ἄποικος (=ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου ὢν), ἄπαις (=ὁ παῖδας μὴ ἔχων). In all these words the form of the substantive is unchanged, when the primitive substantive has a form which serves for the masc. and feminine of the adj.; but where this is not the case, as in ἡμέρα, the substantive takes the corresponding adjectival endings, as ος (gen. ου), ως (gen. ω), ης (gen. ους), ις (gen. ιδος), ων, and (when the subst. ends in υ) ς, as σύνδειπνος (δείπνον), εὐθύδικος (δίκη), ἄτιμος (τιμή), δεχήμερος (ἡμέρα), φιλοχρήματος (χρήμα, χρήματα), ἄστομος (στόμα), εὐγεως (γῆ), λειπόνεως (ναῦς), ἀνωφελής (τὸ ὄφελος), ἀναλκίς (ἀλκή), ἀχρήμων, ἄδακρυς, gen. υος (τὸ δάκρυ).

*Obs. 3.* Some of these compounds admit in the last word a change of vowel, as ἀκόλουθος from κέλευθος, in Epic πεμπώβολον from ὄβελος, ἀμύμων from μῶμος, and all from ὄνομα ending in ος, take the Æolic form ὄνυμα, as εὐώνυμος: ην and ηρ in all derivatives from φρήν and πατήρ become ων and ωρ, as σῶφρων (ονος), εὐπάτωρ (ορος), also in προγάστωρ from γαστήρ, εὐήνωρ from ἀνήρ, and in compounds of μήτηρ, in which μήτηρ is the subject, as ἡ παμμήτωρ, *mother of all*. But this change of vowel is not admissible when the ending ος is added to the ην or ηρ of the root, as εὐάστερος, ἀλίμενος from ἀστήρ and λιμήν, root ἄστερ, λιμεν.

c. Or with the second word an adjective.

The adjective is not changed, except those in υς which generally becomes ης; the first part is either a subst. or an adverb, as ἀστυγείτων, *utri vicini*, πάνσοφος or πάσσοφος, ον, ἀνόμοιος, ον, πρόδηλος, ον, ἀηδής from ἡδύς, ποδώκης from ὠκύς.





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## OF IRREGULAR VERBS,

### AND THE MORE REMARKABLE VERBAL FORMS.

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The references are given either to call attention to some construction, or to explain some difficulty by referring to the principle on which the construction depends.

The word quoted in the reference is that in which the difficulty or peculiarity of the construction seems to present itself.

The asterisks mark that the passage is not quoted in the text, but may be explained by the paragraph referred to; though some of these have been inserted in the present edition.

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- \*112 ὅπως μή §. 814, *Obs.* 5, b.  
 \*113 conjunct. . . . . 416  
 \*119 ἀνύσας . . . . . 696, *Obs.* I  
 \*128 πῶς ; ὅπως 877, *Obs.* I  
   134 ἔως or. obl. . . . 846, 3  
 \*138 ἦν . . . . . 398, 4  
 \*142 εἶπω . . . . . 417  
 \*153 ἀναδίδαζον . . . . 583  
   158 οὐδεῖς . . . . . 381, *Obs.* 3  
   191 πρὸς . . . . . 638, I, 2, b.  
 \*202 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
   210 ἤδη . . . . . 719, 4, b.  
 \*222 ὅπως with fut. . . 812, 2  
 \*250 ἡμέρας . . . . . 523  
 \*254 εὐθύ . . . . . 512  
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 \*298 βλέπόντων 695, *Obs.* I  
 \*318 δοχμαῖν . . . . . 609, I  
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 \*359 ἥρεσας . . . . . 594, 4, *Obs.* 3  
   361 ἀλλά . . . . . 774  
 \*406 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
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 \*424 ἀπώμυν (acc.) . . 566, 2  
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 \*448 δορυφόρων partitive, 533,  
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 \*466 πρόφασιν . . . . . 580, I  
   487 κεκράξεται (acc.) 566, 3  
 \*497 ὅπως with fut. . . 812, 2  
 \*506 πειραθέντες (gen.) . 493  
 \*517 infin. . . . . 889  
 \*590 στασιάζει (dat.) 601, I  
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 \*649 ὀβολοῦ . . . . . 519  
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   660 κατὰ with gen. 628, 3, d.  
 \*668 ἵνα . . . . . 890  
   681 ὥστε with ind. . . 863, I  
   698 εἰ μή . . . . . 854, *Obs.* I  
   701 conj. . . . . 416, 2  
   707 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, g.  
   713 καταγελᾷ with dat. 589,  
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   714 σεαυτὺ . . . . . 518, 2, b.  
   757 φορεῖν with acc. . 576, I  
   761 προσικέσθαι with gen.  
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   780 ἀλλ’ ἢ . . . . . 773, 5  
   804 καθορᾷ with gen. . 485  
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   885 ellipse of verb . . 895, d.

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- 911 μὲν οὖν . . . . . §. 730, b.  
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 922 δαδίων partitive . . 533, 3  
 935 optative . . . . . 807, δ.  
 944 χρόνου . . . . . 523  
 900 ἐναρμότισσθαι . . . 583  
 1023 Ἐρεχθεῖ . . . . . 590, *Obs.* 2  
 1106 εἰ μή . . . . . 860, 7., 895, 4  
 1155 πρόπαλαι . . . . . 644  
 1187 κεκραμένον with acc. 572  
 1205 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά . . . 773, 6  
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     μοί 390, 2, β.  
 1327 δλολύξατε with dat. 598  
 1380 ἀριστα . . . . . 548, 2, f.

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- 187 ὀρκώσεις . . . . . 583  
 301 ἐμοῦ . . . . . 652, *Obs.* 5  
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 966 ὀρθροῦς . . . . . 577  
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 \*16 ὀνειροπολεῖ with acc. 551  
 \*24 ὀφθαλμόν . . . . . 584, 2  
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 \*35 ἐνεχυράσασθαι gen. . 501  
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 \*84 ellipse of verb . . . 897  
 \*107 τούτων partitive . . 533, 3  
 \*138 ἀγρῶν . . . . . 522  
 \*145 ἄλλοιτο with acc. . . 556  
 \*153 λεπτόγητος . . . . . 495  
 \*297 οὐ μή . . . . . 748  
   305 θεοῖς . . . . . 588, *Obs.* 2  
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 \*340 τί παθοῦσαι . . . . 872, κ.  
 \*357 ῥήξατε φωνήν . . . 566, I  
 \*402 τί μαθῶν . . . . . 872, κ.  
 \*432 νικήσει with acc. . . 564  
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   509 ἔχων . . . . . 698, *Obs.* I  
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   583 διὰ . . . . . 627, I, 3, d.  
 \*612 μηνός . . . . . 523  
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 \*722 ὀλίγου . . . . . 864  
 \*730 τίς ἄν . . . . . 427, *Obs.*  
   767 article . . . . . 459, 5  
   775 τὸ τί . . . . . 881, 2  
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 \*913 part. in nom. 681, 683  
 972 *τυπτόμενος* . . . 583  
 989 *προέχων* number 390, 1, b.  
 \*993 dative . . . 598  
 \*997 *ἀποθραυσθῆς* with gen. 529  
 1008 *ψιθυρίζῃ* with dat. 589, 1  
 \*1026 *ἐπί* . . . 633, 2  
 \*1081 *ἦττων* with gen. . 506  
 1109 *οἶαν* . . . 823  
 \*1115 *κριτάς* . . . 581, 1  
 1148 *υἷόν* . . . 581, 1  
 \*1223 *χρήματος* . . . 495  
 \*1238 *χωρήσεται* with acc. 576  
 \*1240 *καταπροῖξει* gen. . 530  
 1338 *ἰδιδασκῶν* . . . 858, 2  
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 1413 *ἀθῶν* gen. 529, *Obs.* 3  
 \*1475 *σαυτῷ* . . . 600, 2

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- 6 *οὐ* interrogative 874, 1  
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 \*328 *ἐλκύσαι* with acc. . 556  
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 371 *ὅς ἄν* . . . 829, 2  
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- 476 *ἀλλ' ἢ* . §. 773, *Obs.* 3  
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 \*499 *εἰσὶν οἱ* . 817, *Obs.* 2  
 \*510 imper. . . . 390, γ.  
 \*528 *ὁμοιον* with gen. . 507  
 \*529 *ἔξει* with gen. . . 484  
 \*559 *χρόνῳ* . . . 606  
 \*592 *ἐπί* . . . 633, 2  
 \*604 *τήνδε* . . . 898, 2  
 \*616 optat. . . . 802, 7, b.  
 \*628 *μὲν οὖν* . . . 730, b.  
 \*633 part. . . . 683  
 \*640 *ἄν* with part. . 429, 4  
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 \*— opt. . . . 831, 2  
 \*644 *ἐτύπτοντο* acc. . 545, 3  
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 \*663 *ἐπικαλεῖς* with acc. 568  
 \*668 *ἡμάρτομεν* with acc. 565  
 \*680 *κρατεῖ* . . . 505  
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 \*851 *δῶ* . . . 417  
 \*932 nom. part. . 707, previous remark  
 \*942 *καὶ δὴ* . . . 720, 2, d.  
 \*952 *ἄκλητος* gen. 529, *Obs.* 2  
 \*958 *λέγοις ἄν* . . . 425, b.  
 \*1037 *οὐ μή* . . . 748, b.  
 \*1040 *ἐπί* . . . 635, 3, a.  
 \*1052 *τῷ* . . . 598, *Obs.* 1  
 \*1076 opt. after *πρὶν* . 848, 5  
 \*1093 *ἡγεμόνευον* . . . 583  
 \*1108 *βίον* . . . 577  
 \*1134 *θέρους* . . . 523  
 \*1169 *θύμου* partitive . 533, 3  
 \*1186 dative . . . 600, 1  
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 \*1229 dative . . . 608  
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- 10 *μέμφεσθαι* . 568, 589, 3  
 18 position . . . 903, 3  
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 \*32 *ὥς* prep. . . . 626  
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 \*47 *τρόπον* . . . 561  
 \*98 *χρόνου* . . . 523  
 \*101 *ἐξόμεσθα* with gen. 536  
 \*129 *ἐμε σύ* . . . 897  
 \*188 *ὥστε* . . . 863  
 200 transposition of subst. 824, I. *Obs.* 1  
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- \*245 *ἐπέτυχες* gen. §. 512, 1  
 \*277 acc. abs. . . . 700, a.  
 \*306 *μιμήσομαι* double acc. 545, 1, 583  
 \*328 *βλέπειν* with acc. 554, b.  
 \*339 ind. after *ὥς* 802, 3, b.  
 \*363 *ἦττονες* with gen. 502, 2  
 \*368 dative . . . 599  
 \*391 *δῆτα* . . . 725, 2, d.  
 \*437 *ἔτη* . . . 577  
 \*438 *ποῖ φύγῃ* . . . 427, 3  
 \*445 *παρά* . 637, III. 3, f.  
 \*488 *ἐνδώσετε* . . . 413, 1  
 \*492 *δήπου* . . . 724, 2  
 503 *αὐτὰ (χρήματα sc.)* 893, d.  
 \*511 *μελετήνῃ* with acc. 561  
 \*529 dative . . . 610  
 \*531 infin. . . . 666, 1  
 \*548 position of *δέ* 765, *Obs.*  
 \*550 *γέ* . . . 735, 8  
 \*554 *μέντοι* . . . 730, a.  
 \*558 compar. . . . 781, d.  
 \*619 *ἡμῖν* . . . 600, 2  
 655 *εἰ τιν' ἄλλον* . 860, 11  
 \*657 *ἐλοῦμεν* form. . . 239, 5  
 \*744 *ἔως* . . . 846, 1  
 \*764 *ἀναδησαι* . 545, 1, 583  
 \*767 *ἐγγύς* with gen. . 526  
 \*788 dual . . . 388, 1  
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 \*862 *κόμματος* . . 518, 2, a.  
 \*874 *φθάνοις ἰών* . . . 693  
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 \*908 *τί μαθῶν* . . . 872, k.  
 \*910 acc. abs. . . . 700, a.  
 \*930 *μεθ' ἡμέραν* 636, III. 2  
 \*937 *ἱερὸν* with gen. . 518, 4  
 \*979 *ὑπηρέτουν* with dat. and acc. 553, 596, 2  
 1044 *ἦς* . . . 822, *Obs.* 8  
 \*1060 *ἀνδρῶν* . . . 534  
 1099 *τοί* . . . 736, 2  
 \*1132 *κεκραμένης* . 572, 610  
 1144 *μετεῖχες* . 535, *Obs.* 1  
 1151 *ἴν' ἄν* . 428, a., 838, 2

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- \*1 conj. . . . 417  
 \*7 *ὅπως μή* . . . 812, 2  
 — *τὸ τί* . 872, 1, *Obs.* 3  
 24 *ἵνα* with opt. . 807, γ.  
 \*44 *δέομαι* . . . 529, *Obs.* 1  
 \*47 dual . . . 388, 1  
 \*48 *ποῖ* . . . 527  
 \*58 *οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά* . . 773, 6  
 \*68 inf. with *τὸ* . . . 670  
 \*69 *ἐπί* . . . 635, 3, a. a.  
 \*78 *πρὶν ἄν* . . . 848, 4  
 \*91 *σταδίῳ* . . . 609  
 \*97 *ἄν* with part. . 429, 4  
 \*— opt. without *ἄν* 832, *Obs.*  
 \*102 *ἰδίᾳ* with gen. . 529, 2  
 \*103 *ἀλλά* . . . 774, *Obs.* 3

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*103 πλεῖν ἢ μαίνομαι . §. 779	Obs. 3
*118 ὅπως ὀδῶν . . . . .	528
*140 μισθόν . . . . .	580, 1
*150 ὁμοσεῖν with acc. . . . .	566, 2
*152 κεῖσθαι supplied . . . . .	895, e.
*158 δὴ . . . . .	723, 2
*162 παρὰ . . . . .	637, III. 1, c.
*171 οὗτος . . . . .	476, a.
174 ὁδοῦ . . . . .	530, 1
*191 τὴν . . . . .	564, 893, d.
198 τί—δ τι . . . . .	877, Obs. 1
*199 ἐπὶ 635, 1, b., or 646, 2	
*202 οὐ μή . . . . .	748, b.
213 ἐμὸν . . . . .	390, d.
227 ἀλλ' ἢ . . . . .	773, Obs. 2
*230 παίζων . . . . .	563
*242 μὲν οὖν . . . . .	730, b.
*249 dative . . . . .	603, 2
*268 παύσειν . . . . .	517
*285 αἰσθάνομαι . . . . .	485
*296 opt. . . . .	427, 3
303 Ἡγέλοχος . . . . .	869, 3
*330 ἐγκατακρούων . . . . .	556
338 μοί . . . . .	600, 2
355 μή with ind. . . . .	743, 2
*357 ἐτελέσθη . . . . .	545, 3
*388 infin. . . . .	671, b.
*418 ἐφυσε . . . . .	569, 2
*436 part. . . . .	681, 683
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*488 ᾗτησα with double acc. . . . .	583
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508 οὐ μή . . . . .	748, Obs. 4
*512 ἔχων . . . . .	698, Obs. 1
*521 nom. . . . .	476, 4, b.
*534 πρὸς . . . . .	638, 1, 2, b.
*545 ἐδραττόμην with gen. . . . .	536
*554 ἀνὰ . . . . .	624, 3, b.
*636 τύπτει . . . . .	545, 3
643 παρὰ . . . . .	637, III. 3, i.
*654 ὁσφαίνομαι . . . . .	485
*662 ἀνεμιμησκόμην 515, Obs. . . . .	
*700 φύσει . . . . .	605, 4
*702 ὅστις ἄν . . . . .	819, 2, β.
*725 dative . . . . .	607
*745 ἀλλὰ . . . . .	774, Obs. 3
*765 ἐξῆς . . . . .	526
*766 ἔως . . . . .	846, 3
*780 opt. . . . .	831, 4, a.
*790 αὐτῷ . . . . .	598
*815 ἴδῃ with gen. . . . .	485
*829 πόνον . . . . .	580
*830 μεθείμην . . . . .	362, Obs. 4
840 arosiopesis . . . . .	897
*845 δῆτα . . . . .	725, 2, d.
889 transposition . . . . .	824, II. 3, c.
905 ὅπως . . . . .	812, 2
*906 ἄν . . . . .	428, Obs. 1
*914 ἄν . . . . .	424, β.
*988 ἐλάδας . . . . .	537
*1006 dative . . . . .	607

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*1063 ἀμπισχών . . . . .	§. 583
1134 τῷδε . . . . .	598
*1161 ἔπων . . . . .	534, b.
*1192 ὥς prep. . . . .	626
1229 τῷδε . . . . .	598
*1258 μέμφεσθαι 495, Obs. 4 . . . . .	
*1378 παρὰ . . . . .	637, III. 1, c.
*1412 dative . . . . .	601, Obs. 2
*1445 compar. . . . .	784
*1487 ἐπὶ . . . . .	634, 3, a.

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*10 μοί . . . . .	594, 2
*20 διαφέρει with gen. . . . .	503
*54 conj. . . . .	417
58 Schema Pindaricum . . . . .	386
*91 νυκτός . . . . .	523
92 ἄχνην . . . . .	578, Obs. 2
*93 νύκτα . . . . .	577
*106 μακράν 568, 891, Obs. 2 . . . . .	
*161 μαντεύματος . . . . .	494
*172 δῆτα . . . . .	725, 2, b.
*193 πόρρω with gen. . . . .	526
*209 ἦν without ἄν . . . . .	858, 3
213 ὅσον . . . . .	823, Obs. 7
*— στίλβην . . . . .	578, Obs. 2
*218 νυκτῶν . . . . .	355, Obs. 1
*237 dual. . . . .	387, Obs.
240 dative . . . . .	587, 2
*260 gen. temp. . . . .	523
*283 ind. and opt. 802, 9, γ. . . . .	
334 εἰργων . . . . .	545, 1, 583
*338 ἐφεξιν . . . . .	580, 1
*352 εἰ σέρφω (subst. attr.) . . . . .	860, 12
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*416 μεθήσομαι . . . . .	362, Obs. 4
*429 μακαριεῖν 498 and Obs. . . . .	
489 κατηγορεῖν . . . . .	568
*516 μὲν οὖν . . . . .	730, b.
*537 ὅσα ἄν . . . . .	829, 3, 428
555 φωνήν . . . . .	566, 4
*557 ἐπὶ . . . . .	633, 2
*581 νικᾷ . . . . .	564
*582 ἐν . . . . .	622, 3, b.
*586 antec. omitted . . . . .	817, 4
*636 ὥστε . . . . .	863
*650 γνώμης . . . . .	518, a.
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*745 ἀμαρτίας . . . . .	518, a.
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795 ἢ λέγων . . . . .	899, 3
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*931 κατηγορήσε . . . . .	568
932 χρῆμα τάνδρος . . . . .	442, e.
*943 dative . . . . .	601, 1
*948 γνάθους . . . . .	579, 1
*961 ἵνα with ind. . . . .	813
*972 μετατεῖ . . . . .	535, Obs. 1
*977 neuter plur. 385, Obs. 1 . . . . .	
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*1059 ὀζήσει . . . . .	484
*1166 παρὰ ταῦτα 637, III. . . . .	3, c.
1167 ὅστις with ind. . . . .	826, 5
*1171 βάδισιν . . . . .	579
1179 arosiopesis . . . . .	897
*1190 ἐμάχετο . . . . .	564
*1204 ἔδραμες . . . . .	563
1212 πῶς δαί . . . . .	727
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1306 εὐωχημένον . . . . .	539
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*1407 βλάβης . . . . .	501
1410 sing. verb. . . . .	393, 1
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<sup>b</sup> The references in Demosth. are made to the Oxford edition of the "Oratores Attici."

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| 244,              | *6 ψηφίσματος 542, 5,<br>vi. c.              | 259,              | *2 ὑπὲρ οἷα πεπ. . 823                           | —                 | *19 εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.                     |
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\* Supply ἐν ὑμῖν ποιεῖν.



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- 274, \*17 ἐτέρῳ . . §. 587, 2  
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 — \*10 κακῶν . . 783, h.  
 275, \*21 ἐκ παρακλήσεως 621,  
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 276 εἰ μὴ ποιήσεις 855,  
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 — \*6 ὧν ἔδειτ' αὐτῷ 817,  
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 277, \*9 χώραν . 548, Obs. 1  
 — \*10 σφῶν αὐτῶν 518, 2, a.  
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 — \*16 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2  
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 — \*21 μικροῦ . . 864, 1  
 — \*23 ἐταράχθη 364, 5, a.  
 — \*27 εἰς . . . 625, 2, d.  
 278, \*8 μεθ' ἡμῶν 636, 1, 3, b.  
 — \*12 μεθ' ἑνα . 629, 3, h.  
 279, \*20 πέμπει . . 395, 2  
 — \*22 τὸ ταῦτα πράττειν  
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 281, \*9 μὲν—δέ . 764, 3, g.  
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 284, \*17 ὥς ἂν with part. 429, 4  
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 287, \*4 πρὸς . 638, II. 3, a.  
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 288, 15 βούλει θῶ . . 417  
 — \*25 πράττειν supplied  
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 289, 14 ἀλλότριον . . 563  
 291 \*9 αὐτῇ . . 381, Obs. 1  
 — \*10 τὰ πρὸ τούτων . 436,  
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 — \*12 τῇ πόλει . 642, 2, β.  
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 — \*9 ὄντινα . . 816, 7  
 — \*19 ὥς ἂν . . . 868, 3  
 — \* „ βουλευθῇ 405, 2, 407,  
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 — \*22 ἐν . . . 622, 3, h.  
 — \*25 ὑπέρ . 630, II. 3, b.  
 293 \* ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ . 430, 1  
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 — \*6 ναυαγίας . . . 501  
 — \*9 ἡμῖν . . . 588, 2  
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- 293, \* προσέθεντο (middle voice) §. 362, 2, 3  
— \*15 χώρας . 522, Obs. 1  
294, 13 ὅτῳ . . . 816, 8  
294, 14 ἐνευδοκίμειν (construction) 677, Obs. 1  
— \*22 ὅταν λάβῃ . 833, 4  
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— \*8 οὐδένα κ.τ.λ. 824, 2  
— \*9 καταπτύσειε supplied 895, d., 897  
— \*13 ὑπέρ . . 630, 2, c.  
— 14 καὶ ταῦτα . 697, d.  
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— \*13 δι' οὗ κ.τ.λ. 886, 2  
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— \*25 οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅστις οὐκ 824, 2  
— \*26 ὑμετέρας . . 375, 5  
297 \* ἔμαντῶ . . 588, 2  
— \*5 ὥς . . . 701, b.  
— \*18 αὐτῶν . . 534, b.  
— \*28 λαβόντα 698, Obs. 2  
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— \*10 ψηφισμάτων 534, b.  
— \*18 ἔμαντῶ . . . 597  
— \*25 ἐκ . . . 621, 2, c.  
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— \*11 ἐφ' ὧν 634, II. 3, k.  
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— \*19 ἐφ' οἷς . 634, 3, c.  
— \*26 ἐπὶ . . 634, 3, d.  
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— \*23 ἐπ' ἐκείνους 635, 3, c.  
— \*24 προφέρειν supplied 895, 5  
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— \*20 οὐκ with infin. 746, Obs. 3, Add.  
— \*25 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.  
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- 305, \*6 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, e.  
— \*11 παρ' ἐμοί . . . 637, II.  
— \*20 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 1, 3, a.  
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— \*11 πρεσβέων . . . 505  
— \*14 τὰ τελευταῖα 580, 4  
— \*18 εἰς . . . 628, 3, e.  
— \*20 καὶ ταῦτα . . . 697, d.  
— \*25 ἂν εἴη . . . 428, b.  
309, \*6 οὐδεὶς μηπότε . . . 748  
— \*8 ὀντινοῦν . . . 583, 81  
— \*10 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, λ.  
— \*14 Φιλίππου . . . 505  
— \*15 μή with part. 746, 1,  
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— \*26 πρὸς ἐμέ . . . 638, III.  
3, c.  
310, \*3 συστάντων (τούτων  
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— \*8 χρόνους . . . 577  
— \*15 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.  
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— \*3 πρὸς 638, III. 3, e.  
— \* γέ . . . 735, 6  
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— \*26 συνήδεις . . . 682, 2  
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— \*20 ἀναγνῶ . . . 416, 1  
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 320, \*5 ὅστις εἶ. 877, *Obs.* 4  
 — 8 σοὶ καὶ Φιλίππῳ 590, *Obs.* 2  
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 — \* „ ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, i.  
 321, \*6 μεθ' ἧς . 636, I. 3, a.  
 — \*10 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.  
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 — \*24 σοὶ . . . 602, 3  
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 — \*14 κατὰ . . . 628, 3  
 — \*15 διδ' ὅτι . . . 798, 2  
 — \*20 τὰ μέγιστα . 442, b.  
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 — \*19 βουλευμάτων 518, 2, a.  
 325, \*7 ἀρξαμένων 696, *Obs.* 1  
 — 10 δικαίων attracted 822, *Obs.* 6  
 — \*12 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, a. a.  
 — \*16 κατ' ἐμαυτὸν 629, 2, a.  
 — \*24 τῶν ἐμοῦ . . 534, b.  
 — \* „ ἐμοῦ . 542, 5, viii. b.  
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 — \*11 παρὰ 637, III. 1, c.  
 — \*25 εἰς . . . 625, 3, d.  
 327, ὅλοις . . . 602, 2  
 — \*28 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, g.  
 328, 24 οἷς plural 819, 2, a.  
 329, \*5 τί . . . 579, b.  
 — \*10 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1, a.  
 — \*15 χρημάτων . . 535  
 — \*19 ἐκ λόγου . 621, 2, b.  
 330, \* „ πρὸς 638, III. 3, g.  
 — \*12 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 2, b.  
 — \*22 κατ' ἐκείνους 629, 2, a.  
 331, \*8 οὐδέμ . . . 598
- Olynthiacs.*
- 9, \*4 indicative . . . 849, 2  
 — \*7 ἀντί . . . 618, 2, c.  
 — \*10 εἰ γένοιτο . . . 855  
 — \*17 τύχης . . . 518, 2, a.  
 — \* „ ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — \*22 πραγμάτων . . 536  
 — \* „ ὑμῖν . . . 613, 5  
 — \*23 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, c.  
 — \*25 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, c.  
 — 27 ταχίστην . . . 558, 1  
 10, \* „ ἦτις . . . 816, 7  
 — \*4 χρῆσθαι . . . 661, 1  
 — \*6 διαβάλλων . 583, 54  
 — \*7 παρασπάσσηται 363, 6
- Olynthiacs.*
- 10, \*10 τὸ εἶναι (nom.) §. 678, 2, a.  
 — \*13 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, a. or e.  
 — 14 προέχει . . . 359  
 — \* „ πολλῶ . . . 609, 1  
 — \*15 ἂν ποιήσαιτο 425, 1, 832  
 — 19 ἄ . . . 583, 150  
 — \* „ Ἀμφιπολίτων 534, b.  
 — \*21 πολιτείας . . 600, 1  
 11, \*2 ὥς ἂν . . . 868, 3  
 — \*5 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, e.  
 — \*6 βεβαίαν . 458, *Obs.* 2, 375, 5  
 — \*7 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, c.  
 — \*15 ἦνπερ (verb supp.) 895, d.  
 — \*13 asyndeton . . 792, h.  
 12, \*5 κατὰ . . . 628, 3, a.  
 — \*16 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, e.  
 — \*18 λοιπῶν . . . 496  
 — \*25 τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς 436, d. 6, 580, 4  
 13, τρόπον . . . 580, 2  
 — \*11 πεπραγμένοις . 594, 1  
 — \*14 ἐγνωκὼς ἔσται 375, 4  
 — 17 ἐκεῖθεν . . 647, *Obs.* οὕτως—ὅστις 836, 5, a.  
 — \*18 ἥξοντα . . . 681, 6  
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 — \* „ τοῖς μεγαλοῖς . 458, 1  
 — \*23 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, a.  
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 — 26 gen. after εἶναι 518, 2, a.  
 14, \*6 πράγμασιν . . 596, 1  
 — \* „ ὁμῖν . . . 613, 5  
 — \* „ τῶ σώζειν . . 603, 2  
 — 10 μή . . . 814  
 — 15 πολιουρκουμένων 505  
 — \*25 interr. sentence 880, b.  
 — \*29 εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
 15, \*2 inf. after ἔστι 669, 1  
 — 5 gen. . . . 536  
 — \*10 ὥς ἂν ἔχοι . . 868, 3  
 — \*14 παρὰ γνώμην 638, III. 3, m.  
 — \*21 δώσοιεν 406, 6, 885, 3  
 — \*25 τοῖς ξένοις . . 602, 3  
 — \*26 τὸν Παιόνα . . 354, 2  
 — \*28 ἂν εἶναι . . 429, 1, a.  
 — „ τοῦ κατακούειν . 529  
 — 29 τινός . . . 487, 4  
 — „ ἐστὶ omitted . 376, a.  
 16, inf. with art. 678, 3, b.  
 — \*8 εἰ λάβοι . . . 855, 1  
 — \*10 ἂν ἐλθεῖν . . 424, 3, γ.  
 — \*21 ἀλλά . . . 774  
 17, \*7 σώφροσιν . . . 600  
 — \*10 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — \* „ ὦν . . . 822  
 — 17 ἔνεκα . . . 621, *Obs.* 2
- Olynth. ii.*
- 18, 8 μὲν without δέ §. 766, 1  
 — \*11 ὅπως μὴ δόξομεν . 811  
 — \* „ περί . 632, III. 3, b.  
 — \*14 αἰσχροῶν . . . 533, 1  
 — 15 separative gen. . 531  
 — \*21 εἰποὶ ἂν . . . 832  
 — „ ἐκείνῳ . . . 599, 1  
 — 24 παρὰ . . . 637, II. 2  
 19, \* „ μετά . . . 636, I. 2  
 — \*2 παρ' αὐτοῦ 637, I. 2, β.  
 — \*5 τούτων . . . 898, I. β.  
 — \*8 βουλομένοις . 600, 1  
 — \*13 ἐφ' ἅπασιν . 634, 3, g.  
 — 18 οἷς . . . 607  
 — \*19 παρακρουόμενος 363, 6  
 — \*3 μέγας . . . 375, 5  
 — \*26 τῶ . . . 607  
 — \*29 τούτῳ . . . 658  
 20, \*13 πρὸς τοῦτο καίρου 442, b.  
 — \*17 παρὰ . 637, III. 3, m.  
 21, \*2 χρόνον . . . 577  
 — „ ἦνθησεν . . . 402  
 — \*3 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.  
 — \*4 περί . 632, III. 3, b.  
 — 17 ind. after ὅπως μὴ 811  
 — \*19 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, l.  
 — 20 ματαίον . 381, *Obs.* 4  
 — \*25 δεικτέον . 613, *Obs.* 5  
 22, \*5 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2  
 — \*10 κἂν . . . 864, *Obs.* 4  
 — 15 active for middle 363  
 — 18 τοῦτο . . 381, *Obs.* 4  
 — \*26 ὅς' ἂν . . . 829, 3  
 23, 7 ellipse of verb . 870, *Obs.* 5  
 — 8 constr. κατὰ σύνεσιν 379, c.  
 — \*10 εἶναι . . . 886, 2, c.  
 — 19 attr. of relative . 823, *Obs.* 3  
 — 29 αὐτοῦ . . . 486  
 24, \*10 ἐποίησεν . . . 402  
 — \*15 παρὰ . 637, III. 2, a.  
 — \*23 μή τίγε . . . 721, 1  
 — 24 θαυμαστὸν εἰ . 804, 9  
 — \*26 gen. abs. . . . 696  
 25, 3 acc. abs. . . . 700, 2  
 — \*6 ὑμετέρ' αὐτῶν . 652, *Obs.* 7  
 — \*9 καθ' ἕνα . . . 629, 3, h.  
 — \*11 εἰ . . . 804, 9  
 — \*29 πρὶν ὅν . . . 848  
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 — 16 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, e.  
 — \*27 ὥς . . . 626  
 — \* „ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν 518, 2, a.  
 27, \* „ ἐκ . . . 621, 3, e.  
 — „ ὑμῶν . . . 505  
 — \*8 ἕως ἂν . . . 846, 2, 2
- Olynth. iii.*
- 28, \*3 ἀποβλέψω . . . 405, 2  
 — \*7 ὥστε δέον (ὁρῶ suppl.) 895, d.

- Olynth. iii.*
- 28, \*8 ἄλλο . . . §. 895, 4  
 — \*9 παριστάντες . 698, f.  
 — 12 ἐπί . . . 633, 2  
 29, \*2 τοῦ τίνα κ.τ.λ. 457, 3  
 — \*9 ἐκεῖνο . . . 551, 2  
 — \*12 τῷ . . . 607  
 — 15 μετά . . . 636, 1. 2  
 — \*17 ἐκ τοῦ κ.τ.λ. . 457, 3  
 — \*18 πᾶν μοχθηρίας 442, b.  
 — 24 part. . 684, Obs. 2, b.  
 30, 7 dative . . . 601  
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 — \*14 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — \*16 τούτους . . . 550, b  
 — \*17 ellipse . . . 896  
 — \*24 περιστάσης ἂν 429, 1, a.  
 — \*27 ἡμῖν . . . 602, 3  
 — \*27 μή omitted 749, Obs.  
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 — \*8 τὸ ὅπως . . . 457, 1  
 32, \*11 τὸ ποιεῖν κ.τ.λ. 678, 2  
 33, \*2 ἐστὶ omitted . 376, a  
 — \*16 εἴξασθαι 401, a. a., 405  
 34, \*10 τοῖς στρατευομένοις  
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 — \*11 τὴν ἄλλως 558, 1, 456,  
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 — \*15 πολίτου . . . 518, 3  
 — \*17 ἐπί . . . 633, 2  
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 — \*25 χάριτος . . . 520  
 35, \*2 εὐδαίμοσιν . . 672, 3  
 — 4 change of const. . 833  
 — \*11 ἐπί . . . 634, 3, c.  
 — 12 interchange of prep.  
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 — 23 εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
 36, \* οἷς . . . 598  
 — \*2 ὅσης . . . 822  
 — \* „ ἐρημίας . . . 511  
 37, \*15 γενέσθαι . . . 666, 1  
 — \*22 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a. a.

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- 40, \*2 λέγειν . . . 663, 1  
 — \*8 ἂν with inf. 429, 1, a  
 — 10 use of ἂν 858, Obs. 4  
 — 12 μέν not followed by δέ  
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 — \* „ πράγμασιν . . 611, b.  
 — 16 emphasis . . . 904, 5  
 — \*21 ἐξ οὗ, κ.τ.λ. . 798, 2  
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 — 5 position of art. 459, 2  
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 — 20 Attrib. gen. 465, Obs. 2  
 — 22 τοῦτο, κ.τ.λ. . 657, 2  
 42, \*4 εἰσὶ . . . 633, 3, g.  
 — 10 ὅων . . . 618, 1, 2, a.  
 — \*11 παύσησθε ἕκαστος 478  
 — 13 apposition . . . 467, 4  
 — \*15 παρά . 637, III. 3, a.  
 — 18 τίς indefinite . 659, 1  
 — „ emphasis . . . 904, 5

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- 42, 25 οἱ ἀσελγείας . §. 527  
 43, 2 interr. after ἐπειδὴν  
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 — „ emphasis . . . 904, 5  
 — \*7 αὐτῶν . . . 486  
 — „ εἰπέ 654, 3 390, 2, a.  
 — 9 τί γὰρ . . . 872, 2  
 — \*15 παρά . 637, III. 3, d.  
 — \*28 ἀπαλλάξαι ἂν . 429, a.  
 44, 2 asyndeton . . . 792, c.  
 — \*11 ἐχθρῶν . . . 505  
 — \*12 τοῦ λοιποῦ . . 523, 2  
 — \*19 πλευστέον . 613, 15  
 — \*20 ἡμισέσι . . . 598  
 — \*22 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a.  
 — 27 ἄγαν . . . 456, c.  
 — 28 use of ἂν . . . 860, 1  
 45, 2 ellipse of part. 682, 3  
 — 3 εἰσὶν οἱ . 817, Obs. 4  
 — \*13 μή μοι . . . 897  
 — 14 ἀλλ' ἢ . 773, Obs. 3  
 — \*14 τῆς πόλεως 518, 2, a.  
 — \* „ δύναμιν supplied 893, b.  
 — \*20 ὅπως μή . . . 812, 2  
 — \*27 ἥς ἂν τινος 431, Obs. 3  
 — 30 dat. after subst. 593, 2  
 46, \*1 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — \* „ ἀλλήλοισι . 548, Obs. 1  
 — \*4 τοῦλάχιστον . 587, 4  
 — \*17 τὴν πρώτην . 518, 1  
 — \*28 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 1, a.  
 47, \*13 ὃν ἂν . . . 529, 4  
 — 19 indic. after ἵνα . 813  
 — 29 πρὸς . . . 640, 2  
 48, \*2 μηνός . . . 523  
 — 12 ellipse of εἰμί 376, c.  
 — \*24 πρὸς ἣν 638, III. 1, b.  
 — 29 opt. with ἂν . . 845  
 49, \*2 τῇ δυνάμει . . 602, 3  
 — \*6 ὥρα . . . 581, 1  
 — \*9 γυγνέσθαι supplied 895,  
 1, d.  
 — \*10 ἃ χρῆσεται . . 560, 1  
 — „ παρά . 637, III. 2, b.  
 — 23 ἀπό . . . 620, 3  
 — 24 accusa. . . . 558, 1  
 — 25. gen after ἕξω . . 526  
 — 29 ἐκλέγειν . . . 583  
 50, \*6 χρόνον . . . 523  
 — 12 genitive . . . 506  
 — \*14 ἐκ πολλοῦ . 621, 2, a.  
 — 17 περί . . . 632, 1, 2  
 — 19 τέ—καί . . . 840, Obs.  
 — 23 μέλλεται . . . 372, 4  
 — \*24 ἐφ' ἃ ἂν . . . 829, 5  
 — \*28 τὸν μεταξύ . . 456, 2  
 — \*29 ἐπ' αὐτῶν κ.τ.λ. 633,  
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 51, \*24 οὐδένοσ . . . 506  
 — 27 ἐκεῖσε . . . 646, Obs.  
 — 29 ellipse of part. 682, 3  
 52, \*2 ὑπό . 639, I. 2, a. or b.  
 — 16 εἰ with ind. . 853, b.  
 — 17 θαυμάζω εἰ . . 804, 9  
 — 19 περί . . . 632, 1, 2

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- 52, 20 ὑπέρ . . . §. 630, 2, c.  
 53, \*3 οὐ μή . . . 748, 2, b.  
 — 8 pregnant const. 647, a.  
 — \*10 ἀποστόλους . 360, 3  
 — 19 καί . . . 760, 2  
 — 20 emphasis . . . 904, 5  
 — 27 κρίνεσθαι περί 501,  
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 54, 2 gen. after εἶναι 518, 3  
 — 6 ὥς . . . 626  
 — 7 οἱ—ἕκαστος . . 478  
 — \*12 οὐ μεντοί γε 729, 3, b.  
 — \*19 μεθ' ἡμῶν . 628, 3, b.  
 — 23 Fut. exact. . 407, 1

- Phil. ii.*
- 65, \*9 ὑπέρ . . . 630, I. 2, a.  
 — \*17 περί ὃν . 822, Obs. 3  
 — \*18 παρά . 637, III. 3, m.  
 66, \*2 ὅσῳ ἂν . . . 829, 3  
 — \*5 τὸ τί χρή . . . 457, 1  
 — \*9 δέον . . . 700, 2  
 — \* „ κωλύειν suppl. 895, d.  
 — \*13 ὥς ἂν . . . 865  
 — 14 ἄλλου . . . 485  
 — 16 ἐφ' ὃν . . . 633, 3, h.  
 — 24 ἀνταίρειν . . . 359  
 — \*28 ῥάστων . . . 641, 2, γ.  
 67, 3 gen. . . 529, Obs. 1  
 — \*6 διὰ . 627, I. 3, f., 627,  
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 — \*9 δοκεῖτε, κ.τ.λ., suppl.  
 895, e. 2  
 — \*15 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, a.  
 — \*25 ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ . 430, 1  
 — \*26 ἀντί . . . 619, 3, a.  
 — 29 οὐχ ὅπως . 762, 3, b.  
 68, \*3 καθ' ὑμῶν . 628, 3, a.  
 — 6 gen. pret. . . 520  
 — 9 κατ' Ἀργείων 628, 3, a.  
 — 12 ὥστε . . . 863, 2, c.  
 — \*20 ἡ ὥς . . . 783, Obs.  
 — 24 ἀγαπήσοντας 549, c.  
 Obs. 3.  
 — \* „ συνοίσει . . . 406, 5  
 — 26 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, e.  
 69, 3 ἀμνημονεῖ . 515, Obs.  
 — \*12 τῷ . . . 607, 3  
 70, \*2 δηλός with part. . 684  
 — \*8 σύννοιδεν . 641, 2, γ.  
 — \*9 οἷς γὰρ, κ.τ.λ. 822, Obs.  
 6, 817, Obs. 10  
 — \*17 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, b.  
 — \*22 καί . . . 759  
 — 26 κατὰ . 628, 3, b., 629,  
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 71, 3 gen. abs. 710, Obs.  
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 — 9 πρὸς . . . 590, Obs. 1  
 — \*10 αὐτοῖς . . . 598  
 — \*28 ταύτης . . . 536  
 — \* „ οὐ μή . . . 748  
 72, 3 dative . . . 601, 2  
 — \*11 παρ' ἃ κ.τ.λ. 817, Obs.  
 8, d.



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- 72 \*12 ἀλλὰ τοῦτό ἐστι ἄτοπον  
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— \* ἐκ τοῦ ποιεῖν 678, 3, b.  
— \*19 καθ' ὑμᾶς . 629, 1, c.  
— \*29 εἰσί . . . 635, 3, a.  
73, \*6 τέλεσι . . . 603, 2  
— \*12 οἷδ' ὅτι . . . 895, 1  
— \*14 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, e.  
— 21 τὴν ἄλλως 456, 2, c.  
558, 1  
— \*27 ἐμοῦ . . . 485  
74, \* συνίστασι . . 682, 2  
— 4 παρ' ὑμῶν 518, Obs. 3  
— 12 interchange of prep.  
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— \*23 ὥς ὑπομνήσαι . 864, 1

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- 110, \* . δλίγου δεῖν . . 864  
— \*2 ἀφ' οὗ . 822, Obs. 3  
— \*5 οἷδ' ὅτι . . 895, 1  
— \*10 ὥστε δέδοικα μή 863,  
814  
— \*12 χειροτονεῖν (ἐβού-  
λεσθε) 895, e. 2  
— \*15 παρ' ἐν 637, III. 3, d.  
— \*24 ἐπί . . . 634, 1, c.  
111, \* περί . 632, III. 3, a.  
— \*6 μετὰ . 636, I. 3, a.  
— 8 ἐπί . . . 633, 3, d.  
— 19 μὲν οὖν . . 730, 6  
— 21 εἰμί suppl. . 376, c.  
112, \*12 τινῶν . . . 496  
— \*19 περί τῷ κ.τ.λ. 456,  
2, d.  
— \*22 ἄγειν—εἰρήνην suppl.  
113, \*3 ἐκείνῳ . 598, Obs. 1  
— \*26 ὥς νοσοῦσι . 886, 2  
— \*27 συμμάχων . 518, 3  
114, \*11 πρὸς . 638, I. 3, e.  
— \*20 εἰρήνην . . 566, 2  
— \*24 ἐπί μικρῷ 633, 3, c.  
115, \* οὐ πολεμεῖν 745, Obs. 1  
— \* τοσοῦτον . . . 529  
— \*12 τίσιν . . . 603, 1  
— \*18 φῶ . . . 417  
116, \* μέντοι . . . 730, a.  
— \*19 καθ' ἓνα . 629, 3, h.  
— \*25 χρόνους . . . 577  
— \*28 ὅτι βούλοισθε 831, 2  
— \* οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ 747,  
Obs. 1  
117, \*5 ὑμῖν . . . 594, 2  
— \*16 ἐκ βραχείος 621, 3, d.  
— \*21 ἐπὶ Θράκης 633, 1, c.  
118, \*8 πλεονεξίαν . . 576  
— \*18 χρόνον . . . 576, 2  
— \*22 ἀλλ' οὖν 774, Obs. 2,  
737, 2  
— \*28 κατὰ . . 629, 3, b.  
119, \*10 πρὸς . 638, ii. 3, b.  
120, \*18 μάχης . . . 506  
— \*29 κατὰ . . 628, 3, b.  
121, \*21 εἰς . 625, 1, c. 646, 1  
122, \*12 φήσειεν ἂν . . 832

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- 122, \*18 μή with part. §. 746, 1  
123, \*4 εἶπω . . . 417  
— \*16 ἐμβαλόντας ἂν 429,  
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— \*22 χρημάτων . 519, 2  
— \*28 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.  
124, \*2 θέρος . . . 566, 1  
— \*15 πολλὴν 545, Obs. 1,  
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— \*21 πρὶν ἂν . . . 848  
— \*24 εἰς τοῦτο μωρίας 442  
b.  
— \*29 ὥς οὐκ, κ.τ.λ. . 749  
125, \*3 μετὰ . 636, I. 3, a.  
— \*23 τελευτῶντες 696, Obs.  
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126, \*20 ἐπ' ἐξουσίας 633, 3, f.  
127, \*29 κολακεία . . 603, 2  
128, \*14 ὥστε μὴδὲν ἂν ᾗ 865  
129, \*1 ὥστε ἂν . . 868, 3  
— \*10 ὥς . . . 626  
— \*18 ἄς—περιήλθομεν 558  
130, \*2 πόλεως . . 518, 3  
— \*5 πράγματα 548, Obs. 1

*Phil. iv.*

- 131, \*14 πλήθος . . 579, 4  
— \*15 ταύτης . . . 531  
132, \*5 τοῖς οὖσιν . . 603, 1  
133, \*7 ὑπὲρ τοῦ . . . 457  
— \*8 καθ' αὐτοῦς 629, 1, c.  
— \*13 ἐφ' ἐκάστον 633, 3, c.  
— \*24 παρὰ μικρόν 637, III.  
3, l.  
— \*25 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.  
134, \*9 ἀπάντων . . 534, b.  
— \*14 προσθήσω . 798, 2  
— \*23 οἷς κ.τ.λ. 817, Obs.  
10, 822, 607  
136, \*3 οὐ γράψαι 740, Obs.  
— \*4 ἐπὶ . . . 740, g.  
137, \*23 δαπάνης . 517, 2, a.  
139, \* ἐφ' ἡσυχίας 633, 3, f.  
140, \*2 πρεσβέσιν . 587, 2  
— \*25 δέον . . . 700  
141, \*2 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.  
— \*12 ἐφ' αὐτόν 635 3, b.  
— \*20 τί μαθόντες . 872, k.  
— \*22 φθονοῦμεν with dat.  
611, b.  
142, \* νόμοις . . . 605  
— \*8 οὐχ ὅπως . 762, 3, a.  
143, \*6 μέρος . 535, Obs. 1  
— \*12 βουλομένοις . 599, 3  
— \*15 ἐφ' ἧς 633, I, and 3, g.  
— \*26 αἱ μέγισται . 442, a.  
144, \*9 τῷ . . . 607, 3  
— \*13 ὥς . . . 701, b.  
— \*29 καθ' αὐτόν 629, 1, c,  
and 3, b.  
145, \*3 ἄχρι οὗ . . 846, 3  
— \*26 ἐφ' ἐκάστον 633, 3, d.  
146, \*18 ἐφ' ὑμῖν . 634, 3, k.  
147, \*1 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.  
149, \*7 μή . . . 746

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- 149, \*12 αὐτοῖς . . . §. 598  
151, \*2 πόλει . . . 611, a.  
— \*18 μισθοῦ . . . 519

## EURIPIDES.

*Alcestis.*

## Line

- 2 αἰνέσαι . . . 549, Obs. 3  
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\*32 φέγγος . . . . 577  
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\*42 τεύξεταί with gen. . . 512, 1  
\*43 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, d.  
\*48 πάροιθεν with gen. . . 526  
\*49 ἐξηγησάμην 545, 1, 583, 9  
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 \*702 γῆς . . . . . 505  
 703 impft. . . . . 398, 4  
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 707 ἐπῆνεσα . . . . . 403, 1  
 708 dative . . . . . 605, 4  
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 \*722 ἐς . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
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 \*— χθόνα . . . . . 559  
 \*724 σοῦ . . . . . 496  
 \*727 ἐάν with conj. . . . 854  
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 \*730 ξένοις . . . . . 600, 1  
 \*731 εἰ with opt. . . . . 855  
 \*735 ζυγείς . . . . . 697, c.  
 736 μεθεῖο . . . . . 362, 5  
 \*737 θεῶν ἀνώμοτος 529, *Obs.* 3  
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- \*744 ἔχοντα . . . §. 675, b.  
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 \*746 πέδον . . . 566, 2  
 \*749 αὐτός . . . 672  
 753 & . . . 822, Obs. 9  
 754 πᾶσι . . . 418, d.  
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 757 πόλιν . . . 559  
 758 & . . . 822, Obs. 9  
 \*763 παρὰ . . . 637, II. 2  
 \*764 Ζηνός . . . 436, 1, b.  
 \*765 ἐχθρῶν . . . 504  
 \*768 ἦ . . . 605, Obs. 1  
 777 ind. and infin. . . 804, 6  
 \*782 infin. . . 667, Obs. 5.  
 785 infin. . . 665, 2  
 \*787 ἄν with conj. . . 854  
 \*791 φῶμα . . . 403, 1  
 \*— οἶον . . . 804, 10  
 805 νύμφης . . . 483, b.  
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 812 νόμοις . . . 596, 1  
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 815 πάσχουσιν . . . 675  
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 \*— ἐμαντῇ . . . 590  
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 \*908 ἐκεῖνα . . . 566, 2  
 910 part. . . 710, c. cf. 695,  
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 \*914 ὑμῶν . . . 496, Obs. 4  
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 \*927 λόγοις . . . 593  
 928 θῆλυ . . . 381  
 \*931 εἰ . . . 814, Obs. 4  
 \*932 ἐμούς . . . 652, Obs. 6  
 \*933 τῶν . . . 515  
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- \*939 ὅπως ἄν . . . §. 810  
 \*940 infin. . . 665  
 941 οὐκ οἶδ' ἄν 431, Obs. 4,  
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 946 πόνου . . . 535  
 952 ἔν . . . 552, e.  
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 \*961 ellipse of verb . 895, e.  
 \*962 λόγου . . . 521  
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 \*966 κείνης . . . 518  
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 \*974 ὥς τάχιστα 870, Obs. 5  
 \*1000 σοί . . . 600, 2  
 \*1002 φυγῆς . . . 531  
 \*1006 dative . . . 594, 2  
 1010 δόξης . . . 514  
 1011 οἱ ἡγγεῖλας . . 835, 1  
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 1014 verb . . . 392, Obs. 1  
 \*1015 κᾶτει . . . 359, 3  
 \*1017 τέκνων . . . 530  
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 \*1025 σφῶν . . . 491  
 1028 αὐθαδίας . . . 489  
 \*1035 ἀνθρώποις . . 600, 1, cf.  
 605, 2  
 1041 γελῶν . . . 549, a.  
 \*1044 οὐκ ἄν δυναίμην . 427  
 \*1046 κακοῖς . . . 607  
 1047 κακά . . . 576, 2  
 1048 sing. verb . 385, Obs. 1  
 \*1049 γέλωτα . . . 552, b.  
 \*1051 τολμητέον . . 613, and  
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 \*— κᾶκης . . . 489, 495  
 \*1052 infin. with τό . . 679  
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 \*1053 μή . . . 743, 2  
 1057 φείσαι . . . 531, Obs. 2  
 \*1059 παρὰ . . 637, III. 1, d.  
 — μᾶ—οὐ . . . 733  
 1060 inf. act. . . 667, Obs. 5  
 1067 δδόν . . . 558, 1  
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 \*1090 τούτους ellipse . 817, 4  
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 1091 μηδέ with ind. . . 743, 2  
 \*— μηδέ=καὶ μή . . 776, 6  
 \*1092 εἰς . . . 625, 3, e.  
 \*1093 γεναμένων . . 502, 1, 504  
 \*1098 subst. sentence . 817,  
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 \*1100 χρόνον . . . 577  
 \*1101 ὅπως . . . 814, Obs. 5  
 \*1103 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, e.  
 \*1107 καὶ δὴ . . . 860, 8  
 \*1112 πρὸς . . . 638, II. 3, b.

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- 1129 ὁρθά . . . §. 551, f.  
 \*1130 ἦτις . . . 816, 7  
 \*1135 opt. . . 853, b.  
 1136 τέκνων γονή . . 442, e.  
 1143 ἐσπόμεν . . . 559  
 \*1149 εἰσόδους . . . 549  
 1150 impft. . . 398, 2  
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 1153 οὐσπερ ἄν 895, 2, 430, 1  
 \*1157 πάντα . . . 567  
 \*1164 ἄβρόν . . . 556, e.  
 \*1155 ἐμήν χάριν . . 580, 1  
 \*1165 δάροις . . . 607  
 1167 θέαμα . . . 575  
 \*1169 κῶλα . . 579, 1, 545, 5  
 \*1170 infin. . . 863, b.  
 \*1173 πρὶν . . . 848, 3  
 \*1176 δολολυγῆς . . 642, Obs. 5  
 \*1182 θερμόνων . . . 536  
 — ἀνθήπτετο . . 398, 3  
 \*1183 ἐξ . . . 621, 2, c.  
 1184 δεινόν . . . 566, 4  
 \*1201 dative . . . 611, b.  
 1209 τύμβον . . . 353, 1  
 \*— σέθεν . . . 529  
 \*1217 ἐσπάρασσε . . 855, b.,  
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 \*1222 μοί . . . 600, 2  
 — λόγου . . . 530, 1  
 1228 θνητῶν . . . 534  
 \*1230 ἄν οὐ . . . 430, 1  
 1238 ἄγουσαν . . . 675, b.  
 \*1243 μή with infin. . 749, 1  
 \*1248 λαθοῦ . . . 515  
 \*— ἡμέραν . . . 577  
 1256 infin. as subj. . . 676  
 \*1260 ὑπὸ . . . 639, 2, a.  
 1271 ποῖ φύγω . . 417, 427, 3  
 \*1273 ἀκούεις with acc. 487, 1  
 1275 παρέλθω . . . 417  
 1276 ἀρήξαι . . . 596, Obs. 1  
 \*1278 ἀρκύων . . . 526  
 \*1281 μοίρα . . . 603, 2  
 \*1282 δὴ . . . 723, 1  
 \*1290 οὐν . . . 737  
 \*1292 βροτοῖς . . . 589, 2  
 \*1294 ἄρα . . . 873, 2  
 \*1296 γῆς . . . 526  
 — σφέ νιν . . . 654, 1, b.  
 \*1298 future . . . 406, 5  
 \*1302 οὗτοι omitted . . 817,  
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 1307 λόγους . . . 566, 1  
 1310 λέξεις fut. . . 406, 5  
 1311 ὥς ὄντων . . . 702  
 \*1315 ὥς ἴδω . . . 810, 3  
 \*1316 τίσσωμαι . . . 585  
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 1323 double superl. . . 139, 2  
 \*1336 ἐκ . . . 530, Obs. 4  
 1340 impft. . . 827, b.  
 \*— ὦν . . . 502, 4  
 1343 comparative . . 781, d.  
 \*1348 λέκτρων . . . 491  
 \*1351 μακράν . . . 891, Obs. 2

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- \*1356 ἐμελλε supplied §. 895, c.  
 \*1369 γέ . . . . . 735, 5  
 \*1387 κάρα . . . . . 584, 2  
 \*1369 transpos. of subst. 898,  
     I. a.  
 \*1413 ὄφελον 418, Obs. 1, 856,  
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- 4 τύχας . . . . . 566, 2  
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 \*28 κατηγορεῖν 629, 3, Obs.  
 35 ὁ δέ . . . . . 655, 6, Obs. 2  
 41 οὔτε—οὐ . . . . . 775, c.  
 \*— ὡν causal. gen. 481, 1  
 52 ὥστε 665, Obs. 1, 863,  
     Obs. 8  
 \*58 μεθ' ἡμέραν 636, III. 2  
 63 subst. trans. — ταύτη,  
     824, II. Obs. 1  
 70 ἄπορον χρῆμα 381, Obs.  
     4  
 \*74 ἔφυ . . . . . 392, Obs. 1  
 77 καίτοι . . . . . 772, 1  
 79 ὅπως ἐπλευσα . . . . . 835, 1  
 \*91 ὥστε with indic. . . . . 863  
 100 μὲν omitted . . . . . 767, 2  
 \*128 παρά . . . . . 637, III. 1, c.  
 \*164 φόνον . . . . . 568  
 \*170 οὐχ εἰλίξεις . . . . . 413, 2  
 \*172 μεθεμένα . . . . . 362, 5, and  
     Obs. 4  
 206 βίοντον . . . . . 552, d.  
 210 τῷ παρειμένῳ . . . . . 436, d.  
 \*210 dative . . . . . 607, 2  
 225 interchange of cases 440  
 \*228 μέλη . . . . . 584, 3, 545, 6  
 232 δυσάρεστον . . . . . 381  
 259 ὦν . . . . . 822, 1  
 263 μὴ omitted . . . . . 749, Obs.  
 276 αἰτιάσθε . . . . . 583  
 279 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2, c.  
 286 ἐπάρας . . . . . 641, β.  
 323 τυνόμεναι . . . . . 585  
 340 ellipse of ἐστί . . . . . 376, a.  
 363 ναυτίλοισι . . . . . 597, Obs. 1  
 380 ὅδε . . . . . 655, 1  
 401 πότε at end of sent. 872,  
     I, Obs. 1  
 \*404 νυκτός . . . . . 523  
 407 τάδε . . . . . 552, e.  
 412 διαγμῶν . . . . . 489  
 513 δεινὰ . . . . . 383  
 415 θάνατον . . . . . 566, 1  
 418 ὁ τί . . . . . 826, 4  
 424 μὲν omitted . . . . . 767, 2  
 425 πατρός . . . . . 500, Obs. 3  
 428 ellipse of τινά . . . . . 373, 6  
 432 Τροίας 499, Obs. 2, 464,  
     3  
 436 ὦν . . . . . 487, 3  
 440 οἴσεται . . . . . 364, 7, a.  
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- 454 μὲν omitted . . . . . §. 767, 2  
 \*473 ἦκοι . . . . . 802, 7, b.  
 474 πρὸς . . . . . 646, 3  
 491 σοφίας ἀγών 542, 5, ii. b.  
 427 θυγατρός . . . . . 483, Obs. 3  
 499 ἔργον . . . . . 580, 2  
 500 μὲν—τέ . . . . . 765, 7, a.  
 503 νόμου . . . . . 536  
 508 opt. and ind. 855, Obs. 8  
 523 ἀμυνῶ 596, 1, and Obs. 1  
 541 ἐς . . . . . 579, Obs. 1  
 \*543 μὴ with ind. . . . . 743, 2  
 \*548 λόγοισιν . . . . . 605, 4  
 549 ἡμῖν . . . . . 600, 2  
 556 infin. . . . . 665  
 564 ἐφ' οἷς—ὡς . . . . . 835, 2  
 569 ἦν ἄν . . . . . 853, c.  
 \*587 μητροκτόνος accent 50, 5  
 594 τούτῳ . . . . . 824, I. Obs. 1  
 598 ἄν . . . . . 427, 3  
 602 relative sentence 817, 4  
 \*616 τεκούσῃ . . . . . 601, 1  
 622 σοί δέ . . . . . 479, 5, β.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 640, 2  
 \*624 ἐναντίον . . . . . 580, 2  
 646 ἀδικῶ . . . . . 860, 8  
 \*666 φίλοισιν . . . . . 596, 1  
 673 τάδε . . . . . 566, 2  
 680 part. with ὅμως . . . . . 697, d.  
 \*687 τὸ δύνασθαι . . . . . 678, d.  
 \*706 τῷ λίαν . . . . . 456, c.  
 727 ὕψιν . . . . . 580, 1  
 728 comparative . . . . . 780  
 736 μέ enclitic . . . . . 652, Obs. 2  
 737 γίνεσθαι with gen. 483  
 742 ἐκείνην supplied . . . . . 896  
 746 part. . . . . 687  
 751 θυγατέρος . . . . . 490  
 757 ἦ for αὐτὴ δέ . . . . . 834, 2, c.  
 — διά . . . . . 627, I. 3, b.  
 772 δεινόν . . . . . 381  
 792 ἀνδρός . . . . . 536  
 794 φίλοις . . . . . 602, 3  
 796 ὡς τί δὴ τόδε . . . . . 882, 1  
 801 ὄχλου . . . . . 496  
 804 τοῦτ' ἐκείνο . . . . . 655, 8  
 805 conj. without ἄν . . . . . 830, 2  
 812 ἔρις ἀρνός . . . . . 542, ii. b.  
 825 ἀμφί . . . . . 631, II. 3, b.  
 \*836 φόνῳ . . . . . 608, Obs. 1  
 \*842 ἀμοιβάν . . . . . 580, 1  
 851 κεῖθεν . . . . . 647, Obs.  
 854 adj. transposed 824, II. 3  
 \*860 ἐξετηκόμην γόοις 360, 2  
 871 ἄκραν . . . . . 548, c. 556, c.  
 879 ὄφελον . . . . . 856, Obs. 2  
 890 πατέρα . . . . . 548, c., 550, b.  
 \*892 optative . . . . . 802, 4  
 920 οἵπερ . . . . . 819, 2, a.  
 924 πατρί . . . . . 596, 1  
 956 τρίποδα . . . . . 548, b., 556, b.  
 960 κατάρχομαι . . . . . 513, Obs.  
 962 ἔταν . . . . . 580, 3  
 981 ἐστί omitted . . . . . 376, a.  
 982 μέσον . . . . . 579, 6

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- 982 χθονός . . . . . §. 525  
 \*983 αἰσθήμασι 603, 2, 548,  
     Obs. 8  
 \*— ἀλύσει . . . . . 608  
 984 δίναισι 603, 2, 548, Obs.  
     8  
 \*988 δῖονμα πάλαν . . . . . 442, c.  
 991 Μυρτίλου φόνον 442, c.  
 \*997 ποιμνίοισι . . . . . 592  
 1021 πρόσθε . . . . . 583, 65  
 1029 ἦβης . . . . . 489  
 1037 κτεῖνε supplied 895, c.  
 \*1041 ξίφους . . . . . 529  
 1043 ὀνησιν . . . . . 548, b., 549  
 1053 τεχνάσματα . . . . . 382, 2  
 \*1060 ὅπως . . . . . 812, 2  
 1065 σὺ δέ . . . . . 479, 5, β.  
 1082 ὄνομα ὀμιλίας . . . . . 442, c.  
 \*1102 τιμωρήσομαι . . . . . 585  
 1105 λύπην . . . . . 580, 2  
 1115 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, g.  
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 \*— „ ἐλευθερίης . . 515  
 99, 3 gen. absol. . 710, b.  
 \*— 5 ἐπιλαβομένοισι 697, c.  
 101, 2 ἡμέρης . . . 527  
 \*102, 1 τούτοις . . . 593, 2  
 — 4 φερόμενοι 698, Obs. I  
 \*103, 4 Ἑλλησι . . . 596, 1  
 \*104, 3 προστεταγμένου . 503  
 \*106, 2 Ἑλλάδος . . . 527  
 \*108, 1 γυναικός . . . 498  
 — 2 κατεργασθῆναι 368, b.  
 \*— „ τευξομένη . . 681, 6  
 \*— 3 Δαρείῳ . . . 598  
 109, 2 γάρ . . 786, Obs. 6  
 — 4 παντοῖος w. part. 690  
 \*— „ κατεικάξουσα . 707, c.  
 \*— „ ἐδίδου . . . 398, 2  
 \*119, 2 ὀρμηθέντες . . 708, 2

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## Line Iliad a.

- 4 αὐτοῦς . . . 656, d.  
 5 τέ . . . 754, 6  
 9 δ . . . 444, 2  
 11 τὸν . . . 444, 4  
 17 τέ καί . . . 758, 1  
 20 ἄποινα . . . 574  
 — τὰ demonstr. . . 444, 4  
 24 ἀλλὰ . . . 773, 3  
 26 μὴ κιχέω . . . 805, 2  
 28 μὴ οὐ . . . 750, 1  
 29 τήν . . . 444, 2  
 — πρὶν . . . 848, Obs. I  
 32 ὥς κε νεῖαι 805, 2, cf. 81, 2  
 37 μεύ . . . 485  
 38 Τενέδοιο . . . 505  
 43 τοῦ . . . 444, 2  
 43—49 δέ . . . 768, 2  
 44 κατὰ . . . 628, 1  
 \*49 βιοῖο . . . 542, I, a.  
 \*51 αὐτοῖσι . . . 656, d.

## Line Iliad a.

- 54—58 δέ—δέ . . . §. 770, 2  
 55 ἐπὶ . . . 645, c.  
 62 ἡ omitted . . . 777, 4  
 66 ἀρνῶν . . . 513  
 67 tmesis . . . 643, a.  
 70 τὰ . . . 444, 4  
 76 τοίγαρ . . . 790, 3  
 78 δς—οἱ . . . 833  
 82 τέ . . . 755, 2  
 — ἀλλὰ . . . 770, I, a.  
 83 εἰ . . . 877, b.  
 88 gen. absol. . . 696  
 90 Ἀγαμέμνονα 583, cf. 566, I  
 93 ἄρα . . . 787, 2, c, β.  
 96 ἄρα . . . 789, a.  
 98 πρὶν 848, 6, and Obs. 7  
 107 τὰ . . . 444, 4  
 — φίλα with inf. . . 677  
 108 ἔπος . . . 566, 1  
 \*115 οὐ—οὐδέ—οὔτε . 776, Obs. 5  
 117 βούλομαι ἡ . 779, Obs. 3  
 120 ἄλλῃ . . . 605, Obs. 5  
 125 τὰ . . . 816, 1  
 131 πέρ . . . 734, 2, I  
 133 αὐτός . . . 656, 1  
 134 δέ . . . 770, I, a.  
 136 apodosis omitted 860, 3, c.  
 137 ἔλωμαι κεν 424, ζ., 852, Obs. I  
 138 ἡ—ἡ . . . 777, 3  
 150 πείθηται . . . 417  
 159 Μενελάῳ . . . 598  
 162 πολλά . . . 548, f., 563  
 165 μέν—δέ . . . 764, 3, g.  
 177 sing. adj. with several subjects, 391, Obs. I  
 — τέ—τέ . . . 754, 3  
 180 σέθεν . 496, 480, Obs. 2  
 182 ἀφαιρεῖται . . 583, 545  
 183 μέν—δέ 764, 3, g., 765, 2  
 188 Πηλείωνι . . . 602, 3  
 190 ὅγε . . . 655, 6, Obs. 3  
 203 conj. after pft. . 806, 1  
 — ἡ interr. . . 875, Obs. 2  
 207 ἐγώ . . . 652, Obs. I  
 212 τό . . . 444, 4  
 218 τέ alone . . . 755, 2  
 231 nom. . . 476, Obs.  
 232 λωβήσαιο . . . 583  
 234 ὄζους . . 548, c., 569, 2  
 239 πρὸς . . 638, I. 2, d, a.  
 241 πέρ . . . 697, d.  
 247 τοῖσι . . . 605, 2  
 255 sing. verb. . . 393, 3, I  
 259 δέ=γάρ . . . 768, 3  
 260 ἥπερ . . . 780, b.  
 267 μέν καί . . . 765, 7, a.  
 \*271 κατὰ . . . 629, I, c.  
 \*— οὐ μαχέοιτο . 425, 2, a.  
 273 βουλέων . . . 485  
 277 βασιλῆϊ . . . 601, 1  
 282 πὺ δέ . . . 479, 5  
 283 Ἀχιλλῆϊ 598, cf. 602, 3

## Line Iliad a.

- 287 ἀλλὰ . . . §. 773, 3  
 — περί . . . 632, I. 2, f.  
 288 πάντων . . . 505, Obs. 3  
 — πάντεσσι . . . 605, 3  
 291 προθέουσι . . . 276  
 294 εἰ with ind. . . 853, b.  
 295 ἄλλοισιν . . . 589, 3  
 — δῆ . . . 723, I  
 300 τῶν . . . 658  
 302 ellipse after εἰ . 860, 4  
 317 οὐρανόν 559, 2, cf. 486, a.  
 330 οὐδέ copulative 776, I, b.  
 334 ἡδέ alone . 777, Obs. 4  
 340 τοῦ . . . 444, 4  
 \*— ellipse of apod. 860, 3, b.  
 353 πέρ—πέρ . . . 734, 2, 2  
 356 ἐαυτῷ supplied . 894, c.  
 359 ἄλός 530, I, cf. 624, Obs.  
 363 μὴ with imper. . 420, 3  
 366 ἐς . . . 625, 1  
 414 νύ in questions . . 732  
 415 αἰθ' ὄφελος . 856, Obs. 2  
 416 νύ enclitic . . . 732  
 418 αἰσῇ . . . 603, I  
 424 χθιζός . . . 714, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . 629, 3, d.  
 426 εἰμι . . . 397, a.  
 429 γυναικός . . . 490  
 430 impft. and aor. . 401, 4  
 432 ὅτε with ind. . . 840  
 447 παῖδα . . . 548, c., 574  
 464 σπλάγχνα . 548, c., 562  
 465 ἀμφί . . . 645, Obs. 3  
 470 ποτοῖο . . . 539, 1  
 478 καί . . . 750, Obs. 3  
 488 prospective use of δ 657, I  
 497 ἡερίη . . . 714, b.  
 501 ὑπὸ . . . 639, I. 1.  
 509 ὄφρα ἄν with conj. 842, 3  
 524 ellipse after εἰ . 860, 4  
 540 αἶ . . . 771, 1  
 548 οὔτε—οὔτε . . . 775, 1  
 549 ὅν . . . 548, c., 551, c.  
 552 μῦθον . 548, b., 556, 1  
 567 ἰόντα 548, I, Obs. I, 700, Obs. 1.  
 584 καί . . . 759, 4  
 587 ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.

## Iliad β.

- 20 ἄρα . . . 788, 1  
 26 ἐμέθεν . 485, 480, Obs. 2  
 39 θῆσειν ἐμελλεν 405, Obs. 2  
 50 κηρύκεσσι . . . 589, 3  
 — κελεύειν with dat. and inf. 674  
 54 Νεστορέη νηϊ 435, a., 467, 4  
 75 infin. . . 671, a.  
 81 optative . . . 856, b.  
 135 λέλυνται with neut. plur. 385, Obs. 2  
 136 ποτιδέγμεναι gend. 391, 2  
 156 πρὸς tmesis . . 643, b.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> β.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
182	ὄπα . . . §. 548, c., 551, 2	4	οὖν . . . . . §. 737	35	μὲν . . . . . §. 148
*186	οἶ . . . . . 597, <i>Obs.</i> 1	5	πέτονται . . . . . 395, 1	—	παρεῖδς . . . . . 584, 1
188	opt. . . . . 831, 3	—	ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, b.	36	κατά . . . . . 629, 1, b.
199	σκήπτρῳ . . . . . 608	—	ὠκεανοῖο . . . . . 542, viii. b.	37	δείσας . . . . . 550, b.
204	neuter adj. . . . . 381	6	φεροῦσαι with dat. . . . . 588	38	ἐπέεσσι . . . . . 607
210	αἰγιαλῷ . . . . . 605, 1	7	ἡέριαι . . . . . 714, 1, a.	39	εἶδος . . . . . 579
213	πολλά τε . . . . . 759, <i>Obs.</i> 2	—	ἄρα . . . . . 788	40	αἶθε . . . . . 851, <i>Obs.</i> 2
217	γάρ omitted . . . . . 792, c.	8	πνέοντες with acc. . . . . 555, d.	—	αἶθ' ὄφελος . . . . . 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2
235	ἐλέγχεα . . . . . 353, 1	9	infin. . . . . 664, 1	41	κέ . . . . . 423
236	πέρ . . . . . 734, 2, 2	—	ἀλεξέμεν with dat. . . . . 596, 1	—	τό . . . . . 444, 2
250	οὐ, use of . . . . . 741, <i>Obs.</i>	10	ὄρεος . . . . . 542, viii. a.	—	βουλοίμην . . . . . 425, a.
—	opt. with ἄν, for imper.	—	κορυφῇσι . . . . . 587, 1	42	τέ—καί . . . . . 758
	425, 2, b.	—	κατέχευεν with acc. . . . . 573	43	ἥ που . . . . . 731, 1
269	ἀχρεῖον . . . . . 548, f., 554	11	φίλῃν with dat. . . . . 590	44	πάντες . . . . . 697, c.
270	καὶ πέρ . . . . . 697, d.	—	δέ τε . . . . . 755, <i>Aud.</i>	45	ἐπὶ . . . . . 643, 4
273	ἐξάρχειν w. acc. . . . . 516, <i>Obs.</i>	—	νυκτός . . . . . 502, 2	—	οὐκ . . . . . 740, 1
278	ἡ πλῆθους φάσαν . . . . . 378, a.	12	τόσσον . . . . . 578, <i>Obs.</i> 2	—	ἔστι . . . . . 64, V. 375, 3
289	τέ . . . . . 754, 3	—	ἴησιν construct. . . . . 573, 643, c.	—	φρεσὶν . . . . . 605, 1
292	ἕνα μῆνα . . . . . 577	13	ἄρα . . . . . 788	47	ἐπιπλώσας with acc. . . . . 558, 1
—	ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1	—	τῶν . . . . . 442	48	μιχθεῖς with dat. . . . . 592, 1
296	νεμεσίζομαι with acc. and	—	ὑπό . . . . . 639, II. 2, b.	49	νύον . . . . . 580, 1
	inf. 674	14	ἐρχομένων . . . . . 697, b.	50	πατρί . . . . . 602, 3
299	ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 2	—	διέπρησσον with gen. . . . . 522, 2	—	πῆμα . . . . . 353, 1
305	ἀμφὶ περί . . . . . 640, 3	15	δῆ . . . . . 720, 2	51	δυσμενέσι . . . . . 602, 3
314	ἐλεεὼν τετριγῶτας . . . . . 548,	—	ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, b.	52	οὐκ ἄν . . . . . 425, 2, b.
	f., 566, 3	—	ἴοντες . . . . . 698, f.	53	κέ . . . . . 855, 2, a.
324	μὲν after ὁμῶν 729, <i>Obs.</i> 2	16	προμάχισεν with dat. . . . . 596, 1	54	position of τέ . . . . . 756, a.
379	ἐς γε μίαν . . . . . 625, 3, d.	17	ὥμοισιν . . . . . 605	—	ἄν w. conj. . . . . 424, ζ., 427, 2
388	ἀμφὶ . . . . . 631, II. 1	—	ἔχων with acc. . . . . 576, 1	55	ὅτε with opt. . . . . 844, a.
391	νοήσω conj. . . . . 829, 5	18	αὐτάρ . . . . . 788	56	ellipse of εἰσι . . . . . 376, a.
397	ἀνέμων . . . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4	—	δ . . . . . 444, 2	—	ἦ . . . . . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 3
409	ἀδελφεόν transp. . . . . 898, 2	—	χαλκῷ . . . . . 607	—	ἦδη . . . . . 719, 4, a., 3
413	infin. . . . . 671, b.	19	Ἀργείων . . . . . 534	57	ἔσσο κέν . . . . . 424, a.
433	τοῖς . . . . . 589, 1, cf. 605, 2	—	προκαλίζετο . . . . . 583	—	χιτῶνα . . . . . 583, 91
439	ἀγειρόντων . . . . . 195, <i>Obs.</i> 3	20	μαχέσασθαι . . . . . 402, 1, 405, 4	—	ἐνεκα . . . . . 621, <i>Obs.</i> 2
459	ἔθνεα ἀγαλλόμεναι 380, 2	—	έν . . . . . 622, 1	—	κακῶν . . . . . 481, 1, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
461	ἀμφὶ . . . . . 631, III. 1	21	οὖν . . . . . 737	—	ἔοργος with acc. . . . . 560, 1
474	ὥστε compar. . . . . 868, 6	22	ἐρχόμενον . . . . . 697, b.	59	κατ' αἶσαν . . . . . 629, 3, a.
478	κεφαλῇν . . . . . 579, 2	—	προπάρειθεν with gen. . . . . 526	—	ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, II. 3, a.
483	hyperbaton . . . . . 904, 1	—	μακρά . . . . . 579, 6	61	διὰ . . . . . 627, 1
595	δοιδῆς . . . . . 517	23	ὥστε . . . . . 868, 3	—	ὑπό . . . . . 639, I. 2, a., 359, 3
597	εἶπερ ἄν with opt. . . . . 885, 4	—	ἐχάρη . . . . . 402, 3	—	ὅς with conj. . . . . 828, 4
664	ὄγε . . . . . 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2	—	ἐπὶ . . . . . 643, 1, b.	—	ὅς ῥα . . . . . 787, 2, b.
669	ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, b.	—	κύρσας . . . . . 697, b.	—	τέχνη . . . . . 608
674	μετά . . . . . 636, III. 1	24	εὐρών with acc. . . . . 576, 2	62	δέ . . . . . 768, 2
740	αὖτε . . . . . 770, 1, a.	25	πεινῶν . . . . . 697, b.	64	μοί . . . . . 601
751	ἐργ' ἐνέμοντο . . . . . 576, 1	—	γάρ . . . . . 786	—	Ἀφροδίτης . . . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4
785	πεδίοιο . . . . . 522, 2	—	εἶπερ . . . . . 861, <i>Obs.</i> 2	65	οὗτοι . . . . . 790, <i>Obs.</i>
792	ποδωκείῃσι . . . . . 355, 1, a.	26	τέ . . . . . 754, 1	—	ἔστι . . . . . 384
797	ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 2	28	ὀφθαλμοῖσιν . . . . . 607	66	ἄσσα κεν . . . . . 829, 3
801	πεδίοιο . . . . . 522, 2	29	δέ . . . . . 768, 4	—	οὐκ ἄν . . . . . 426, <i>Obs.</i> 2
816	ἡγεμόνευε . . . . . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3	—	ἐξ . . . . . 621, 1	—	δέ . . . . . 768, 2
851	Πυλαιμένεος κῆρ . . . . . 442, c.	—	σύν . . . . . 623	67	εἰ . . . . . 850, <i>Obs.</i>
860	ἐδάμη . . . . . 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2	31	ἦτορ . . . . . 584, 2	—	ἦδέ . . . . . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4
866	ὑπό . . . . . 639, II. 1	32	εἰς . . . . . 625, 1	70	ἀμφὶ . . . . . 632, II. 3, a.
870	ἄρα . . . . . 787, 2, b.	—	ἐχάζετο . . . . . 401, 3	71	νίκησθαι κε . . . . . 424, ζ.
		33	τέ . . . . . 755, 1	72	κτήματα . . . . . 576, 2
		—	ἰδών with acc. . . . . 575	73	οἱ ἄλλοι . . . . . 454, 3
		—	ἀπέστε . . . . . 401, 3	—	δρκια . . . . . 560, 2
		34	ἰμεσις . . . . . 643, a.	74	Τροίην . . . . . 576, 1
		—	ἔλλαβε with acc. . . . . 576, 2	—	opt. . . . . 418, c. or d.
		35	τέ . . . . . 755, 1	—	νέεσθαι . . . . . 195, <i>Obs.</i> 3

*Iliad* γ.\*

1	ἄμα with dat. . . . . 594, 2
2	κλαγγῇ . . . . . 603, 2
3	πέρ . . . . . 734, 3
—	οὐρανόθι πρό . . . . . 619, 1, c.

\* This is a short and easy book: it has been done more fully for the sake of beginners who wish to master the constructions or idioms of the Homeric language; and as few of the passages referred to are quoted in the text, an asterisk is not appended as usual, to the remainder.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
75	ἰκνόβοτον accent, §. 50, 5	110	ὄχ' ἄριστα . . . §. 139, 2	150	πολέμοιο . . . §. 517
76	δέ as copula . . . 768, 1	—	γένηται . . . 384, Obs. 2	—	ἀλλά . . . 773, 3
—	μέγα . . . 545, 3, 549, d.	—	μετά : . . . 636, 2	151	τεττίγεσσω . . . 594, 2
—	ἀκούσας constr. of . . . 487	111	οἱ δέ . . . 478, Add.	—	κατά . . . 629, 1, c.
77	καί ῥα . . . 788, 1	112	ἐλπόμενοι with inf. . . 666	152	δενδρέφ . . . 641, β.
78	δουρός . . . 536	—	πολέμοιο . . . 517	—	ῥα . . . 566, 3
79	τῷ . . . 642, β.	113	ἐπὶ . . . 635, 1, a. or 3, d.	153	ἄρα . . . 787, 2, a.
—	δέ . . . 768, 2	—	μέν—δέ . . . 764, a.	154	οὖν . . . 737, 5
—	ἐπετοξάζοντο . . . 401, 3, 4	—	ἔβαν . . . 279, 1	—	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, a.
80	λοῖσιν . . . 608	114	τεύχεα . . . 545, 3, 583, 67	155	ἔπεα . . . 566, 1
—	τέ—τέ . . . 754, 3	—	ἐξεδύοντο . . . 362, 2, 1	156	ἐστίν omitted . . . 376
81	ὁ . . . 444, 4	—	κατέθεντο . . . 362, 2, 1	157	ἀμφὶ . . . 631, II. 3, a.
—	μακρόν . . . 548, f., 566, 1	—	ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1	—	χρόνον . . . 577
—	ἄδων . . . 401, 3, 4	115	ἀλλήλων . . . 526	—	ἄλγεα . . . 548, c., 552
82	ἴσχεσθε . . . 362, 2, 3	116	ἔπεμπε with inf. . . 669, 2	—	πάσχειν inf. after νέμεσις
—	μὴ βάλλετε . . . 420, 3, and	119	ἦδὲ . . . 777, Obs. 4		668, 2
	Obs. 4, 741, a.	120	ἄρα . . . 787, b.	158	εἰς ῥα 579, Obs. 1, 625,
83	στεύται . . . 316, 5	—	Ἀγαμέμνονι . . . 601		3, c.
—	ἔπος . . . 548, b., 566, 1	121	αὐτε . . . 771	159	ἀλλά . . . 773, 3
84	μάχης . . . 531	—	Ἑλένη . . . 592, 1	—	καί . . . 760
—	ἀνεφ . . . 128, 2	122	γαλόφ . . . 594, 2	—	πέρ . . . 734, 3
85	μετά . . . 636, II. a.	124	Λαοδίκην . . . 824, II. 4	160	μηδέ . . . 776, Obs. 2
86	κέκλυτε . . . 304, c., 310, 6	—	θυγατρῶν . . . 502, 3	—	ἡμῖν . . . 587
—	μεῦ μῦθον . . . 487	—	εἶδος . . . 579, 2	—	πῆμα . . . 548, c., 573
88	κέλεται with acc. and inf.	125	ἦ δέ . . . 655, Obs. 2	—	λίποιτο opt. . . 411, 1, 418,
	674	—	ἱστόν . . . 569, 3		b.
—	ἀποθέσθαι . . . 362, 2, 1	—	ὑφαίνε . . . 401, 4	161	ὥς ἄρα . . . 788, 2, a.
—	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 2, a.	126	πορφυρέην, sc. ἐσθῆτα =	—	Ἑλένην . . . 566, 3
92	conj. with κέ . . . 829, 4		ἱστόν, 378, b.	—	φωνῇ . . . 608
95	ἄρα . . . 788	—	πολέας . . . 126, Obs. 1	162	τέκος—ἐλθοῦσα . . . 379, b.
—	ἐγένοντο . . . 401, 3	128	ἔθεν . . . 144, 1, 481	—	ἐμεῖο . . . 528
—	σιωπῇ . . . 603, 2	—	ὑπό . . . 639, 1, 2, a.	163	ὄφρα ἴδῃ . . . 805
96	καί . . . 759, 1, Add.	129	ἀρχοῦ . . . 522, Obs. 1	164	μοί . . . 600, 1
—	βοήν . . . 579, 2	—	πόδας . . . 579, 2	—	νύ . . . 732
97	καί . . . 760	130	ἔργα . . . 548, c., 575	165	οἷ . . . 836, 3
98	θυμόν . . . 558, 2	132	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, b.	—	μοί . . . 641, β.
—	φρονέω with inf. . . 664	133	πολέμοιο . . . 498	166	ἄνδρα . . . 548, c., 566, 3
—	aor. inf. . . 405, 4	—	οἱ . . . 444, 2	—	τόνδε . . . 655, 1
—	διακρινθήμεναι 223, Obs. 2	—	δή . . . 720, 2, d.	167	δοτις . . . 877, Obs. 4
—	ἦδη . . . 719, 4, a. 3	134	ῥαται . . . 197, 4	—	τέ—τε . . . 754, 3
99	πέποιθε 258, 25, 311, Obs.	—	σιγῇ . . . 603, 2	168	ἦτοι . . . 731, 2
—	κατά . . . 552, c.	135	ἀσπίσι . . . 608	—	κεφαλῇ . . . 609
101	ἡμέων . . . 534	—	παρά (tmesis) . . . 643, 1, a.	—	καί . . . 760, 2
—	δέ . . . 768, 2	—	πέπηγεν . . . 384	169	ὀφθαλμοῖσιν . . . 608
—	ὀπποτέρφ . . . 588, 2	136	αὐτάρ . . . 771, 4	170	οὐ—οὐδέ . . . 776, b.
—	τέτυκται . . . 826, 1	137	ἐγχείρσι . . . 608	—	βασιλῆϊ ἀνδρὶ . . . 439, 1
102	demonstr. omitted 817, 4	—	μαχήσονται . . . 406, 5	171	impft., use of . . . 401, 3
—	τεθναίη . . . 418, d.	—	περί . . . 632, 1, 2	—	ἀμείβετο constr. of . . . 583
—	διακρινθεῖτε . . . 274, Obs. 2	138	τῷ . . . 597	172	μοί . . . 600, 1
103	οἴσετε . . . 413, 1	—	κεκλήσῃ κε . . . 424, δ.	173	ὥς ὄφρα . . . 856, Obs. 2
—	ἄρνα . . . 573	139	ἡμερον . . . 548, c., 573	—	μοί . . . 594, 4
—	δέ alone . . . 767, 3, c.	—	θυμῷ . . . 587	174	υἱέτ . . . 593, 1
104	γῇ . . . 588, 1	140	ἀνδρός . . . 488, Obs. 1	—	τέ alone . . . 754, 6
—	τε καί . . . 758, 3	141	καλυψάμενη . . . 362, 2, 3	176	ἀλλά . . . 774
105	Πριάμοιο βίην . . . 442, c.	—	ὀδόνῃσιν . . . 608	—	τά . . . 444, 2
—	ὄφρα τάμνῃ . . . 805, 2	142	tmesis . . . 643, c.	—	γέ . . . 735, 3, fin.
106	αὐτός . . . 656, 3, b.	—	δάκρυ . . . 570	—	ἐγένοντο . . . 385, Obs. 2
—	εἰσί omitted . . . 376, c.	143	ἄμα τῇγε . . . 604, Obs. 2	—	τό . . . 579, 6
107	ὀπερβασίῃ . . . 607, fin.	146	οἱ ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον 631, III.	—	κλαίονσα . . . 696, c.
—	Διός . . . 518, Obs. 3		1, c.	177	ἀνείρεαι double acc. . . 583
—	δηλήσῃται . . . 814, Obs. 3	147	τέ—τέ—τέ . . . 754, 3	179	ἀμφοτέρων . . . 579, 6
108	δέ . . . 768, 3	—	ῥζον . . . 580, 1	180	ἐμός . . . 467, 4
109	μετέρῃσιν (form) . . . 190, 5	149	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, b.	—	αὐτε . . . 771, 2
—	οἷς . . . 605, 2	150	γῆραϊ . . . 608	—	εἴποτ' ἔην γε (=would he
110	ὅπως with conj. . . 805	—	δή . . . 721, 2, c.		were yet so) 856, Obs. 2



Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
181 ἡγάσαστο constr. of §. 495, Obs. 4		225 τὸ τρίτον . . . §. 548, 3		286 ἦντιν' εἴκεν §. 677, Obs. 3	
183 ἦ ῥά νυ . . . . . 732		226 τίς τ' ἄρ' . . . 872, 2, b.		287 ἦ πέληται . . . 827, Obs. 1	
— τοί . . . . . 596, 2		227 Ἀργείων . . . 502, 3		289 gen. abs. . . 541, 697, c.	
184 ἦδη . . . . . 719, 4, a. 4		— κεφαλὴν . . . 579, 1		291 εἴως κε . . . 846, 2	
186 λαούς . . . . . 355, Obs. 1		228 γυναικῶν . . . 534, Obs. 2		294 θυμοῦ . . . . . 529	
187 ἐστρατεύοντο imprit. 398, 1		230 ἐνί . . . . . 622, 1, b.		— μένος . . . . . 583, 34	
— παρά . . . 637, III. 1, c.		231 ἀμφί . . . 631, III. 1, c.		295 δεπείσσειν . . . 603	
188 καὶ γάρ . . . 786, Obs. 8		233 ὁπότε ἴκοιτο . . . 843, 2		296 θεοῖς . . . . . 589, 1	
— μετά . . . 636, II. a.		234 νῦν δέ . . . 719, 1		299 πημήνεια . . . 831, 4, a.	
— ἐλέχθην . . . 401, 4		— Ἀχαιοὺς 545, Obs. 2, 548, c., 575		300 σφί . . . . . 600, 1	
189 ἡματι . . . . . 606		235 γνοίην κε . . . 425, 2, a.		306 ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι . 622, 3, a.	
— τῷ . . . . . 444, 3		— τοῦνομα . . . 566, 1		307 Μενελάω . . . 601, 1	
190 οὐδέ . . . . . 776, 7		238 μοί . . . . . 600, 2		309 ἐστί . . . . . 826, 1	
— οἱ . . . . . 444, 2		239 ἦ—ἦ . . . . . 875		310 θέτο . . . . . 362, 2	
191 δεύτερον . . . 548, f.		— interchange of dual and plural, 387, Obs.		317 ἀφείη . . . 884, Obs. 6	
— Ὀδυσῆα . . . 548, c., 575		242 αἰσχεα 545, Obs. 2, 550, b.		321 ἔθηκε . . . . . 826, 1	
192 τόνδε transposed . 898, 2		— μοί . . . . . 597		322 δόμον . . . . . 558, 2	
— δε repeated . 655, Obs. 4		245 ἀνά . . . . . 624, 1, b.		326 imprit. and aor. . 401, 4	
193 κεφαλὴν . . . . . 579, 1		246 καρπὸν . . . . . 580, 1		— κατὰ στίχας . 629, 3, h.	
— Ἀγαμέμνονος . . 502, 2		— ἀρούρης . . . 483, Obs. 4		327 ἔκειτο (number) . 393, 2	
194 ὁμοισιν . . . . . 605		249 ἐπέεσσιν . . . 607		328 ὄγε . . . . . 655, Obs. 3	
— ιδέσθαι . . . . . 667		250 ὄρσεο form . 196, Obs. 2		— ἀμφί . . . . . 631, II. 1	
195 οἱ . . . . . 597		252 καταβῆναι infin. . 664		— τεύχεα . . . 548, c., 583	
196 στίχας . . . . . 558, 1		255 τῷ . . . . . 593		330 περί . . . . . 632, II.	
197 ὅστε . . . . . 755, 3		— νικήσαντι aor. part. . 405		331 ἐπισφυρίοις . . . 608	
199 Διός . . . . . 483		— ἐποιτό κε . . . 425, b.		337 δεινόν . . . . . 548, f.	
— Διός form . . . 113, Obs. 4		257 νέωνται . . . 416, Obs. 1		338 παλάμῃων . . . 83, 1	
200 δὲ αὖ . . . . . 771, 2		259 aorists . . . . . 401, 2		340 ἐπεὶ οὖν . . . 791, 1	
201 τράφη (aor. II.) 367, Obs. 2		— δέ . . . . . 768, Obs. 2		— δμίλου . . . . . 526	
— πέρ . . . . . 734, 2, 1		261 ἄρα . . . . . 788, 2		342 δεινόν . . . 554, d., 548, f.	
202 δόλους . . . 548, c., 551, 2		262 οἱ . . . . . 637, II. 1		344 dual . . . . . 387, 1	
— τέ—καί . . . . . 758		— δίφρον . . . . . 558, 1		345 ἀλλήλοισι . . . 601, 1	
203 τήν . . . . . 612, 2		263 τὼ ἔχον . . . . . 387, 2		347 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 1, b.	
204 ἦ . . . . . 731, 1		264 μετά . . . 636, III. 1, a.		349 χαλκῷ . . . . . 604, 1	
— ἔπος . . . . . 566, 1		266 ἐστιχόωντο . . . 401, 4		351 δ . . . . . 445	
205 ἦδη . . . . . 719, 4, a. 4		268 ἄν . . . . . 640, Obs.		— ἔοργε . . . . . 545, 1, 583	
206 σεῦ . . . . . 486, Obs. 2		— ἀτάρ . . . . . 771, 4		352 ὑπό . . . . . 639, II. c.	
208 φύην . . . 548, c., 551, 2		269 κρητῆρι . . . . . 603		353 τίς . . . . . 659, 1	
— ἐδάην form . . . 265, 9		— οἶνον . . . . . 572		— ἀνθρώπων . . . 534	
210 στάντων (sc. αὐτῶν) 695, Obs. 1		270 βασιλεῦσι . . . 595		— καί . . . . . 764	
— ὅμους . . . . . 579, 1		— ἐπί . . . . . 635, 1, b.		354 δ κε . . . . . 445, 829, 1	
211 nomin. σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος 708, 1		— ὄδωρ . . . . . 570		357 διὰ . . . . . 627, 1, a.	
212 μύθους . . . . . 569, 3		271 ἐρυσσάμενος (middle) 362, 4		359 παραί . 326, Obs. 1, 637, III. 1, c.	
— πᾶσι . . . . . 605, 2		— χεῖρεςσι . . . . . 607		360 δ δέ . . . . . 655, Obs. 2	
213 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 2		272 οἱ . . . . . 597		363 ἀμφί . . . 631, II. 2, a.	
214 ἀλλά . . . . . 773, 3		— παρά . . . 637, III. 1, c.		365 σείω . . . . . 502, 3	
215 οὐ—οὐδέ . . . 776, b.		274 Τρώων . . . . . 534		— θεῶν . . . . . 534	
— εἰ καί . . . . . 861, 2		275 τοῖσιν . . . 580, or 600, 1		— τίσεσθαι fut. part. 406, 5	
— γένει . . . . . 609, 1		— μεγάλα . 548, f., 566, 2		366 κακότητος . . . 500	
216 ὅτε ἀναίξειεν . . 843, 2		276 ἴδθην . . . 481, Obs. 2		367 μοί . . . . . 600, 1	
217 ὑπαί . . . . . 326, Obs. 1		277 ἥελιος . . . . . 479, 1		— χεῖρεςσ' (elision) . 18, 2	
220 φαίης κε . . . . . 425, c.		— ἐπακούεις constr. of . 487		368 οὐδέ . . . . . 776, 1, a.	
— ἔμμεναι inf. . . . 665		278 ὅμεις omitted . . 817, 4		369 ἐπαίξας aor. part. 401, 2, 705, 6, b. β.	
— ἔμμεναι form . . 198, 1		279 τίνυσθον constr. of . 585		— κόρυθος . . . . . 536	
221 ὅτε δὴ ῥα . . . . . 788, 3		— ὅτις . . . . . 820, β.		370 μετά . . . 636, III. 1, a.	
— ἐκ στήθεος . 483, Obs. 1		— ἐπίορκον . 548, c., 566, 2		371 ὑπό . . . 639, III. 1, c.	
223 οὐκ ἂν ἐρίσσειε 426, Obs. 2		— ὁμόσση . . . . . 828, 2		372 ὑπό . . . 639, I. 1, b.	
— βροτός . . . . . 29		281 εἴ κε with conj. 854, Obs.		373 νύ . . . . . 732	
224 γέ . . . . . 735		282 αὐτός . . . . . 656, 7		— εἰρυσσέν κε . . 424, 3, a.	
— ἰδόντες . . . . . 696		— Ἐλένην . . . . . 566		— ἦρατο . . . . . 362, 2	
— εἶδος . . . . . 548, a., 575		285 infin. . . . . 671, c.		— κύδος . . . . . 576, 2	
		286 τιμὴν . . . . . 573		374 ἄρα . . . . . 788, 1	
				375 ἴφι . . . . . 83, 1	

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> ε.
376 ἄμα . . .	§. 593, <i>Obs.</i> 2	450 εἴ που . . .	§. 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5	97 ἐτιταίνετο middle §.	362, 4
378 ἐπιδινῆσας	401, 2, 698, <i>f.</i>	453 φιλότῃτι . . .	607	122 πόδας . . .	467, <i>Obs.</i> 2, <i>cf.</i> 584, 1
382 κάδδ' . . .	19, 1	— γέ . . .	735	128 ὄφρα γιγνώσκης . . .	806, 1
383 καλέουσα . . .	697	— ἐκεύθανον 398, 3, 858, 1		— ἡμίν—ἡδέ . . .	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4
384 ἐπὶ . . .	634, 1, <i>a.</i>	— εἴ τις with opt. . .	855	135 μεμαώς nom. . .	707
— περὶ . . .	640, 2	454 Ἴσον . . .	548, <i>f.</i>	*138 conj. . . .	828, 4
385 ἐανοῦ . . .	536	457 Μενελάου . . .	518, <i>b.</i>	* — aor. and pres. in simile,	402, 3
387 οἱ . . .	600, 2			161 ὡς ἄξῃ . . .	868, 4, and 6
— Λακεδαιμόνι . . .	605	<i>Iliad</i> δ.		168 εἴ που ἐφεύροι 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5	
388 ἥσκειν . . .	239, 8	*11 παρμέμβλωκε form . . .	29	170 ἠῦδα . . .	583
390 οἰκόνδε . . .	84	*23 Διί . . .	601	178 ἱρῶν . . .	490
391 κεῖνος ὄγε . . .	655, 1	27 ἰδ, ὦτα . . .	555, <i>a.</i>	182 ἀσπίδι . . .	609, 3
392 κάλλει 548, <i>Obs.</i> 8, <i>cf.</i> 555		63 tmesis . . .	643, <i>a.</i>	183 εἰ . . .	877, <i>b.</i>
— οὐδέ . . .	776, <i>Obs.</i> 2	95 Τρώεσσι . . .	600, 1, 605, 2	185 τάδε . . .	548, <i>c.</i> , 549, <i>d.</i>
— φαίης κε . . .	425, <i>c.</i>	97 φεροῖό κεν in apodosis	854, <i>b.</i>	*209 αἴση . . .	603
393 ἀνδρὶ . . .	601, 1	100 Μενελάου . . .	509	*212 εἰ δέ κε νοστήσω 424, <i>δ.</i>	
— ἀνδρὶ accent . . .	107, 5, <i>b.</i>	131 παιδός . . .	531	214 omission of ἄν in apo-	dosis, 855, <i>Obs.</i> 6
394 χοροῖο . . .	517	145 ἀμφοτέρων . . .	679, 6	223 διωκέμεν . . .	583
— νέον . . .	548, <i>f.</i>	160 τέ . . .	755, 2	230 σὺ μὲν . . .	479, 5
395 τῇ . . .	597	161 tmesis . . .	643, <i>a.</i>	*232 εἴπερ ἄν . . .	854, <i>Obs.</i> 1
396 ὡς οὖν . . .	737	— σύν . . .	623, 3, <i>c.</i>	265 ἦς . . .	822, 1
— δειρῆν . . .	575	— ἀπέτισαν . . .	403, 2	275 dual and plural . . .	387, 2
399 ἡπεροπεύειν . . .	545, 1, 583	*168 ἀπάτης . . .	490	289 αἵματος . . .	540
400 ἦ . . .	873	189 ᾧ . . .	479, 3	291 ῥίνα . . .	559
— πολλῶν . . .	527	209 ἀνὰ . . .	624, 1	292 tmesis . . .	643, <i>b.</i>
402 ellipse of ἐστί 376, <i>Obs.</i> 1		221 ἀμφεπέοντο ind. . .	840	303 ὃ γε . . .	735, 9
403 οὐνεκα . . .	849, 3	244 πεδίλοι . . .	522, 2	— opt. without ἄν 832, <i>Obs.</i>	
— δῆ . . .	724	258 ἡμίν—ἡδέ . . .	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4	306 καλέουσιν . . .	583
404 οἰκάδε . . .	117, <i>Obs.</i> 4	259 οἶνον . . .	572	311 position of apodosis	856, <i>b.</i>
405 τοῦνεκα . . .	159, <i>Obs.</i> 1	275 νέφος . . .	548, <i>c.</i> , 575	— ἄν with opt. . .	425, <i>c.</i>
406 παρὰ . . .	637, III. 1, <i>c.</i>	300 conj. after historic tense	806, 2	*315 πτύγμα . . .	545, 1
407 πόδεσσιν . . .	603	335 Τρώων . . .	510	320 τῶν . . .	444, 3
— Ὀλυμπον . . .	558, 2	342 μάχης . . .	513	*329 μέθεπεν 583, <i>Obs.</i> 3, 641, <i>β.</i>	
408 περὶ . . .	632, III. 3, <i>a.</i>	345 κρέα . . .	562	333 ἄρα . . .	788, 1
— ἦ . . .	144	357 χωομένοιο . . .	485	341 σῖτον . . .	562
409 εἰσόκε with fut. 841, <i>Obs.</i> 1		— λάξυσθαι constr. of 536,	<i>Obs.</i> 3	348 πολέμου . . .	530, 1
— ὄγε . . .	655, <i>Obs.</i> 2	382 πρὸ ὁδοῦ . . .	619, 1, <i>b.</i>	358 ἱππους . . .	548, <i>c.</i> , 583
410 εἴη κεν . . .	425, <i>c.</i>	384 ἀγγελίην . . .	558, 1	361 οὕτως . . .	583
412 θυμῷ . . .	605	389 πάντα . . .	548, <i>c.</i> , 564	370 ἐν . . .	645, <i>a.</i>
416 μητίσσομαι . . .	814, <i>a.</i>	*393 dual and plural 388, 3, <i>a.</i>		387 κεράμῳ . . .	353, 2
— ἔχθεα . . .	548, <i>c.</i> , 551, 1	*415 εἰ κεν with conj. . .	854, 1	*395 ἐν ταῖσι. 444, 2, or <i>Obs.</i> 5	
417 οἶτον . . .	548, <i>b.</i> , 552, <i>b.</i>	452 dual and plural . . .	388, 1	403 nomin. . . .	476, <i>Obs.</i>
419 κατασχομένη middle 362,	3	463 ποδῶν . . .	536	*407 ὅς μάχεται . . .	828, 1
420 σιγῇ . . .	603, 2	480 βάλε . . .	583	424 position of article 459, 7	
— δέ . . .	768, 3	510 Ἀργείοις . . .	601, 1	* — καρρέζουσα form . . .	19, 1
422 ἐπὶ . . .	635, 3, <i>a.</i>	589 ἄν with opt. . .	424, 2, <i>a.</i>	433 οἱ . . .	596, 1
— τράποντο . . .	362, 3	<i>Iliad</i> ε.		437—440 δέ—δέ . . .	770, 2
423 ἡδία γυναικῶν . . .	444, 4	2 ἴνα constr. of . . .	805, 2	442 τέ . . .	594, <i>Obs.</i> 5
424 τῇ . . .	598	*5 ἄστερ' elided . . .	18, 2	456 οὐκ ἄν interrog. with opt.	425, 2, <i>b.</i>
425 Ἀλεξάνδρου . . .	526	*6 conj. . . .	828, 4	465 Ἀχαιοῖς . . .	611
427 μύθοι . . .	603	— ὠκεανοῖο . . .	540, <i>Obs.</i>	473 λαῶν . . .	529, 2
428 ὡς ὠφελος . . .	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2	10 dual and plural . . .	388, 1, and <i>a.</i>	480 sq. tmesis . . .	643, <i>Obs.</i> 1
— αὐτόθι . . .	84	13 ἀπό . . .	646, 5	481 ἔλδεται . . .	498, <i>Obs.</i> 2
429 ἀνδρὶ . . .	611	*23 ἀλλά=εἰ μή . . .	773, 4	— ὅς κε ellipse of ἦ . . .	376, <i>Obs.</i> 1
430 ἦ μὲν . . .	731, 1	*31 Ἄρες quantity 39, <i>Obs.</i> 4		487 ἀλόντε dual . . .	388
— γέ . . .	735, 7	*32 οὐκ ἄν . . .	425, <i>b.</i>	493 Ἔκτορι . . .	584, <i>Obs.</i> 1
— Μενελάου . . .	502, 2	62 νῆας . . .	569, 1	523 νηνεμῆης . . .	523
431 βίη . . .	609	*63 κακόν . . .	381		
— τέ—καί—καί 758, <i>Obs.</i> 1		66 διὰ πρό . . .	640, 3		
433 ἀλλά . . .	774	*85 μετελή . . .	884, <i>Obs.</i> 6		
435 πόλεμον . . .	564				
438 μέ—θυμόν . . .	584, 1				
439 σύν . . .	623, 1				
449 ἀνὰ . . .	624, 1, <i>b.</i>				

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ε.
*524	εὐδῆσι . . . §. 828, 4
528	πολλά . . . 548, e., 583
446	ἀνδρεσσιν . . . 605, <i>Obs.</i> 4
566	tnesis . . . 643, b.
567	conj. and opt. . . 809, 2
587	ἀμάθοιο . . . 512, 1
592	ἄρα . . . 788, 1
*593	θηϊοτήτος . . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2
597	πεδίοιο . . . 522, 2
637	ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2
651	καὶ μεμαῶτα . . . 697, d.
672	υἷόν . . . 548, e., 583
*682	προσιόντι . . . 607
694	tnesis . . . 643, b.
709	λίμνη . . . 592, 1
*716	Μενελάω — ἐκπέρσαντα 674
741	apposition, 467, cf. 435, a.
754	κορυφῇ . . . 605, 1
*757	ἔργα . . . 568, c., 549, c.
758	οἶον . . . 804, 10
774	συμβάλλετον . . . 393, 5
801	δέμας . . . 579, 2
873	τετληότες . . . 375, 4
877	change of person 390, 1, e.

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*9	φάλον . . . 584, 1
*11	ὅσσε . . . 584, 1
17	ἀπηύρα . . . 583
38	πεδίοιο . . . 522, 2
50	εἴ κεν . . . 860, 1
59	ὅς . . . 816, 2
68	ἐνάρων . . . 510
*79	ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, d. or e.
81	πρίν . . . 848, <i>Obs.</i> 6
87	ἡ nom. . . 671, b.
88	νηόν . . . 559
107	φόνιοιο . . . 517
*108	φάν form . . . 279, 1
*118	ἀσπίδος . . . 524
128	εἰ εἰλήλουθας . . . 853, b.
130	negative repeated 747, 2
*137	ὁμοκλή . . . 607
146	δέ in apodosis 770, 1, a.
147	relation of the clauses 752, 1
166	οἶον . . . 804, 10
168	σήματα . . . 569, 3
*182	μένος πυρός . . . 555, c.
201	καππεδίων . . . 19, 1
222	μέμνημαι constr. of 515, <i>Obs.</i>
236	χαλκείων . . . 520
281	ὥς κε . . . 810, <i>Obs.</i> 1
282	πῆμα . . . 353, 1
*291	πόντον . . . 558, 1
292	ἀνήγαγεν . . . 558, 1, 583, 1
331	πυρός . . . 540, <i>Obs.</i>
352	ἄρα . . . 787, 2, c. β.
355	σὲ φρένας . . . 584, 1
382	ἀληθέα . . . 548, e., 566, 1
395	Ἀνδρομάχη nom. 477, 2

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ζ.
398	δῆ . . . §. 721, 2
429	ἀτάρ . . . 479, 5, cf. 771, 3
*446	ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ . . . 467, 4
450-2	οὐ—οὔτε . . . 775, a.
*453	πέσοιέν κεν . . . 425, a.
*455	ὅτε κεν ἔγεται . . . 841, 2
461	Τρώων . . . 504
463	τοιούδε with inf. . . 666
466	παιδός . . . 511
*468	ὕψιν . . . 548, <i>Obs.</i> 2
477	Τρώεσσι . . . 605, 2
484	δακρυόεν 548, f., 549, d.
488	πεφυγμένον . . . 363, 5
508	ποταμοῖο . . . 540, <i>Obs.</i>
510	πεποιθώς nom. . . 707, b.
521	ὅς εἴη without ἄν . . . 831, 4, a.
*522	ἔργον . . . 548, c., 568

*Iliad* η.

4 and 7	ἐλδομένοισι 599, 3
*8	ἐλέτην . . . 393, 5
39	προκαλέσsetai . . . 583
*—	προκαλέσsetai form 200, 2
50	ὅστις ἄριστος . . . 836, 1
*75	Ἑκτορι . . . 601, 2
78	τεύχεα . . . 583
79	πυρός . . . 540, <i>Obs.</i>
89	μέν . . . 729, 1
97	λάβῃ . . . 382, 1
143	οἱ . . . 596, 1, and <i>Obs.</i>
155	δῆ . . . 721, 2
160	οἱ for οὔτοι . . . 444, <i>Obs.</i> 2, c.
163	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 2, β.
*171	ὅς interrog. 877, <i>Obs.</i> 3
175	plural verb . . . 478
179	λαχεῖν inf. . . 671, b.
182	ἄρα . . . 787, 2, a.
187	Αἴας transposed 824, 11. 4
191	ἦτοι . . . 731, 2
195	ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, e.
198	ἐλπομαι ἐμέ . . . 673, 1
218	χάρμῃ . . . 592, 1
223	ταύρων . . . 538
*231	οἱ ἄν . . . 425, a., 428, b.
*239	πολεμίζειν inf. . . 666
248	σχέτο . . . 363, 2
*306	διακρινθέντε nom. 708, 2
351	ἔγειν after δώομεν 669, 2
304	φέρων . . . 698, <i>Obs.</i> 2
306	τῷ—ὁ μέν—ὁ δέ 764, 3, b.
315	Κρονίωνι . . . 588, 1
328	γάρ after vocative 479, 5
340	ὄφρα εἴη after fut. 807, β.
342	ἡ ἐρυκάκοι 807, β., 836, 4
359	ἀπὸ σπουδῆς . . . 620, 3, e.
386	ἠνώγει number of 393, 1
387	αἶ κε γένοιτο . . . 885, 4
400	κτῆματα . . . 548, e., 574
410	πυρός . . . 540, <i>Obs.</i>

Line	<i>Iliad</i> η.
*415	ὀππότε ἄν ἔλθοι §. 886, <i>Obs.</i> 1, cf. 879, <i>Obs.</i> 2
418	ἀμφοτέρων . . . 579, 6
424	ἦν . . . 375, 3
440	τάφρον . . . 548, c., 571
449	τεῖχος . . . 569, 1
451	ἦτοι . . . 731, 2
473	χαλκῷ 520, <i>Obs.</i> 2, 609, 2
481	πρίν—πρίν . . . 816, 1

*Iliad* θ.

14	ὕπῳ . . . 639, 1, 1
48	Γάργαρον . . . 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2
54	ἀπὸ . . . 620, 2, b.
*84	κακκορυφῇ . . . 19, 1
*99	αὐτός . . . 656, 3, a.
108	tnesis . . . 643, 1, c.
118	τοῦ . . . 509
119	ὁ δέ . . . 765, 2
124	ἠνιόχοιο . . . 481
—	δ . . . 817, <i>Obs.</i> 1
140	ἔπεται ind. . . 802, 3, a.
154	ἀλλά . . . 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1
*163	ἀντετέτυξο . . . 642, β.
171	σημα τιθεῖς = σημαίνων 360, 1
177	τείχεα . . . 569, 1
183	ὕπῳ . . . 639, 11. 2, b.
186-191	dual . . . 388, 1
195	θάρηκα . . . 569, 1
204	σὺ δέ . . . 768, 3
230	ellipse of εἶναι 376, <i>Obs.</i> 1
231	use of participles 706, 1
251	οὐν . . . 791, 1
274	μέν—καί 765, 7, <i>Obs.</i> 1
302	ὁ δέ . . . 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2
323	ἦτοι . . . 731, 3
347	μεγάλα . . . 548, e., 566, 2
—	part. and finite verb 759, <i>Obs.</i> 4
354	conjunctive 827, <i>Obs.</i> 1
362	τῶν, δ . . . 383, <i>Obs.</i>
371	γενέλου . . . 536
374	μέν, use of . . . 765, 7, b.
*378	νῶϊ προφανεῖσα 549, c., and <i>Obs.</i> 1
*408	infin. . . 669, 1
*423	ἀλλά . . . 874, 4
437	θεοῖσι . . . 590
444	Διός . . . 526
455	πληγέντε . . . 388, 3, b.
470	ἡοῦς . . . 523
529	νυκτὶ . . . 634, 2
530	ὕπνοιοι . . . 714, b.
533	εἰ—ἦ . . . 878, c.
*536	ὅτω, κείσεται . . . 798

*Iliad* ι.

4	ἄνεμοι δύο . . . 388, a.
—	indicative . . . 868, 6
15	ὄδωρ . . . 570
21	ἀπάτην . . . 548, c., 551, c.
42	ὥστε with inf. 863, <i>Obs.</i> 5, 664, <i>Obs.</i>



Line	<i>Iliad</i> ι.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> ι.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> κ.
46	οὐ μενέουσι supplied §. 860, 4, cf. 895, 3	663	μυχῶ . §. 468, a., 605, 1	489	πλήξειε opt. . . §. 831, 3
54	μετά . . . 636, III. 1	693	μὴ ὄφελος . 741, b., 856, Obs. 2	504	γέ . . . . . 735, 3
*55	ὄσσοι Ἀχαιοί . 824, I. 1	698	ὁπότε κεν with conj. 842, 3	532	κτύπον . . . . . 575
57	ἢ μὴν . . . 728, 3, a.	702	σίτου . . . . . 540	556	καί . . . . . 760, 2
58	βάσεις . . . . . 583	707	ἕκαστος with plural 708, 2		<i>Iliad</i> λ.
64	πολέμου . . . . . 498			11	ἐκδόσθω . . 597, Obs. 3
75	βουλῇν . . . . . 551, a.			20	inf. without ὅστε . 863, Obs. 5
—	βουλῆς χρεώ 529, I, 891, Obs. 1		<i>Iliad</i> κ.	*21	Κύπρονδε 84, c., or 646, 2
77	τάδε . . . . . 549, d.	14	ὄτ' ἴδωι . . . . . 843, 2	28	τέρας . . . . . 580, 1
102	εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.	16	Διὶ . . . . . 589, 2	50	πρὸ . . . . . 619, I, c.
—	σέο . . . . . 536	*19	εἰ τεκτῆναιτο . 877, Obs. 5	78	ἠτιδώντο . . . . . 583
104	νόον . . . . . 551, a.	20	ἦτις γένοιτο . . 831, 1	86	δεῖπνον . . . . . 569, 1
107	ἀπούρας . . . . . 583	*34	τιθήμενον form . 279, 3	—	ὠπλίσσατο indie. . 840, 868, 4
115	κατέλεξας . 545, I, 583	52	μήσατο . . . . . 583	106	ἀποίνων . . . . . 520
131	κούρην transposed 824, II. 2	55	αἶ κε . . . . . 877, Obs. 5	116	εἴπερ . . . . . 861, Obs. 2
155	οἷ κε with fut. . 827, a.	58	σημαίνειν constr. of, 505, Obs. 3, 589, 3	130	ἐκ . . . . . 646, 5
158	δηθήτω . 367, Obs. 2	62	πότερον omitted 875, Obs. I	140	ἀγγελίην . . . . . 558, 1
165	οἷ κε with conj. . 836, 4	70	πέρ . . . . . 734, 2, 2	149	ἄρα . . . . . 787, 2, a.
*182	τῷ (= heralds and chiefs) βάτην, 388	82	τίς οὗτος . 655, I, 881, 1	197	asyndeton . . . . . 792, a.
214	ἀλός . . . . . 540, Obs.	98	μή . . . . . 877, d.	212	use of partic. . . . . 706, 2
219	τοίχου . . . . . 522, 1	105	νύν . . . . . 719, 3	214	Ἀχαιῶν . . . . . 525
224	οἶνοιο . . . . . 539, 1	127	ἵνα . . . . . 816, 3, c.	231	ἄρα . . . . . 834, 2, b.
*230	infin. after ἐν δοῖν . 676, c.	139	περί . . . . . 632, III. 1	240	αὐχένα . . . . . 584, 1
242	πυρός . . . . . 540, Obs.	159	ὑπνον . . . . . 556, b.	241	ὑπνον . . . . . 556, b.
*251	ὕπως ἀλεξήσεις . 812, 2	174	infin. as subject . 663, a.	250	ὀφθαλμούς . . . . . 584, 1
304	ἐπεὶ ἔλθοι . . . . . 849, 2	183	ind. in comparisons . 868, 6	290	ἵνα . . . . . 805, 2
309	μὲν δὴ . . . . . 721, 1	185	form of sentences . 752, 1	310	γένοντο . . . . . 385, Obs. 2
311	plural verb . . . . . 478	188	φυλασσομένοισι 712, Obs.	313	τί παθόντε . . 872, 2, k.
354	ὄσον . . . . . 823, Obs. 1	195	βουλῇν . . . . . 559	319	βόλεται—ἦπερ . 779, Obs. 3
382	tnesis . . . . . 643, b.	223	ind. in apodosis 855, 3, b.	456	γαίης . . . . . 522
383	πύλας supplied . 893, d.	224	ἐρχομένω . . . . . 708, 2	367	ὃν κε . . . . . 819, 2, β.
*386	κέν with fut. . . 424, d.	—	ὁ τοῦ . . . . . 442, Obs. 1	386	ἄν χραίσμῃσι 855 Obs. 7
387	πρίν . . . . . 848, 6	225	εἴπερ . . . . . 861, Obs. 2	408	indicative . . . . . 802, 9, a.
388	γαμέω . . . . . 583	245	φιλεῖ δέ δ . . . . . 833	442	ἔπαυσας with inf. . 688, Obs.
389	κάλλος . . . 548, c., 564	247	opt. . . . . 418, a.	447	μεταστρεφθέντι constr. of 597, Obs. 3.
400	τά . . . . . 548, c., 576, 2	262	ῥινοῦ . . . . . 538	456	σπασθέντος . 696, Obs. 1
437	πῶς ἄν . . . . . 427, 4	268	Σκάνδειαν δ' . . . 646, 2	469	ἡμεινον . . . . . 784
442	infin. . . . . 669, 2	278	τέκος ἦγε . . . . . 819, 1	502	μέρμερα . 548, c., 560, 1
445	εἴ κεν . . . . . 860, 1	304	ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, f.	514	ἄλλων . . . . . 521
*461	πατροφόρος accent 50, 5	309	τὸ πάρος . . . 577, Obs. 2	536	ἄς . . . . . 816, 2
485	ὑψον . . . . . 540, Obs.	312	νύκτα . . . . . 577	547	γουνός . . . . . 520
491	ἵνα ἀμύνῃς . . . 806, 2	330	μή . . . . . 741, c.	562	φορβῆς . . . . . 540
493	δέ . . . . . 768, 3	343	συλήσων . . . . . 583	571	δοῦρα nom. . . . . 478
495	καὶ μὲν . . . . . 729, 3, c.	349	ἄρα . . . . . 788, 2	606	τί δέ σε χρεώ ἐμείο 529, 1
505	τέ . . . . . 755, 2	353	νειοῖο . . . . . 522, 2	612	ὄντινα τοῦτον 823, Obs. 8, 881, 1
535	ἐκατόμβας . . . . . 562	354	δοῦπον . . . . . 487, 3	621	dual and plural . 387, 2
538	αὐτῇσι . . . . . 604, 1	381	κέ in the protasis . 860, 1	626	θυγατέρα attracted . 824, II. 4
546	μὲν—δέ . . . . . 770, 2	328	σφίσιν . . . . . 654, 2, a.	641	κυκεῶνα . . . . . 572
547	ἦν . . . . . 375, 3	416	φυλακάς . . . . . 824, I. 1	654	καί . . . . . 760, 2
562	ἐξ . . . . . 490, Obs. 1	419	ἐγρηγόρθασι . . . 312, 3	667	πυρός . . . . . 540, Obs.
579	οἶνοπέδοιο gen. 518, Obs. 3, 542, viii. b.	437	θείειν . . . . . 667, Obs. 1	690	βίη—ἐλθάν . . . 379, b.
*596	μοί . . . . . 598	438	χρυσῶ . . . . . 610	691	ἐτέων . . . . . 523
598	ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, b.	447	δῆ . . . . . 721, 2, 4	706	ἀμφί . . . . . 631, III. 1
*601	ὁμῶς τιμῆς . . . . . 528	449	conj. and fut. 854, Obs. 6	707	ἡματι . . . . . 606
*607	χρεώ με τιμῆς . 529, 1	454	γενέλου . . . . . 536, Obs. 6	743	ἐν . . . . . 645, a.
619	ἦ κε νεώμεθ' 879, Obs. 2	466	ἀνά . . . . . 624, I, a.	750	ἀλάπαξα . . . . . 856, a.
*622	ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2	481	μελήσουσι . 496, Obs. 2	762	εἴποτ' ἔην γε . 856, Obs. 2
*627	φιλόνητος . . . . . 481	486	conj. in comparisons 868, 6		
628	τίς . . . . . 373, 7				

Line *Iliad* λ.  
797 αἶ κεν . . . §. 877, *Obs.* 5  
830 tmesis . . . 643, *b.*

*Iliad* μ.

10—16 μέν—δέ δέ—δέ . 770, 2  
23 κινήσει . . . 355, 1, *b.*  
25 θε Ζεύς . . . 373, 2  
26 ὄφρα κε . . . 810, *Obs.* 3  
48 moods . . . 838, 2  
— constr. of sentence 903, 2  
70 ἀπό . . . 620, 1, *b.*  
72 ἐνικλήξωμεν . . . 359  
104 διὰ . . . 627, 1, 3, *h.*  
141 εἰως . . . 816, 3, *e.*  
154 ἄρα . . . 788, 1  
171 γέ . . . 735, 3  
174 οἱ . . . 597, *Obs.* 1  
175 μάχην . . . 564  
195 tmesis . . . 643, *a.*  
226 οὗς κεν δηώσουσιν 827, *a.*  
228 δε εἰδείη . . . 831, 4, *β.*  
233 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, *e.*  
239 εἴτε—εἴτε . . . 878, *d.*  
— τοίγε . . . 655, 6, *Obs.* 2  
242 ἀνάσσει constr. of . 505, *Obs.* 3  
— θνητοῖσι . . . 605, 3  
243 infin. as subject . 663, 2  
245 εἴπερ . . . 861, *Obs.* 2  
246 infin. . . . 668, 2  
— δέ . . . 770, 1, *a.*  
254 νηῶν . . . 512, 2  
255 κύδος . . . 573  
262 κελεύθου . . . 530, 1  
268 ὅντινα ἴδοιεν . . . 831, 3  
294 ἀσπίδα . . . 569, 1  
300 εἰ . . . 833, 2, *b.*  
318 οὐ μὲν . . . 728, 3, *b.*  
319 ἴδουσι constr. of 537, *Obs.*  
349 imper. in apodosis, 856, *c.*  
374 ἐπειγομένοισι . . . 592, 1  
390 λαθών . . . 693, *Obs.* 4  
400 ὁμαρτήσαντο constr. of, 593, *Obs.* 2  
403 δαμείη . . . 367, *Obs.* 2  
406 ἐπάλξιος . . . 530, 1  
421 ind. in comparisons 868, 6  
428 ἡμὲν—δέ . . . 777, *Obs.* 4

*Iliad* ν.

46 asyndeton . . . 792, *c.*  
64 conjunctive . . . 828, 4  
— πεδίοιο . . . 522, 2  
\*66 ἔγνω with gen. . . 485  
68 ἐπεὶ . . . 479, 5  
95 ἔστω omitted 376, *Obs.* 1  
98 δαμῆναι . . . 668, 2  
100 τελευτήσεσθαι . 364, 7, *a.*  
114 inf. and acc. as subject, 676, 2, *c.*  
159 αὐτοῖο . . . 509  
177 ῥά . . . 787, 2, *b.*  
180 conjunctive . . . 828, 4  
220 τὰς . . . 566, 2

Line *Iliad* ν.  
226 inf. and acc. as subject, §. 676, 2, *c.*  
227 ἀπό . . . 620, 1  
252 ἀγγελίης . . . 481, 1  
257 κατεδάμεν—βαλὼν 390, *d.*  
269 φημι ἐμέ . . . 673, 1  
287 τίς supplied . . . 373, 6  
297 μετὰ . . . 636, III. 1  
312 ἀμύνειν infin. . . 668  
334 conj. in comparisons 842, 4  
335 ἡματι . . . 606  
340 ταμεσίχροας transpos. 824, II. 3  
344 optative . . . 831, 4, *β.*  
353 δαμναμένους partic. . 685  
354 ἡ μὴν—ἀλλὰ . 728, 3, *a.*  
361 οὐτα . . . 306, *a.* 3  
368 tmesis . . . 643, *c.*  
416 πομπόν . . . 573  
435 ὅσσε φαεινὰ . 384, *Obs.* 2  
483 ἐναίρειν infin. . . 666  
492 μετὰ . . . 638, III. 1  
525 πολέμοιο . . . 531  
547 ἀνὰ . . . 624, 1  
570 περί . . . 632, II. 1, *a.*  
594 ἄρα . . . 787, 2, *a.*  
617 ὅσσε αἱματόεντα 384, *Obs.* 2  
623 λωβήσασθε . . . 583  
625 διαφθέρσει . 223, *Obs.* 2  
631 tmesis . . . 643, *b.*  
634 τῶν—οὐδὲ δύναται . 833  
660 τοῦ . . . 490  
690 ἥρχη constr. of 505, *Obs.* 3  
703 ind. in comparison 868, 6  
711 ἴκοιτο . . . 843, 2  
726 ἀμήχανος . . . 677  
729 αὐτός . . . 656, 3, *a.*  
800 πρό . . . 640, 2  
820 πεδίοιο . . . 522, 2

*Iliad* ξ.

16 conj. in comparisons 842, 4  
21 διχθάδια . 548, *e.*, 551, *e.*  
26 σφί—νυσσομένων 710, *Obs.*  
\*37 αὐτῆς . . . 498  
71 ὅτε . . . 804, 8  
80 ἀνὰ . . . 624, 2  
81 βέλτερον, δε . . . 836, 6  
84 στρατοῦ . . . 550  
107 ἐνίσποι . . . 831, 4, *γ.*  
108 ἐμοὶ ἀσμένφ . . . 599, 3  
121 θυγατρῶν . . . 533, 3  
130 δὴν ἦν . . . 375, 3  
134 ἥρχε constr. of 505, *Obs.* 3, 605, 3  
141 δερκομένφ . . . 712, *Obs.*  
151 Ἀχαιοῖς—ἐκάστφ . 597 *Obs.* 3  
154 ἐξ . . . 646, *c.*  
181 ζώσατο . . . 583  
201 γένεσιν . . . 353, 1  
203 δέχεσθαι with gen. 530, 1

Line *Iliad* ξ.  
220 οὐδέ γε . . . §. 735, 10  
266 Ἡρακλῆος . . . 490  
271 ὕδωρ . . . 548, *c.*, 566, 2  
292 Γάργαρον . . . 467, *Obs.* 2  
294 δε . . . 816, 3, *e.*  
371 ἀσπίδες ὄσσαι . 824, 1, 1  
376 ᾗ omitted . . . 376, *Obs.*  
410 χειρμαδίφ τὰ . 819, 2, *a.*  
416 δέ . . . 768, 3  
458 εὐξαμένοιο . 542, ii. *c.* 1  
488, *Obs.* 1  
472 οὐ μὲν . . . 729, 3, *b.*  
488 Ἀκάμαντος . . . 510  
494 διὰ . . . 627, 1, 1  
498 σύν . . . 604, 1, *Obs.* 1  
518 οὐταμένην . . . 364, 5, *a.*

*Iliad* ο.

16 οὐ μὲν . . . 728, 3, *b.*  
18 ὅτε . . . 804, 8  
25 Ἡρακλῆος . 488, *Obs.* 1  
32 ἴδρ, ἦν . . . 877, *c.*  
41 μὴ—πημαίνει . . 741, *e.*  
49 γέ . . . 735, 1  
52 μετὰ . . . 636, III. 3, *b.*  
80 conj. . . . 842, 4 and 6  
87 Θέμιστι . . . 598  
115 μοί—ἰόντα . . . 675, *b.*  
— μὴ νῦν . . . 719, 2  
190 ἄλα . . . 576, 1  
191 παλλομένων (αὐτῶν) 695, *Obs.* 1  
193 ξυνή . . . 391, *Obs.*  
199 ἔθεν . . . 487, 4  
203 μέν . . . 729, 1  
227 ὑπέειξεν . . . 548, *Obs.* 1  
228 ἐτελέσθη ἄν . . . 849, 2  
229 ἐν . . . 645, *Obs.* 1  
233 conjunctive . . . 842, 3  
236 πατρός . . . 487, 4  
248 δ (=ὅτι) βάλεν . 802, 7, 817, *Obs.* 1  
276 εἰς . . . 646, *a.*  
303 ἔεδνα . . . 569, 1  
305 πληθὺς—ἀπονέοντο 378, *a.*  
324 ἀμολγῶ . . . 606  
344 ὀρυκτῇ . . . 391, *Obs.* 1  
368 θεοῖσι . . . 589, 2  
381 indic. in comparisons 868, 6  
382 ὑπέρ . . . 630, I. 1, *a.*  
399 ἔμπης with part. . 697, *d.*  
491 ἐγγυαλίξῃ . . . 828, 2  
509 τοῦδε—ἡ . . . 780, *Obs.* 2  
522 δαμῆναι . . . 367, *Obs.* 2  
539 νίκην . . . 548, *c.*, 550, *b.*  
547 ὄφρα . . . 816, 3, *e.*  
570 μάχεσθαι infin. 667, *Obs.* 1  
579 conjunctive . . . 828, 4  
586 ὅγε . . . 655, 6, *Obs.* 2  
597 ἐμβαλῇ . . . 809, 2  
600 ἰδέσθαι infin. . 664, *Obs.* 1  
— ἰδέσθαι . . . 363, 5  
605 conj. . . . 842, 4, and 6  
622 λαμπόμενος . . . 363, 6



Line	<i>Iliad τ.</i>
290	μοί . . . . . §. 598
293	μοί . . . . . 594, 2
299	γάμον . . . 548, c., 562
302	πρόφασιν . . . 579, 4
321	σῇ ποθῇ . . . 652, <i>Obs.</i> 6
343	μέμβλετο . . . 29, 1
344	κεῖνος ὄγε . . . 655, 1
346	ἄπαστος . . . 356, <i>Obs.</i> 2
383	λόφον ἀμφι acc. 651, <i>Obs.</i>
402	πολέμου . . . . . 517
420	θάνατον . 548, c., 566, 1

*Iliad υ.*

8	ἄλσεα . . . . . 576, 1
41-44	μέν—μέν—δέ 765, 6, <i>Obs.</i>
44	γυῖα . . . . . 584, 1
87	κελεύεις . . . 545, 1, 583
136	ἄρχωσι . . . 393, 5, and 8
146	τό (τείχος) . . . 569, 1
154	βουλὰς . 548, b., 551, b.
172	ἦν πέφνη . 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5
180	ἀνάξειν constr. 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3
*213	εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . 860, 3, c.
268	χρυσός—δῶρα . . 382, 2
229	δῶρα . . . . . 548, a., 573
322	δ δέ . . . . . 655, <i>Obs.</i> 3
321	τῷ use of . . . . . 657, 1
335	ὅτε κε with ind. fut. 841, <i>Obs.</i> 1
406	δοτέα . . . . . 584, 1
409	γόνοιο . . . . . 518, 1

*Iliad φ.*

10	ἀμφι περί . . . . . 640, 2
22	ἄλλοι . . . . . 714, <i>Obs.</i> 2
28	Πατρόκλοιο . 500, <i>Obs.</i> 3
53	δέ . . . . . 770, 1, b.
75	ἀντί . . . . . 618, 2, b.
76	ἀκτὴν . . . . . 548, c., 562
80	λύμην form 273, 4, <i>Obs.</i> 4
95	οὐ . . . . . 742, 2
—	εἰμί ind. . . . . 849, 2
109	πατρός . . . . . 483, b.
123	ἀπολιχμήσονται . 545, 1, 583
162	verb suppl. . . 895, 1, c.
191	form of comparison 781, d.
198	δς . . . . . 816, 2
225	Ἔκτορι . . . . . 601, <i>Obs.</i> 3
249	use of μέν . . . . . 657, 1
266	ἐναντίβιον 548 b., 556, c.
274	ἄν omitted . . . 426, 1
276	ἀλλά . . . . . 773, 4
319	ἀπέλαμπε . 373, <i>Obs.</i> 1
324	use of partic. . . 706, 1
353	οἷ . . . . . 816, 2
355	ἰς ποταμοῦ . . . 442, c.
360	τί μοι w. gen. 535, <i>Obs.</i> 2
369	inf. . . . . 664, 1
429	optative . . . . . 844, b.
442	κακά transposed . 824, II. 2

Line	<i>Iliad φ.</i>
446	ἦτοι . . . . . §. 731, 2
448	σὺ δέ . . . . . 479, 5
451	βίησάτο . . . 545, 1, 583
487	εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . . 860, 3, c.
499	ἀλόχοισι . . . 601, <i>Obs.</i> 3
580	πειρήσαιο . 843, cf. 848, 5, β.
593	ἀπό . . . . . 640, 2
600	αὐτῷ . . . . . 601, 1
609	ind. and opt. . . . 888

*Iliad χ.*

23	πεδίοιο . . . . . 522, 2
33	ὄγε . . . . . 735, 3
73	κεῖσθαι 667, <i>Obs.</i> 1, and Add.
84	φίλε τέκνον . . . 379, a.
87	θάλος—δν . . . . 819, 1
94	φάρμακα . . . 548, c., 562
104	ἀτασθαλίῃσιν . 355, 1, a.
109	ἐμοί—κατακτείναντα 675, b.
126	ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.
170	Ἔκτορος . . . . . 488
198	πρός . . . . . 638, 1, 1, b.
202	πῶς κε . . . . . 427, 2, 879
220	κέν in the protasis 860, 1
225	ἐπὶ . . . . . 536, <i>Obs.</i> 4, 633, 1
235	form of sentence 752, 1
246	εἰ—ἤ . . . . . 878, c.
247	καί . . . . . 696, <i>Obs.</i> 5
256	δεικνῶ . . . . . 583
265	elliptic sentence . . 896
295	asyndeton . . . . . 792, a.
345	γούνων . . . . . 536, <i>Obs.</i> 6
347	οἷα=ὅτι τοιαῦτα . 804, 10
358	μήνιμα . . . . . 353, 1
368	ἐσύλα . . . . . 545, 1, 583
390	αὐτάρ . . . . . 770, 1, a.
391	asyndeton . . . . . 792, b.
414	use of partic. . . . 706, 1
450	asyndeton . . . . . 792, a.
471	inf. without ὥς 863, <i>Obs.</i> 7, 668, 2
491	δεδάκρονται . . . 364, 5, c.
505	ἄν with conj. . . . 423, §.
514	ἀλλὰ=εἰμή . . . . 773, 4

*Iliad ψ.*

8	αὐτοῖς . . . . . 604, 1
43	δοτῖς . . . . . 816, 6
47	κραδίην . . . . . 584, 1
49	πέρ . . . . . 734, 2, 1
80	καί δέ . . . . . 769, 2
116	πολλά . . . . . 548, c., 558, 1
122	πεδίοιο . . . . . 498
131	ἐν . . . . . 645, a.
157	πέσσονται . . . . 378, a.
160	κῆδεος . . . . . 518, a.
176	μήδετο . . . . . 545, 1, 583
201	εἰλαπίνην . . . 548, b., 562
206	ἐκατόμβας . . . . 560, 3
214	ἀημέναι . . . . . 669
245	τύμβον . . . . . 548, c. 569, 1
246	τοῖον attracted 823, <i>Obs.</i> 2
247	ἐμεῖο . . . . . 502, 3

Line	<i>Iliad φ.</i>
283	dual . . . . . §. 387, 2
300	δρόμου . . . . . 536
307	ἐδίδαξαν . . . . 545, 1, 583
315	τοί . . . . . 736, 1
318	δέ . . . . . 770, 1, a.
345	δς κε . . . . . 829, 831, <i>Obs.</i> 1
353	asyndeton . . . . . 792, g.
380	θέρμετο number of 393, 6
393	ὁδοῦ . . . . . 526
410	καί μὴν . . . . . 728, 3, c.
441	ἀλλ' οὐ μὰν οὐδέ 728, 3, b.
445	καυδόντα . . . . . 391, <i>Obs.</i> 1
454	τόσον . . . . . 823, <i>Obs.</i> 2
478	ἐκδέρκεται . . . . 386, 1
485	τρίποδος . . . . . 519, 2
498	οἷ—οἷ τε . . . . . 816, 2
529	ἐρωήν . . . . . 548, c. 578
545	nom. . . . . 708, 1
579	εἰ δ' ἄγε . . . . . 860, 4
580	ἐπιπλήττειν construction of, 589, <i>Obs.</i> 2
584	ἵππων . . . . . 536, <i>Obs.</i> 9
649	ῆς attracted . . . 822, 1, cf. <i>Obs.</i> 8
654	asyndeton . . . . . 792, c.
670	οὐδ' ἄρα . . . . . 787, 2, c. β.
709	ἄν . . . . . 640, 3, <i>Obs.</i>
733	τρίτον . . . . . 548, c., 563
741	μέτρα . . . . . 576, 1
764	πάρος . . . . . 848, <i>Obs.</i> 8
799	κατά adverbial 640, 2, cf. 643, <i>Obs.</i> 1
854	ῆς . . . . . 509
857	ὄρνιθος . . . . . 514
879	σύν adverbial . . . 640, 2

*Iliad ω.*

19	ἀπέχειν with dat. . . 596
25	οὐδέ . . . . . 776, 1, a.
48	κλαύσας part. . . . 688
52	comparative . . . . . 784
54	γαῖαν . . . . . 583
76	δάρων . . . . . 512, 1
107	δή . . . . . 720, 2
167	πολλές transpos. 824, II. 3, a.
191	θάλαμον . . . . . 548, c., 569, 1
227	ἐπὶν εἶην . . . . . 844, <i>Obs.</i> 1
235	ἐξεσῆν . . . . . 548, 5, 558, 1
256	δέ . . . . . 770, 1, a.
263	opt. with ἄν, . . . . 425, 2, b.
264	ὁδοῖο . . . . . 522, 2
296	οὐ . . . . . 744, <i>Obs.</i>
305	δέχεσθαι with gen. 530, 1
306	ἔρκει . . . . . 605, 1
335	ἐκλυες . . . . . 596, 4, 487, 3
357	γούνων . . . . . 536
367	ἄν εἶη . . . . . 427, 3
369	γέρων with infin. . . 666
390	ἐμεῖο . . . . . 493
416	ἦ μέν—οὐδέ . . . 729, 3, a.
420	ἔλκεα . . . . . 545, 3, 583
426	εἴποτ' ἔην γε 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2
434	δῶρα . . . . . 574
460	ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 2

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ο.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> π.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> ρ.
636 βοῦν . . .	§. 548, c., 562	688 ἡέπερ . . .	§. 779, <i>Obs.</i> 5	640 ἐταῖρος transposed §. 824	II. 2
640 ἀγγελίης . . .	481, 1	699 περὶ πρό . . .	640, 2	— ὅστις ἀπαγγεῖλει . . .	831, 4, 7.
642 ἀρετάς . . .	579, 2	716 ἀνέρι . . .	594, 2	660 κρείων . . .	498
664 ἡμὲν—καί . . .	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4	748 πόντος suppl. . .	893, a.	667 πρό . . .	619, 3, c.
665 τῶν ὑπερ . . .	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6	802 asyndeton . . .	792, m.	686 ἀγγελίης . . .	485
683 ἀσφαλές . . .	556, c.	844 ἔδωκε . . .	393, 1	701 ἔπος . . .	548, c., 566, 1
691 indic. . .	868, 4 and 6	860 φθάσειν . . .	693, <i>Obs.</i> 5	716 position of ᾧ . . .	479, 3
731 νεῶν . . .	531			755 indic. . .	868, 4 and 6
737 οὐ μὲν . . .	729, 3, b.				
738 ἀπαμυναιμέθα κε . . .	832				
743 ὅστις φέροιτο . . .	831, 3				
	<i>Iliad</i> π.		<i>Iliad</i> ρ.		<i>Iliad</i> σ.
3 δάκρυα . . .	548, c., 570	29 μεῦ . . .	526	17 ἀγγελίην . . .	548, c., 566, 1
33 ἄρα . . .	788, 4	31 ἐμεῖο . . .	525	71 δέξ . . .	548, c., 566, 4
53 ἀμέρσαι . . .	582, 4, 583	36 μυχῶ . . .	605, 1	95 δῆ . . .	723, 1
58 tmesis . . .	643, a.	38 κατάπαυμα . . .	353, 1	100 ἐμεῖο . . .	529, 1
81 πυρός . . .	540, <i>Obs.</i>	41 οὐ μάν . . .	728, 3, b.	103 Ἐκτοοι . . .	611
139 ἄλκιμα δοῦρε . . .	384, <i>Obs.</i> 2	42 ἦτε . . .	777, <i>Obs.</i> 1	107 ἐκ . . .	621, 3, f.
141 asyndeton . . .	792, m.	51 asyndeton . . .	792, b.	134 μὲν alone . . .	765, 7, h.
158 οὔρεσι . . .	605, 1	— form of comparison . . .	781, <i>Obs.</i> 2	138 υἱός . . .	530, 1
212 conj. . .	842, 4 and 6	70 apodosis placed first . . .	856, b.	149 φεύγοντες ὑπὸ . . .	359, 3
218 dual and plural . . .	387, 2	75 διώκων . . .	545, 1, 583	179 γενέσθαι . . .	665, 2
240 μὲν—ἀλλὰ . . .	773, 3	83 φρένας . . .	584, 1	193 σάκος transpos. . .	824, 1, 1
264 οἱ—πᾶς . . .	478	110 ὃν δίωνται . . .	828, 4	245 πάρος . . .	848, <i>Obs.</i> 8
280 φάλαγγες ἐλπόμενοι . . .	379, b.	129 ἐταίρων . . .	530, 1	258 inf. . .	666
297 conj. . .	842, 4 and 6	134 φ συναντήσωσι . . .	428, 4	262 οἶος . . .	804, 10
320 κασιγνήτοιο . . .	490	— conj. . .	868, 4 and 6	272 ἀπό . . .	620, 3, i.
321 τοῦ . . .	511	149 μετά . . .	601, <i>Obs.</i> 4	302 ἦπερ . . .	779, <i>Obs.</i> 5
337 dual and plural . . .	387, 2	187 ἐνάριξα . . .	545, 1, 583	312 Ἐκτορι . . .	594, 1
357 φόβοιο—ἀλκῆς . . .	515	192 μάχης . . .	526	329 infin. as subject . . .	676, 2, b.
368 λαὸν οὖς . . .	819, 1	207 νοστήσαντι . . .	598	345 λούσειαν . . .	583
371 Ἴπποι ἔξαντε . . .	388, 1	226 ἐκάστου . . .	467, 4	392 ᾧδε . . .	605, <i>Obs.</i> 5
387 οἱ κρίνωσι . . .	828, 2	233 Δαναῶν . . .	512, 2	— νύ . . .	732
406 τίς position of . . .	600	235 ὑπὸ . . .	639, 1, 1	407 ζῶαγρια . . .	573
422 αἰδώς . . .	353, 1	236 ἀπηύρα . . .	545, 1, 583	432-34 μὲν—μὲν . . .	729, <i>Obs.</i> 3
423 τοῦδε . . .	513	242 κεφαλῇ . . .	632, 11, 2	*435 ἔδωκεν supplied . . .	895, d.
428 conj. . .	868, 6	250 πίνουσιν after vocat. . .	818, <i>Obs.</i> 1	453 περὶ . . .	632, 11, 1
440 ποῖον τὸν μῦθον . . .	881, 1	254 αὐτός . . .	656, 3, d.	465 optative . . .	844, b.
465 νεῖαιραν . . .	584, 1	281 διὰ . . .	627, 1, 1	*472 παρέμμεναι . . .	669
468 ὤμον . . .	584, 1	300 form of sentence . . .	752, 1	479 ἐπὶ adverbial . . .	640, 2
486 κόνιος . . .	536	304 Αἴαντος . . .	509	487 καλέουσιν . . .	583
498 κατηφείη . . .	382, 1	308 οἰκίῳ . . .	548, c., 576, 1	*515 ἐφestaότες . . .	390, c.
500 συλήσωσι . . .	583	313 Ἴπποθόφ . . .	598	529 ἐπὶ adverbial . . .	640, 2
502 θανάτοιο . . .	464, 542, viii. b.	336 αἰδώς with inf. . .	676, 2, c.	533 μάχην . . .	548, a., 564
507 λίπεν . . .	367, <i>Obs.</i> 2	361 ἀγχισητῖνοι . . .	714, a.	548 ἀρηρομένη . . .	177, 2, a.
511 βάλεν . . .	583	373 γαίης . . .	468, a., 522, 1	562 ἀνά adverbial . . .	640, 2
516 ἀνέρι . . .	487, 3	387 παλάσσετο number of . . .	393	567 φρονέοντες . . .	391, 2
526 ἀμφί . . .	616, 1, cf. 631, 11, 3, a.	393 διὰ πρό . . .	640, 2	585 λεόντων constr. of . . .	898, 1, β.
539 φίλων . . .	526	421 μοῖρα with inf. . .	676, 2, c.	590 χορόν . . .	548, d., 569, 3
546 Δαναῶν . . .	490	422 πολέμοιο . . .	530, 1		
552 ἦρχε const. of 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3		427 ἡνιόχοιο πεσόντος . . .	683		<i>Iliad</i> τ.
553 Σαρπηδόνοσ . . .	490	— Ἴπποι πυθέσθην . . .	388, 1	38 νέκταρ . . .	548, c., 570
559 εἰ optative . . .	855, <i>Obs.</i> 1	434 indic. . .	868, 6	43 ἦσαν omitted . . .	376, d.
584 Λυκίων . . .	512, 2	448 ἀλλὰ μάν . . .	728, 3, d.	80 ἐπιστάμενον ἐόντα . . .	375, 4
595 Ἑλλάδι . . .	605, 1	460 μετά . . .	636, 111, 1, a.	90 κέν with opt. . .	427, 3
606 ὑπὸ . . .	639, 1, a.	468 δίφροιο . . .	526	142 Ἄρηος . . .	510
609 προβιβῶντος . . .	512, 1	473 ὤμοισιν . . .	605, 1	148 ἦτε . . .	777, <i>Obs.</i> 1
629 νεκροῦ . . .	530, 1	501 ἰσχύμεν . . .	671, a.	174 ἦσιν . . .	654, 2, c.
638 πέρ . . .	697, d.	504 πρίν . . .	848, <i>Obs.</i> 9	182 νεμεσσητόν with inf. . .	676, 2, c.
650 conj. and opt. . .	879, <i>Obs.</i> 4	517 Ἀρήτοιο . . .	509	208 ἐπὶν τισαίμεθα . . .	844, <i>Obs.</i>
667 κάθηρον . . .	545, 1, 583	525 Αὐτομέδοντος . . .	509	212 ἀνά . . .	624, 1
669 ἀπὸ πρό . . .	640, 2	547 θνητοῖσι . . .	588, 1	260 ὅτις . . .	819, 2, β.
676 πατρός . . .	487, 4	582 ἐγγιθεν . . .	522, <i>Obs.</i> 1	261 ἐγώ . . .	673, 3
		595 μεγάλα . . .	548, c., 566, 3		
		605 μετά . . .	636, 111, 2		



Line *Iliad* τ.  
 290 μοί . . . . . §. 598  
 293 μοί . . . . . 594, 2  
 299 γάμον . . . 548, c., 562  
 302 πρόφασιν . . . 579, 4  
 321 σῆ ποθῆ . . . 652, *Obs.* 6  
 343 μέμβλετο . . . 29, 1  
 344 κείνος ὄγε . . . 655, 1  
 346 ἄπαστος . . . 356, *Obs.* 2  
 383 λόφον ἀμφι acc. 651, *Obs.*  
 402 πολέμου . . . . . 517  
 420 θάνατον . 548, c., 566, 1

*Iliad* υ.

8 ἄλσεα . . . . . 576, 1  
 41-44 μέν—μέν—δέ 765, 6,  
*Obs.*  
 44 γυῖα . . . . . 584, 1  
 87 κελεύεις . . . 545, 1, 583  
 136 ἀρχωσι . . . 393, 5, and 8  
 146 τό (τεῖχος) . . . 569, 1  
 154 βουλὰς . 548, b., 551, b.  
 172 ἦν πέφνη . 877, *Obs.* 5  
 180 ἀνάξειν constr. 505, *Obs.*  
 3  
 \*213 εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . 860, 3, c.  
 268 χρυσός—δῶρα . . 382, 2  
 229 δῶρα . . . 548, a., 573  
 322 δ δέ . . . 655, *Obs.* 3  
 321 τῷ use of . . . 657, 1  
 335 ὅτε κε with ind. fut. 841,  
*Obs.* 1  
 406 δστέα . . . . . 584, 1  
 409 γόνοιο . . . . . 518, 1

*Iliad* φ.

10 ἀμφι περί . . . 640, 2  
 22 ἄλλοι . . . 714, *Obs.* 2  
 28 Πατρόκλοιο . 500, *Obs.* 3  
 53 δέ . . . . . 770, 1, b.  
 75 ἀντί . . . . . 618, 2, b.  
 76 ἀκτὴν . . . 548, c., 562  
 80 λύμην form 273, 4, *Obs.* 4  
 95 οὐ . . . . . 742, 2  
 — εἰμί ind. . . . 849, 2  
 109 πατρός . . . . . 483 b.  
 123 ἀπολιχμήσονται . 545, 1,  
 583  
 162 verb suppl. . . 895, 1, c.  
 191 form of comparison 781,  
*d.*  
 198 δς . . . . . 816, 2  
 225 Ἔκτορι . . . 601, *Obs.* 3  
 249 use of μέν . . . 657, 1  
 266 ἐναντίβιον 548 b., 556, c.  
 274 ἄν omitted . . . 426, 1  
 276 ἀλλά . . . . . 773, 4  
 319 ἀπέλαμπε . 373, *Obs.* 1  
 324 use of partic. . . 706, 1  
 353 οἷ . . . . . 816, 2  
 355 ἰς ποταμοῦ . . . 442, c.  
 360 τί μοι w. gen. 535, *Obs.* 2  
 369 inf. . . . . 664, 1  
 429 optative . . . . . 844, b.  
 442 κακὰ transposed . 824,  
 11. 2

Line *Iliad* φ.  
 446 ἦτοι . . . . . §. 731, 2  
 448 σὺ δέ . . . . . 479, 5  
 451 βιήσατο . . . 545, 1., 583  
 487 εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . . 860, 3, c.  
 499 ἀλόχοισι . . . 601, *Obs.* 3  
 580 πειρήσαιο . 843, cf. 848,  
 5, β.  
 593 ἀπό . . . . . 640, 2  
 600 αὐτῷ . . . . . 601, 1  
 609 ind. and opt. . . . 888

*Iliad* χ.

23 πεδίοιο . . . . . 522, 2  
 33 ὄγε . . . . . 735, 3  
 73 κεῖσθαι 667, *Obs.* 1, and Add.  
 84 φίλε τέκνον . . . 379, a.  
 87 θάλος—δν . . . . 819, 1  
 94 φάρμακα . . . 548, c., 562  
 104 ἀτασθαλίῃσιν . 355, 1, a.  
 109 ἐμοί—κατακτείναντα 675, b.  
 126 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
 170 Ἔκτορος . . . . . 488  
 198 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 1, 1, b.  
 202 πῶς κεν . . . 427, 2, 879  
 220 κέν in the protasis 860, 1  
 225 ἐπὶ . 536, *Obs.* 4, 633, 1  
 235 form of sentence 752, 1  
 246 εἰ—ἦ . . . . . 878, c.  
 247 καί . . . . . 696, *Obs.* 5  
 256 ἀεικίῳ . . . . . 583  
 265 elliptic sentence . . 896  
 295 asyndeton . . . . 792, a.  
 345 γούνων . . . . . 536, *Obs.* 6  
 347 οἶα=ὅτι τοιαῦτα . 804, 10  
 358 μήνιμα . . . . . 353, 1  
 368 ἐσύλα . . . . . 545, 1, 583  
 390 αὐτάρ . . . . . 770, 1, a.  
 391 asyndeton . . . . 792, b.  
 414 use of partic. . . . 706, 1  
 450 asyndeton . . . . 792, a.  
 471 inf. without ὥς 863, *Obs.*  
 7, 668, 2  
 491 δεδάκρονται . . . 364, 5, c.  
 505 ἄν with conj. . . 423, §.  
 514 ἀλλὰ=εἰμή . . . . 773, 4

*Iliad* ψ.

8 αὐτοῖς . . . . . 604, 1  
 43 ὅστις . . . . . 816, 6  
 47 κραδίην . . . . . 584, 1  
 49 πέρ . . . . . 734, 2, 1  
 80 καὶ δέ . . . . . 769, 2  
 116 πολλά . . . 548, c., 558, 1  
 122 πεδίοιο . . . . . 498  
 131 ἐν . . . . . 645, a.  
 157 πείσονται . . . . 378, a.  
 160 κήδεος . . . . . 518, a.  
 176 μήδετο . . . . . 545, 1, 583  
 201 εἰλαπίνην . 548, b., 562  
 206 ἐκατόμβας . . . . 560, 3  
 214 ἀημέναι . . . . . 669  
 245 τύμβον . . . 548, c. 569, 1  
 246 τοῖον attracted 823, *Obs.* 2  
 247 ἐμεῖο . . . . . 502, 3

Line *Iliad* φ.  
 283 dual . . . . . §. 387, 2  
 300 δρόμου . . . . . 536  
 307 ἐδίδαξαν . . . 545, 1, 583  
 315 τοί . . . . . 736, 1  
 318 δέ . . . . . 770, 1, a.  
 345 ὅς κε . . . 829, 831, *Obs.* 1  
 353 asyndeton . . . . 792, g.  
 380 θερμετο number of 393, 6  
 393 ὁδοῦ . . . . . 526  
 410 καὶ μὴν . . . . . 728, 3, c.  
 441 ἀλλ' οὐ μὰν οὐδέ 728, 3, b.  
 445 καμόντα . . . 391, *Obs.* 1  
 454 τόσον . . . . . 823, *Obs.* 2  
 478 ἐκδέρκεται . . . . 386, 1  
 485 τρίποδος . . . . . 519, 2  
 498 οἷ—οἷ τε . . . . . 816, 2  
 529 ἐρωήν . . . . . 548, c. 578  
 545 nom. . . . . 708, 1  
 579 εἰ δ' ἄγε . . . . . 860, 4  
 580 ἐπιπλήττειν construction  
 of, 589, *Obs.* 2  
 584 Ἰππων . . . . . 536, *Obs.* 9  
 649 ἦς attracted . . . 822, 1, cf.  
*Obs.* 8  
 654 asyndeton . . . . 792, c.  
 670 οὐδ' ἄρα . . . . . 787, 2, c. β.  
 709 ἄν . . . . . 640, 3, *Obs.*  
 733 τρίτον . . . . . 548, c., 563  
 741 μέτρα . . . . . 576, 1  
 764 πάρος . . . . . 848, *Obs.* 8  
 799 κατὰ adverbial 640, 2, cf.  
 643, *Obs.* 1  
 854 ἦς . . . . . 509  
 857 ὄρνιθος . . . . . 514  
 879 σύν adverbial . . . 640, 2

*Iliad* ω.

19 ἀπέχειν with dat. . . 596  
 25 οὐδέ . . . . . 776, 1, a.  
 48 κλαύσας part. . . . 688  
 52 comparative . . . . 784  
 54 γαῖαν . . . . . 583  
 76 δάρων . . . . . 512, 1  
 107 δῆ . . . . . 720, 2  
 167 πολέες transpos. 824, 11.  
 3, a.  
 191 θάλαμον . 548, c., 569, 1  
 227 ἐπὶν εἶην . . . 844, *Obs.* 1  
 235 ἐξεσίην . . . 548, 5, 558, 1  
 256 δέ . . . . . 770, 1, a.  
 263 opt. with ἄν, . . . 425, 2, b.  
 264 ὁδοῖο . . . . . 522, 2  
 296 οὐ . . . . . 744, *Obs.*  
 305 δέχεσθαι with gen. 530, 1  
 306 ἔρκει . . . . . 605, 1  
 335 ἔκλυες . . . 596, 4, 487, 3  
 357 γούνων . . . . . 536  
 367 ἄν εἶη . . . . . 427, 3  
 369 γέρων with infin. . . 666  
 390 ἐμεῖο . . . . . 493  
 416 ἦ μέν—οὐδέ . . . 729, 3, a.  
 420 ἔλκεα . . . . . 545, 3, 583  
 426 εἶποτ' ἔην γε 856, *Obs.* 2  
 434 δῶρα . . . . . 574  
 460 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 2

Line	<i>Iliad</i> α.
466 ὑπέρ . . .	§. 630, I. 2, d.
484 δέ . . .	767, 3, a.
488 καὶ μὲν . . .	729, 3, c.
528 δόσεων supplied . . .	893, d.
602 τε . . .	755, 2
603 τῆπερ . . .	734, 3
605 ἀπό . . .	620, 3, e.
608 asyndeton . . .	792, c.
633 ὁρώσας part. . .	686
650 δὴ . . .	721, 1
721 αἰοδὴν . . .	548, c., 566, 4
733 ἐργάζοιο . . .	560, 1, 583
735 βλεθρον . . .	580, 2
789 ἔρα . . .	787, 2, a.
802 δαῖτα . . .	548, a., 562

*Odyssey* α.

1 pleonasm . . .	899, 7
4 πολλά position of . . .	904
7 ἀτασθαλίῃσιν . . .	355, 1, a.
— αὐτῶν . . .	467, 4
9 τοῖσιν . . .	602, 1
12 τέ—ἡδέ . . .	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4
18 ἀέθλων . . .	530, 1
21 Ὀδυσῆϊ . . .	601, 1
24 Ὑπερίωνος . . .	522, 1
28 μύθων . . .	516
29 Αἰγίσδοιο . . .	515
33 αὐτοί . . .	656, 4
40 Ἀτρεΐδαι . . .	500, <i>Obs.</i> 3
41 conjunctive . . .	842, 3
47 ὅστις ῥέξοι . . .	831, 4, β.
48 ἀμφί . . .	631, II. 3, a.
49 ἀπό . . .	620, 1
58 καί . . .	760, 2
62 νύ . . .	732
64 ἔρκος . . .	584, 1
66 περί . . .	640, 2
69 Κύκλωπος . . .	490
— ὀφθαλμοῦ . . .	531
70 Πολύφημον transpos. . .	824
II. 4	
71 μίν . . .	833
— Κυκλώπεςσιν . . .	605, 2
76 οἶδε . . .	655, 1
82 εἰ μὲν δὴ . . .	729, 3, g.
— τοῦτο . . .	657, 2, a.
97 asyndeton . . .	792, m.
105 ξείνῳ . . .	594, 2
109 κήρυκες οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ . . .	478
117 κτήμασιν . . .	505, <i>Obs.</i> 3
125 ἡ . . .	657, 1
132 ἄλλων . . .	714, <i>Obs.</i> 2
138 νύψασθαι . . .	669, 2
158 ὅττι κεν εἴπω . . .	829, 3
159 μέλει constr. . .	496, <i>Obs.</i> 2
— ταῦτα . . .	657, 2
162 change of constr. . .	705, 5
164 πόδας . . .	579, 2
— comparatives . . .	782, f.
165 χρυσοῖο . . .	539, 2
166 μόρον . . .	548, b., 552, b.
167 εἵπερ . . .	861, <i>Obs.</i> 2
170 πόθεν ἀνδρῶν . . .	527
175 ἡ—ἡ . . .	878, a.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> α.
176 δῶ . . .	§. 559
181 νίος . . .	672, 4
— Ταφίοισιν . . .	605, 3, cf. 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3
182 ᾧδε . . .	605, <i>Obs.</i> 5
184 μετά . . .	636, III. 3, a.
185 ἡδε . . .	655, 1
192 εὖτ' ἂν with conj. . .	842, 1
195 κελεύθου . . .	531
200 ἐν . . .	645, a.
204 εἰ with conj. . .	854, <i>Obs.</i> 1
208 ὄμματα . . .	545, 5, cf. 579, 1
216 γόνον . . .	353, 1
226 τάδε . . .	655, 3
— ἡ omitted . . .	875, <i>Obs.</i> 1
229 γέ . . .	735, 5
231 ἐπεὶ . . .	479, 5
262 χρίσθαι . . .	362, 4
268 ἡ κεν . . .	879, <i>Obs.</i> 2
271 μύθων . . .	496
273 μῦθον . . .	548, c., 566, 1
275 μητέρα . . .	581, 1
286 δε demonstr. . .	816, 2
291 χεῦαι . . .	671, a.
301 σὺ φίλος . . .	479
309 ὁδοῖο . . .	510
315 ὁδοῖο . . .	498
316 κέ . . .	827, <i>Obs.</i> 2
321 πατρός . . .	515
330 κατεβήσατο meaning of, . . .	557, <i>Obs.</i> , cf. 558
— κλίμακα . . .	558, 1
343 ποθέω with acc. . .	498, <i>Obs.</i> 2
346 φθονέω with acc. and inf. . .	674
347 νύ . . .	732
349 ὅπως ἐθέλῃσιν . . .	868, 3
352 ἥτις ἀμφιπέληται . . .	828, 2
358 μελήσει . . .	497, <i>Obs.</i> 2
363 ὄφρα βάλε . . .	840
369 δαινύμενοι part. . .	686
— μηδέ . . .	776, 1, a.
370 ἀκουέμεν . . .	663, 3
371 αὐδὴν . . .	579, 2
379 αἶ κε . . .	877, <i>Obs.</i> 5
390 gen. abs. . .	697, b.
— γέ . . .	735, <i>Obs.</i> 1
392 infin. as subj. . .	663, 1, a.
402 δάμασιν . . .	505, <i>Obs.</i> 3, cf. 605, 3
— οἷσιν . . .	654, 2, c.
403 ἀπορραΐσει . . .	545, 1, 583
408 πατρός . . .	486, <i>Obs.</i> 2
409 χρεῖος . . .	548, c., 481, <i>Obs.</i> , 498, <i>Obs.</i> 2
— αὐτου . . .	467, 4
— τόδε . . .	655, 1
415 θεοπροπίης . . .	496
— ἦντινα ἐξερέηται . . .	828, 3
422 middle verb . . .	362, 3
— μένον with inf. . .	664, <i>Obs.</i> 1
424 ἔβαν ἕκαστος . . .	478
439 χιτῶνα . . .	569, 1

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> β.
31 ὅτε πύθοιτο . . .	§. 844, a.
46 δοιά . . .	579, 6
53 δε δε ἐεδνώσαιο . . .	810, 1
54 change of constr. . .	833, 2
62 ἡ τε . . .	755, 2
68 Ζηνός . . .	536, <i>Obs.</i> 5
72 ἔρεξε . . .	545, 1, 583
94 ἰστόν . . .	548, b., 569, 3
99 εἰς δε . . .	644
105 ἐπὴν παραθεῖτο . . .	844, <i>Obs.</i>
114 δε omitted . . .	833
124 ὄντινα . . .	816, 5
131 ἄλλοθι γαίης . . .	527
132 γέ . . .	735, 3
135 Ἑρινῦς . . .	566, 2
148—50 μὲν βα . . .	788, 3
192 θωήν . . .	548, c., 573
194 ἐν . . .	622, 1, b.
205 γάμον . . .	583, 56
210 λίσσομαι . . .	583
222 σῆμα . . .	548, c., 571
235 μεγαίρω with acc. and inf. . .	674
261 ἄλός . . .	540, <i>Obs.</i>
272 infin. after οἷος . . .	666
275 ἀ μενοιῶς . . .	548, c., 551, c.
280 ἔργα . . .	548, 3, 560, 2
284 agreement of δε . . .	821, 2
308 μετά . . .	636, III. 1, a.
310 Ἀντίνοε—ὁμῶν . . .	390, β.
320 νύ . . .	732
327 δ γε . . .	655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 3
337 κατεβήσατο . . .	557, <i>Obs.</i> , cf. 559
376 ὥς ἂν ἰάπτῃ . . .	810, 2
387 ἦτεε . . .	583
416 ἄνα in compos. . .	624, <i>Obs.</i>
— tmesis . . .	643, b.
431 οἶνοιο . . .	539, 2

*Odyssey* γ.

5 ἱερὰ . . .	548, 3, 560, 3
15 conjunctive . . .	806, 1
49 ἐμοί . . .	594, <i>Obs.</i> 2
55 μεγένης ἡμῶν with inf. . .	674
71 κέλευθα . . .	558, 1
72, 106 κατά . . .	629, 3, d.
127 ἐβάζομεν . . .	583
140 μῦθον . . .	566, 1
143 οὐδέ . . .	776, 1, a.
162 νέας . . .	509
206 ὑπερβασίης . . .	500
214 γέ . . .	735, 3
— ἡ—ἡ . . .	878, a.
220 ἄλγεα . . .	552, b.
227 ἐμοίγε ἐλπομένῳ . . .	599, 3
236 πέρ . . .	734, 2, 2
243 ἔρεσθαι . . .	583
251 Ἄργεος . . .	522, 1
283 ἐκαίνυτο with inf. . .	667, <i>Obs.</i> 1
284 κατέσχετο . . .	365, 2
351 μὲν—καί . . .	765, 7, a.
393 κρητῆρα . . .	548, c., 572
408 ἀλείφατος . . .	540, <i>Obs.</i>

Line *Odyssey γ.*

413 τέ use of . §. 758, *Obs.* 1  
419 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 5  
421 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, a.  
445 κατάρχεσθαι constr. of,  
516, *Obs.*  
470-4 δέ use of . . . 770, 2  
496 ὁδόν . . . . . 560, 2

*Odyssey δ.*

6 tmesis . . . . . 643, a.  
11 Μεγαπένθης transp. . 824,  
II. 3, b.  
19 μολπῆς . . . . . 516  
31 οὐ μὲν use of . 729, 3, b.  
33 ξεινήια . . . . . 548, 3, 562  
51 ἐς . . . . . 646, a.  
76 ἀγορεύοντος . . . 485  
104 πάντων . . . . . 488  
110 ἡ omitted . . . 878, *Obs.* 1  
114 asyndeton . . . . 706, 2  
170 ἀέθλους . . . . 548, c., 563  
174 δώματα . . . . . 569, 1  
190 μὲν—καί . 765, 7, *Obs.* 1  
238 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 4  
247 αὐτόν . . . . . 656, 1  
292 ἄλγιον (τοῦτο) 655, *Obs.* 5  
347 εἰρωτᾶς . . . . . 583  
363 νύ . . . . . 732  
371 τόσον attracted, 823, *Obs.* 2

380 κελεύθου . . . . . 531  
401 εἶμι . . . . . 397, *Obs.*  
413 ἐν omitted . . . 650, 6  
533 ἀεικέα . . . . . 551, c.  
605 asyndeton . . . . 792, g.  
611 αἵματος . . . . . 483, b.  
636 ὑπὸ . . . . . 640, 2  
685 μή . . . . . 747, 2  
— δειπνήσειαν—κατακείρετε,  
818, *Obs.* 2  
692 ἐχθαίρησι, number of, 390,  
b.

732 ὁδόν . . . . . 551, c.  
770 γάμον . . . . . 548, c., 569, 1  
777 ἡμῖν . . . . . 594, 4  
790 ὄγε . . . . . 655, 6, *Obs.* 2  
819 ἥπερ . . . . . 779, *Obs.* 5  
821 ἴνα . . . . . 605, *Obs.* 5  
131 εἰ μὲν δὴ . . . 729, 3, g.

*Odyssey ε.*

15 ὁ δέ . . . . . 655, 6, *Obs.* 2  
24 ὥς ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 5  
28 Ἑρμείαν . . . . . 566, 2, 583  
39 ὅς' ἂν ἐξήρατο . . 827, b.  
68 περί . . . . . 632, 1, 1  
97 εἰρωτᾶς constr. of . 583  
130 περί . . . . . 632, 1, 1  
142 opt. with κέν . . . 832  
155 παρ' οὐκ ἐθέλων ἐθελούσῃ,  
904, 2, cf. 651, b.  
166 opt. with κέν . . . 832  
168 ὥς κε ἴκηαι . . . . 810  
177 opt. in apodosis 855, 3, a.  
211 θῆν . . . . . 726, 1

Line *Odyssey ε.*

212 δέμας . . . . . §. 579, 2  
244 εἴκοσι πάντα . 454, *Obs.* 1  
245 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.  
260 ἐν . . . . . 640, 2  
293 σύν . . . . . 623, 3, b.  
300 μή . . . . . 814, a.  
345 γαίης . . . . . 512, *Obs.* 3  
374 asyndeton . . . . 706, 2  
386 ἕως μυγίῃ . . . . 846, 3  
397 κακότητος . . . . . 531  
473 μή . . . . . 814, b.

*Odyssey ζ.*

9 οἴκου . . . . . 569, 1  
14 νόστον . . . . . 551, 1, c.  
27 αὐτῇν . . . . . 656, 1  
40 ἀπὸ adverbial . . . 640  
57 οὐκ use of . 741, *Obs.* 1  
84 ἄλλαι . . . . . 714, *Obs.* 2  
86 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 2  
131 ἔν . . . . . 640, 2  
132 δαίεται . . . . . 384, *Obs.* 2  
140 tmesis . . . . . 643, b.  
142 ἡ—ἡ . . . . . 878, a.  
182 τοῦγε—ἡ δὲ 780, *Obs.* 2  
183 conjunctive . . . . 842, 2  
193 ἀντιδασαῖνα constr. of, 691,  
*Obs.* 2

200 μή use of . . . . 741, d.  
201 οὐ—οὐδέ 776, 1, b., 415,  
2, 740  
207 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 1, 2, b.  
224 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, l.  
— νίξετο . . . . . 545, 1, 583  
227 ἄλειψεν . . . . . 583  
268 ἀλέγουσι with acc. . 496,  
*Obs.* 1  
296 δώματα . . . . . 559  
314 ἐλπὼρῃ with inf. . 668, 2

*Odyssey η.*

11 ἀκούειν constr. of . 487, 4  
54 Ἀρήτη . . . . . 475, *Obs.* 1  
109 δέ . . . . . 770, 1, a.  
110 ἰστόν . . . . . 548, d., 569, 3  
118 χείματος . . . . . 523  
120 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 2, b.  
138 ὅτε with opt. . . . 843, 2  
159 use of infin. . 676, 2, c.  
165 ἄμα . . . . . 593, *Obs.*  
162 μνήσομεθ' constr. 515, *Obs.*  
202 conjunctive . . . . 842, 2  
216 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 2, c.  
220 πάντων . . . . . 515  
237 εἰρήσομαι . . . . 545, 1, 583  
— μὲν alone . . . . 766, 2  
244 καὶ περ . . . . . 697, d.  
278 κέ in protasis . . . 860, 1  
280 ἕως ἐπῆλθον . . . 846, 1  
311 αἰ γάρ with infin. . 671, c.  
318 ἐς τῆμος . . . . . 644

*Odyssey θ.*

21 ὥς κεν . . . . . 810  
36 κρινάσθων middle 364, 7, b.

Line *Odyssey θ.*

44 περί . . . . . §. 640, 2  
49 βήτην . . . . . 388, 1  
67 tmesis . . . . . 646, d.  
70 ὅτε with opt. . . . 843, 2  
123 θέειν . . . . . 667, *Obs.* 1  
153 κελεύετε . . . . . 583  
188 ἀλλήλοισι . . . . 601, 1  
197 ἔεθλον . . . . . 550, b.  
221 ἐμέ φημι . . . . . 673, 1  
245 ἐξέτι . . . . . 644, *Obs.*  
267 ἀμφί . . . . . 631, 1, 2  
288 φιλότητος . . . . . 536  
307 καὶ οὐκ . . . . . 776, *Obs.* 4  
311 ἄλλος—ἀλλά . . . 773, 4  
318 εἰσέκε with fut. 841, *Obs.* 1  
329 τοί . . . . . 736, 1  
345 ὅπως λύσειεν 664, *Obs.* 3  
352 κέν in protasis . . 860, 1  
434 ἀμφί . . . . . 645, b.  
445 conjunctive . . . . 842, 3  
449 αὐτόδιον . 548, f., 558, 1  
481 διδάσκειν double acc. 583  
499 θεοῦ . . . . . 530, 2  
550 κάλεον . . . . . 583  
575 ἡμεν—τέ . . . . . 777, *Obs.* 4

*Odyssey ι.*

16 ὄνομα . . . . . 548, c., 566, 1  
20 καὶ μεῦ for καὶ οὐ . . 833  
28 κεν. after compar. 780, b.  
— ἦς . . . . . 654, 2, c.  
35 εἴπερ καὶ . . . . . 861, 2  
42 μοί . . . . . 600, 2  
49 μὲν—καί . . . . . 765, 7, a.  
57 δέ use of . . . . . 770, 2  
82 ἀνέμοισιν . . . . . 608  
84 εἶδαρ . . . . . 548, a., 562  
92 οὐδ' ἄρα . . . . . 788, 3  
102 λατοῖο . . . . . 537  
— conj. aft. hist. tense, 806, 2  
110 αἰ—καὶ σφιν . . . . 833  
112 τοῖσιν . . . . . 597  
115 παίδων . . . . . 505  
116 παρέκ . . . . . 640, 2  
118 ἐν adverbial . . . . 640, 2  
126 opt. with κέ . . . . 832  
129 οἱ κε ἐκάμοντο . . 827, b.  
132 ἐν . . . . . 640, 2  
139 conjunctive . . . . 842, 3  
141 ὑπὸ . . . . . 639, 1, 1, a.  
143 ἰδέσθαι . . . . . 667, *Obs.* 2  
146 οὐτις—οὐτε . . . . 775, a.  
155 ἴνα constr. of . . . . 805, 2  
162 κρέα . . . . . 548, c., 562  
164 ἐν . . . . . 645, *Obs.* 1  
177 ἀνὰ in compos. 624, *Obs.* 6  
184 περί . . . . . 640, 2  
196 οἶνοιο . . . . . 539, *Obs.* 1  
205 asyndeton . . . . . 792, m.  
219 τυρῶν . . . . . 539, 1  
223 τετυγμένα . . . . . 391, *Obs.*  
233 ἕως ἐπῆλθε . . . . 840, 846  
256 ἡμῖν—δαισάντων 710, *Obs.*  
261 κέλευθα . . . . . 558, 1  
275 Διός . . . . . 496



Line *Odyssey* ι.

- 277 opt. in apodosis §. 853, b.  
 284 πρὸς . . . . . 645, d.  
 293 οὐδέ—τε—καί . . . 747, 2  
 294 Διὶ . . . . . 589, 2  
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*472 γεγώς . . . .	684	807 φωτός . . . .	483, Obs. 3	*1144 φ . . . .	605, 2
*474 κακοῖσιν . . . .	605, 4	*812 ὅς σπεύδῃ . . . .	828, 3	1149 κατασβέσειε . .	583
*475 παρ ἡμᾶρ 637, III. 3, i.		*832 γένοιτ' ἂν . . . .	832	1155 πημανούμενος .	681, b.
*476 τοῦ κατθανεῖν . .	531, 1	*838 ἐμέ . . . .	898, 2	1162 ἀνδρός . . . .	485
*482 φρενός . . . .	483, Obs. 4	845 οὐρανόν . . . .	558, 1	1166 article, posit. of, .	459, 3
488 εἴπερ τινός . . .	860, II	869 συμμαθεῖν . . .	669	*1178 ρίζαν . . . .	584, 2
*503 οἶας . . . .	883, Obs.	*878 κέλευθον . . . .	558, I, Add.	*1184 τῷδε . . . .	598
506 αἰδεσθαι constr. of .	685, Obs.	*— φανίς . . . .	684	1185 τίς ποτε . . . .	883, 1
509 θεοῖς . . . .	589, 1	*885 λεύσσω (ἔστι supplied)	376, c., cf. 375, 4	*1201 δμιλεῖν . . . .	669, 2
*519 ἐν σοι . . . .	622, 3, c. or h.	*887 σχέτλια . . . .	383	1204 τέρψιν . . . .	556, c.
*531 φόβοισι . . . .	608, 2	*906 position of ἐν . .	651, a.	1222 ὅπως προσείπομεν opt. .	808
534 δαίμονος . . . .	518, 4	*— οἶ . . . .	600, 2	1226 ῥήματα . . . .	566, 1
*535 ἐπηνεσα . . . .	403, 1	*910 οἶος . . . .	804, 10	1228 τοί . . . .	736, 2
*540 μὴ οὐ 750, I, and Obs. 3		*921 μῶλοι without ἂν .	853	*1230 ἐπὶ . . . .	633, 3, f.
*543 λόγου . . . .	529, 1	Obs. 2		*— ποδῶν suppl. . . .	893, c.
*548 τὰ πατρόθεν . .	579, 6	*925 ἔμελλες . . . .	408, Obs. 2		
550 γένοιω . . . .	418, b.	935 ἀριστόχειρ ἀγών .	435, Obs.		
554 ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν . .	678, c.	*950 μὴ . . . .	746, 4		
555 ἔως . . . .	841, 5	954 θυμὸν ἐφυβρίζει .	583		
		*956 ἔχουσιν . . . .	605, 4		

Line	<i>Ajax.</i>
1231	τοῦ μηδέν (ὄντος) §. 456, 3, 895, 1, e.
1236	ἀνδρός . . . . . 486
*1241	ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, b.
*1259	ὅς . 877, <i>Obs.</i> 3 and 4
*1263	γλῶσσαν . . . . . 551, 2
*1267	ἐπί . . . . . 633, 3, f.
*1287	ἄλμα . 548, d., 556, d.
*1305	πρός . . 638, 1. 2, a.
1315	ἐν ἐμοί . . 622, 3, a.
1316	καιρόν . . . . . 579, 7
1319	βοήν . . . . . 575
1334	μη νικησάτω 420, <i>Obs.</i> 5
*1343	εἰ θάνοι . . . . . 855, 2
*1354	ὁποίω . . . . . 823
1357	ἐχθρῶς . . 503, <i>Add.</i>
1358	βροτοῖς . . . . . 600, 1
*1369	ὥς ἂν . . . . . 868, 3
1381	ἐπαινέσαι . . . . . 583
1389	Ὀλύμπου . . . . . 504
1413	μένος . . . . . 555, c.

*Antigone.*

*4	ὅ τι ὁποῖον . 824, note
7	τί τοῦτο . . . . . 881, 1
*10	ἐχθρῶν . . . . . 530, 1
21	accusatives . . . . . 581, 4
*—	νῶν . . . . . 600, 2
22	ἔχει . . . . . 692
*24	χρησθεῖς <sup>b</sup> . 368, 3, b.
*25	νεκροῖς . . . . . 603, 2
31	τὸν ἀγαθόν 450, <i>Obs.</i> 1
*33	μη εἰδῶσιν . . . . . 12, 1
*35	παρ' οὐδέν 637, III. 3, f.
*—	ὅς ἂν . . . . . 829, 2
38	εἴτε—εἴτε . . 878, d.
*42	γνώμης . . . . . 527
*—	ποῦ ποτε . . . . . 883, 1
43	τῇδε . . . . . 655, 2
*44	ἀπόρρητον . . 580, 2
*46	δή . . . . . 722, 1
51	πρός . . 638, 1. 2, f.
*57	ἐπί . . . . . 634, 3, g.
69	ἂν repeated . . 432, b.
—	εἰ θέλοις cond. sent. 855
74	comparative . 782, e.
75	ὄν . . . . . 577
79	τὸ δρᾶν . . . . . 670, 1
80	τάφον . . . . . 571
*82	ταλαίης . . . . . 489
85	σὺν . . . . . 640, 2
*88	ἐπί . . . . . 634, 3, a.
97	μη οὐ . 750, 2, c., <i>Obs.</i> 3
*102	τῶν προτέρων . 502, 3
110	ὄν . . . . . 566, 3
112	δέξα . . . . . 548, f.
114	χιόνος πτέρυγι 542, iii., 435, c.
*121	γένουσιν . . . . . 603
*126	δράκοντι dat. com. <sup>c</sup> 596, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
133	νίκην . . . . . 566, 3

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
145	αὐτοῦν . . . . . §. 654, 2
155	ἀλλὰ γάρ . 786, <i>Obs.</i> 4
159	μήτιν . . . . . 551, 1, d.
*174	κατά . . . . . 629, 3, a.
176	πρὶν ἂν . . . . . 848, <i>Obs.</i> 2
*178	ὅστις μή with ind. 743, 2
*188	ἐμαυτῷ . . . . . 363, 2
192	τῶνδε . . . . . 507
195	πάντα . . . . . 548, e., 564
*201	αἵματος . . . . . 537
*206	πρός . . 638, 1. 2, d. 8.
*208	ἐνδίκων . . . . . 504
*214	ὁπόσοι ζῶμεν . 817, <i>Obs.</i> 8, a. a.
*218	τί ἂν . . . . . 427, 3
220	ὅς ἐρᾷ . . . . . 836, 5, a.
228	οἷ . . . . . 822, <i>Obs.</i> 6
*234	καὶ εἰ . . . . . 861
*235	ἐλπίδος . . . . . 536
*236	ἂν . . . . . 429, a.
*254	δείκνυσι . . . . . 395, 2
256	φεύγοντος . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3
260	ἐλέγχων nom. . 708, 1
261	τελευτῶσα . 696, <i>Obs.</i> 1
*263	τὸ μή (ἐξαιργάσθαι) 895, 1, e.
266	τὸ δρᾶσαι . . . . . 670
*267	τῷ . . . . . 682, 2
268	ἐρευνῶσιν . 596, <i>Obs.</i> 2
278	μή (ἐστὶ) . . . . . 814
*285	ὅστις . . . . . 816, 7
303	ἐξέπραξαν . . . . . 403, 2
313	compar. . 454, <i>Obs.</i> 7, 783, k.
*315	ἴω . . . . . 417
318	λύπην . . . . . 898, 2
*322	καὶ ταῦτα . . . . . 697, d.
*324	δόξαν . 548, d., 566, 1
327	ἔάν—καὶ μή . . 778, b.
*329	οὐκ ἐσθ' ὅπως 817, <i>Obs.</i> 4
*330	ἐλπίδος . . . . . 526
*334	τοῦτο . . 381, <i>Obs.</i> 1
337	ὅπό . . 639, II. 1, b.
—	πόντου . . . . . 526
340	ἔτος εἰς ἔτος 577, <i>Obs.</i> 2, 625, 2, c.
*350	θηρός . . . . . 505
356	ἐδιδάξατο . 362, 8, 583
*375	ἐς . . . . . 625, 3, e.
*378	οὐκ with inf. 745, <i>Obs.</i> 1
381	δήπου . . . . . 734
384	ἐκείνη . . . . . 655, 8
*388	βροτοῖσιν . . . . . 605, 2
*391	ἀπειλαῖς . . . . . 607
*392	παρά . . 637, III. 3, m.
404	νεκρόν transp. . 824, II. <i>Obs.</i> 4
*408	δεινὰ . . . . . 515, 3
411	ἐκ . . . . . 646, 5
*414	ἀφειδήσοι 855, <i>Obs.</i> 2, 406, 6
417	χθονός . . . . . 530, 1

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
*424	φθόγγον . . . . . §. 566, 3
*425	βλέψη . . . . . 842, 4
*427	γόοισιν . . . . . 548, <i>Obs.</i> 8
441	σέ . . . . . 581, 2
446	μήκος . . . . . 579, 7
*458	ἐμελλον . . 408, <i>Obs.</i> 2
*460	part. . . . . 681, 6
*468	κείνοις . . . . . 607
470	μῶρῳ . . . . . 600, 1
471	ὄν supplied . . 682, 3
479	τῶν πέλας . . . . . 508
*487	ἡμῖν . . . . . 597
490	τάφου . . . . . 898, 1, β.
*492	φρενῶν . . . . . 512
505	εἰ μή ἐγκλείσοι . 406, 6, foot, 855
*508	τῶνδε . . . . . 534
*520	ἴσος λαχεῖν . . . . . 677
*526	καὶ μήν . . . . . 728, c.
*532	verb supplied . 895, d.
*542	τοῦργον (ἐστὶ) . 376, e.
*546	μοί . . . . . 598
547	σεαυτῆς . . . . . 518, b.
550	ἀνιᾶς . . . . . 583
*551	ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, e.
*554	μόρου . . . . . 514
556	ἐπί . 634, 3, g., cf. 375, <i>Add.</i>
*560	θανοῦσιν . . . . . 596, 1
*563	ὅς ἂν . . . . . 829, 3
*568	νυμφεῖα . . . . . 353, 1
571	υἱέσι . . . . . 602, 3
577	μη τριβάς . . . . . 897
582	κακῶν . . . . . 529, 1
*584	οἷς ἂν . . . . . 817, <i>Obs.</i> 9
*589	ἐπιδράμη . . . . . 842, 4
*—	πνοιαῖς . . . . . 359, 3
*593	ὀρώμαι . . . . . 363, 6
604	opt. without ἂν 426, <i>Obs.</i> 2, 418, e.
*620	πρὶν . . . . . 842, 848
632	μελλονύμφου . 542, ii. β.
644	πατρί . . . . . 594, 2
*658	πρός . . 638, III. 3, d.
666	ὄν στήσειε . . . . . 831, 3
*667	σμικρά . . . . . 579, 6
*675	τροπὰς . . . . . 548, d.
677	ἀμυντέα . . 383, 613, 3
678	verbal adjective . 613, 3
*679	πρός . 638, iii. 3, d. 8.
683	φρένας—ὕπερτατον . 381
*688	σοῦ . . . . . 641 2, β.
*691	λόγοις . . . . . 609, 4
*696	ἦτις . . . . . 816, 7
704	πρός . . 638, 1. 2, b.
705	ἦθος . . . . . 576, 1
707	ὅστις—οὔτοι . 819, 2, β.
*710	καὶ εἰ . 861, 2, and <i>Add.</i>
723	arrangement of words 678, 2
726	διδαζόμεσθα . . 362, 8
*736	ἄλλῳ . . . . . 594, 3

<sup>b</sup> The reading in v. 23 may be λέγουσιν οὐν, making δίκη depend on χρησθεῖς; for δίκη δικάει, cf. 899, 1.  
<sup>c</sup> The best way of interpreting this passage seems to be, an invincible obstacle (so. to the eagle), in defence of the serpent, taking δράκοντι as dative commodi.

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>	Line	<i>Antigone.</i>	Line	<i>Electra.</i>
737	ἦτις . . . . §. 816, 6	*1097	ἐν δεινῷ . . . §. 622, 3, g.	108	ἐπὶ . . . . §. 634, 3, g.
*738	κρατοῦντος . . . . 518	1106	τὸ δρᾶν . . . 664, 1, 670, 1	*116	τίσασθε constr. of . . . 585
740	ὡς οἶκε ξυμμαχεῖν (συμ- μαχεῖ Dind.) 898, 4.	*1113	μὴ ᾗ . . . . . 814	123	τάκεῖς οἰμωγᾶν . . . 360, 2
*742	πατρί . . . . 601, Obs. 2	*1123	παρὰ . . . . . 637, 1	137	ἐξ . . . . . 647, a.
—	διὰ δίκης . . . 627, I. 3. b.	1142	ἐπὶ νόσον 536, Obs. 633, 3, g.	*140	ἀπὸ . . . 620, 1, d., or 3, i.
747	ἀσχυρῶν . . . . . 506	—	μολεῖν . . . . . 671, b.	*144	μοί . . . . . 600, 2
758	τόνδ' Ὀλυμπον . . . 566, 2	1146	πῦρ . . . . . 555, c.	*147	φρένας . . . . . 584
759	ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, g.	1152	σε . . . . . 359, 5	*155	πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, d.
*765	ὡς . . . . . 810, 3	1156	δοιοῖον βίον for βίος δοιοῖον 824, II. 1	*—	τῶν ἐνδον . . . . . 502, 3
*766	ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, d.	1161	ὡς ἐμοί . . . . . 599, 4	*163	βήματι . . . . . 611
*773	ἐνθ' ἂν ᾗ . . . . . 838, 2	1171	ἄνδρι . . . . . 596, Obs. 2	*170	τί ἀγγελίας . . . . . 442, b.
*779	ἀλλά . . . . . 774, Obs. 2	1177	αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ 656, 4	*184	παρὰ . . . 638, III. 1, d.
*781	μάχαν . . . . . 579, 1	—	φόνου . . . . . 490	*187	ἄτις . . . . . 816, 7
785	ὑπερπόντιος . . . 714, a.	1184	Παλλάδος . . . . . 464	*194	νόστοις . . . . . 603
788	σέ . . . . . 581, 3	—	double gen. . . . . 543, 2	*196	σοί . . . . . 600, 2
*792	ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, a.	*—	εὐγμάτων . . . . . 542, 2	*200	τις omitted . . . . . 373, 6
794	ταράξας . . . . . 583	*1187	καί . . . . . 752, 2	*206	χεροῖν . . . 483, Obs. 4
—	enallage of cases . . . 440	*1189	πρὸς . . . 638, ii. 1, c.	*207	πρόδοτον . . . . . 375, 5
*804	θάλαμον . . . . . 559	*1194	ἂν . . . . . 542, 2	*215	τὰ παρόντα . . . . . 579, 6
*807	ὀδόν . . . . . 558, 1	*1201	λούσαντες . . . . . 583	226	τίνι . . . . . 608, Obs. 3
*813	ἀκτάν . . . . . 559	1203	τύμβον . . . . . 571	231	ἐκ 621, 3, f., 531, Obs. 3
*816	Ἀχέροντι . . . . . 605	1219	ἐκ δεσπότου 483, Obs. 4, 621, 3, b.	232	θρήνων . . . 529, Obs. 2
*837	λαχεῖν as subject . . . 663	*1221	αὐχένος . . . . . 536	*241	γονέων . . . . . 542, 2
*—	ἐστὶ omitted . . . . . 376, a.	1229	ἐν τῇ ξυμφορᾷς . . . 422, b.	252	αὐτῆς . . . . . 467, 4
847	φίλων . . . . . 529, Obs. 3	1238	παρεῖα . . . . . 605	*264	ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, h.
857	λέγουσα suppl. 895, 1, c.	*1253	μὴ καλύπτει 814, Obs. 2	285	αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτὴν 656, 1
861	λαβδακίδαισι . . . 605, 2	*1259	ἔταν . . . . . 565, 548, c.	294	ἥξοντα part. . . . . 683
878	ἄγομαι . . . . . 583	*1261	ἴω with acc. . . . . 566, 4, 895, b.	307	οὐν . . . . . 737, 3
*884	εἰ χρεῖη . . . . . 855, 1	1265	ἄνολβα — βουλευμάτων, 442, b.	313	ὣν omitted . . . 693, Obs. 1
*889	ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.	1281	ἡ κακῶν . . . 780, Obs. 2	*315	ὡς ἀπόντος . . . . . 701
904	φρονοῦσιν . . . . . 600, 1	1287	λόγον . . . . . 566, 3	317	κισιγνήτου . . . . . 486
907	πόνον . . . . . 563	*1291	ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, h.	324	δόμων . . . . . 530, 1
912	ἂν βλάστοι . . . 832 Obs.	*1303	λέχος . . . . . 548, c.	*325	φύσιν . . . . . 579, 1
942	οἷα πρὸς οἷον . . . 883, 1	1307	ἄνταιαν . . . . . 583, 143	329	φάτω . . . . . 556, 1
946	κρυπτομένα . . . . . 380	*—	φοβῶ . . . 359, 3, 611, b.	333	ἂν repeated . . . . . 432
966	παρὰ . . . . . 643, 4	*1329	ὑπατος μόρων . . . 442, c.	340	κρατούντων 487, 4, 613, 3
*971	φινείδαις . . . . . 605	1346	εἰσθήλατο 625, 3, Obs. 7	*343	ἐμὰ . . . . . 652, Obs. 6
*972	τυφλωθέν . . . 364, 5, a.			344	κείνης . . . . . 483, Obs. 3
975	ὅπῳ . . . . . 639, ii. 2, b.			346	φρονοῦσα use of part. 705, 3
*988	ἔσχον . . . 359, 6, Obs. 1			*348	τούτων . . . 542, ii. c. 1
*994	διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, f.			*364	λυπεῖν . . . . . 669
995	μαρτυρεῖν with part. 684, Obs. 2, b.			*365	ἐξόν . . . . . 700
*999	εἰς . . . . . 646			*369	μηδὲν πρὸς ὀργήν . . . 897
1002	κλάζοντας . . . . 380, 2			*373	μύθων . . . . . 493
*1006	βωμοῖσι . . . . . 605, 1			380	μὴ with ind. . . . . 743, 2
*1021	ὄρνις—βεβρωτες 379, b.			386	πέρ . . . . . 734, 3
1022	ἀνδροφ' ὄρου . . . 435, Obs.			*388	τίνα τόνδε . . . . . 881, 1
1025	ἐπεὶ without ἂν . . . 841, 5			*—	λόγον . . . 548, 3, 566, 1
*1032	λέγοντος . . . . . 485			390	φρενῶν . . . . . 527
*1034	ἀνδρός . . . . . 509			399	τιμωρούμενοι gend. 390.c.
*—	μαντικῆς . . . 529, Obs. 2			—	τιμωρούμενοι constr. 583
*1035	ὅμῳ . . . . . 600, 2			*401	πρὸς . . . 638, I. 2, b.
*—	τῶν . . . . . 483, Obs. 3			404	ὀδοῦ . . . . . 527
*1042	οὐ μὴ . . . . . 748, Obs. 4			*410	δοκεῖν . . . . . 662, 5
1046	πτώματα . . . . . 556, a.			*414	ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, b.
*1050	κτημάτων . . . . . 534			*418	ὀμιλίαν πατρός . . . 442, c.
1056	ἐκ . . . 621, 3, k., Add.			*423	γενέσθαι . . . . . 889, a.
*1061	μὴ with part. . . . 746, 1			*438	σωζέσθω . . . 385, Obs. 1
*1068	ἀντὶ τῶν ἄνω ὧν(?) 822, 2			441	τῷδε . . . . . 588
*1085	θυμῷ . . . . . 605, 4			*455	ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, d.
1089	γυνῇ with inf. 683, Obs. 1			*464	πρὸς . . . 638, iii. 3, d.
*1095	φρένας . . . . . 584, 2			471	πείραν . . . . . 560, 2



Line	<i>Electra.</i>
478	χρόνου . . . . §. 523
480	μοί—κλύουσιν . 711, 1
*495	πρό . . . . 619, 3, d.
*496	ἡμῖν . . . . 600, 2
516	ὡς εἰκας . . . . 869, 7
*525	πατήρ . . . . 477, 1
*532	ἴσον . . . . 442, b., 563
*545	πατρός . . . . 518, 3
556	μέ . 548, Obs. 3, 360, 2
*564	κατά . . . . 629, 3, b.
*	— τίνος ποιῆς . . . . 481
*584	μὴ τιθῆς . . . . 814, b.
585	ἀντί . . . . 618, 2
593	πέρ . . . . 734, 3, b.
599	βίον . . . . 552, b.
613	ὑβρίσεν with double acc. 583
614	τηλικούτος . . 390, Obs.
*	— ἀρα οὐ . . . . 873, 3
*615	ἄν . . . . 429, a.
*617	καὶ εἰ . . . . 861, 2
*618	ποιεῖ . . . . 393, 3, 2
626	θράσους . . . . 530, 1
*627	εἴτ' ἄν . . . . 842, 3
*630	ὑπό . . . . 639, 1, 2, c.
*644	νυκτί . . . . 606
*	— νυκτί accent of . 107, 2
*650	βίῳ . . . . 548, Obs. 8
*653	τέκνων . . . . 491, Obs. 2
*	— δσων . . . . 483
*654	μὴ with ind. . . 743, 2
659	τοὺς ἐκ Διός 483, Obs. 2
*668	ἐδεξάμην . . . . 403
671	τὸ ποῖον . . . . 872, Obs. 3
*675	ταύτης . . . . 485
*698	ἡμέρης . . . . 523
*711	ὑπαί . . . . 639, 1, 2, c.
*714	κτύπου . . . . 539, 1
*720	ὑπό . . . . 639, III. 1, c.
*725	ἐκ . . . . 621, 3, d.
726	δρόμον . . . . 560, 2
*728	ἐξ . . . . 621, 3, c.
*741	δρόμους . 548, d., 558, 1
*751	οἶα . . . . 883, Obs.
*755	ᾧστε . . . . 863, 2
758	attributive gen. . 435, c.
*763	κακῶν transpos. 824, II. 2
*764	δὴ . . . . 722, 1
*769	λόγῳ . . . . 607
771	ὧν τέκνη . 828, 2, 830, 2
*779	φόνους . . . . 568
780	ἐξ . . . . 621, 2, a.
*784	πρός . 483, Obs. 4, fin.
*796	οὐχ ὅπως . . 762, 3, a.
797	condit. sentence, 856, b.
*806	υἷον . . . . 548, c., 566, 4
*810	ἐλπιδων . 824, ii. 2, 534
*815	ἐμοί . . . . 601, or 600, 1
*819	βίον . . . . 548, d.
*825	εἰ . . . . 804, 9
*835	κατά . . . . 628, 3, b.
*847	ἀμφί . . . . 631, III. 3, a.
849	δειλαία δειλαίων . 139, 3
*850	τοῦδε . . . . 542, 2
852	ἀχέων . . . . 539, 2

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858	κοινοτόκων §. 435, Obs.
861	χαλαργοῖς ἀμίλλαις 435
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*863	infin. after μόρος 669, 1
*869	τάφου . . . . 513
879	ἀλλ' ἤ . . . . 874, 4
882	ἐκείνον . . . . 700, Obs. 1
*887	μοί . . . . 598
893	τάφον . . . . 559
896	ἀνθέων . . . . 539, 2
*	— ἀνθέων transposed 824, II. 2
900	τύμβου . . . . 522, 1
901	πυρᾶς . . . . 522, 1
*908	τοῦ . . . . 530
920	ἀνοίας . . . . 488
*936	ἄτης . . . . 526
*955	ὅπως . . . . 811
*956	τῇδε . . . . 655, 1
960	ἐστερημένη—γηράσκου- σαν, 675, b.
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*979	ἐχθροῖς . . 601, Obs. 2
*985	gen. absol. . . 710, b.
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*1043	νόμοις . . . . 603, 2
1045	σέ 548, Obs. 1, *550, b.
*1051	ἐγὼ (ἐπαινῶ) 895, 1, c.
1052	οὐ μὴ . . . . 748, Obs. 4
1054	ἀνοίας . . . . 518, 3
1060	ἄφ' ὧν . . . . 822, Obs. 4
1061	ἐπ' Ἰσας . . . . 633, 3, f.
*1066	μοί . . . . 598
1075	τὸν αἰέ 893, d., 566, 3
*1079	τὸ βλέπειν . . . 670
*1097	εὐσεβείᾳ . . . . 608, 2
*1125	πρός . . . . 638, 1, 2, b.
*1127	ἀπό . . . . 620, 3, h.
*1128	ὧν περ for αἷσπερ . 822, Obs. 8
*1134	ὅπως ἔκεισο . . . 813
*1146	μητρός . . . . 508
*1152	σοί . . . . 605, 4
1163	κελεύθους . . . 558, 1
1172	ᾧστε μὴ στένε . 867, 1
*1175	γλώσσης . . . . 505
1180	ἀμφί . . . . 631, II. 2, a.
*1203	τὸ εἶναι . . . . 436, d.
*1211	πρός . . . . 638, 1, 2, b.
1246	λησόμενον 364, 7, Obs. I
1265	ὑπερτίραν . . . 893, b.
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1277	μεθέσθαι constr of §. 362, 5, 898, 1, β.
1288	περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων, 442, b.
*1297	προσάψ . . . . 603, 2
*1309	δείσης ὡς 814, Obs. 5, c.
*1322	ἐπῆνεσα . . . . 403
*1323	τίνος omitted . 659, 7
*1326	πλείστα . . . . 579, 6
*1339	εἰσιόντι μοι . . 599, 2
*1343	τούτοισιν . . . . 606
*1344	τελουμένων 695, Obs. 1
1378	προῦστην . 548, Obs. 1, 583, 152
*	— ἔχοιμι . . . . 831, 2
1379	ἐξ οἷων ἔχω 822, Obs. 3
1385	αἶμα . . . . 555, c.
*1403	ὅπως μὴ 814, Obs. 5, b.
*1415	διπλῆν . . . . 893, d.
*1418	γένοιτο supplied . 895, 1, b.
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1433	κατά . . . . 628, I. 1, a.
1434	εὐ θῆσθε supplied 895, 2
*1436	μέλοιτο ἄν . 425, 2, a.
*1451	προξένου . . . . 513, 1
1454	ᾧστε . . . . 666, Obs. 1
1491	χωροῖς ἄν . . . 425, b.
*1496	ὡς ἄν . . . . 810, 2

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11	ὡς πυθοίμεθα . 807, b.
*13	ἂν ἀκούσωμεν 829, 3
*15	ἀπ' ὀμμάτων (εἰκάσαι) 620, 3, e., 895, b.
17	δάφνης . . . . 539, 1
20	ὡς γέροντι . . . 599, 4
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23	δοί . 646, Obs. 3, a.
24	γούν . . . . 737, 8, e.
*26	δοίς . . . . 877, Obs. 4
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— ποί	. . . . 63, 2, c.
*31	μὲν οὖν . . . . 880, g.
*35	τῶν attracted . 898, β.
— φράσαι	. . . . 898, 1, β.
*38	τοῦ . . . . 518
*48	πρὶν ἄν . . . . 848
— πόλεως	. . . . 529, 2
*50	ὧν . . . . 529, 1
*51	ἐκ . . . . 621, 3, b.
*66	ἐπί . . . . 634, 3, k.
*70	ἄν τις—μόλοι . 427, 3
72	μέγα . . . . 576, 2
*73	πρός . . . . 638, 1, 2
— μὴ	. . . . 746, 1
*76	ὡς ἰδόντι . . . . 599, 4
77	ἔως . . . . 842, 2, 846, 2
78	μὴ . 745, Obs. 5, Add.
*81	ἡμῖν . . . . 600, 2
*83	μόνης (sc. οὐσης) . 376, Obs. fin.
*89	δοῦ with opt. . . 844
*92	οἰκήσαντα . . . 405, 6
*96	double acc. . . . 583, 1

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- \*107 Παλλάδος §. 483, *Obs.* 3, 360  
 113 μέ—πόδα . . . 584, 1  
 119 ἐκτόπιος . . . 375, 5  
 \*139 φατίζομενον . . . 580, 4  
 \*144 μοίρας . . . 495  
 \*147 ὄμμασιν . . . 608, 1  
 \*148 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.  
 \*149 ὀμμάτων . . . 489  
 \*150 ὅς' ἐπείκασαι 836, *Obs.* 2  
 \*164 πολλά . . . 548, f., 579, 6  
 \*170 ποῖ τις ἔλθῃ . . . 427, 3  
 172 ἄ . . . 567  
 174 ξείνοι—μοί . . . 390, 2, β.  
 176 οὐ μήποτε . . . 749, *Obs.* 4  
 189 ἵνα ἔν . . . 810, *Obs.* 3  
 \*190 opt. and conj. . . 809, 3  
 \*223 δέος ἴσχετε = φοβεῖσθε 360, 2  
 \*230 ὃν προπάθῃ . . . 830, 3  
 \* — τὸ τίνας in appos. 678, a.  
 240 αὐδάν . . . 575  
 \*247 ἐν . . . 622, 3, h.  
 \*249 χάριν . . . 548, d., 573  
 250 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, e.  
 253 ὅστις . . . 816, 6  
 \*263 οἵτινες . . . 816, 7  
 273 ἰκόμην ἴν' ἰκόμην . . . 835, 1  
 274 εἰδότες . . . 483, *Obs.* 3  
 \*278 μοίραις . . . 605  
 \*282 σὺν . . . 623, 3, a.  
 284 ἐχέγγυον . . . 375, 6  
 320 σάινει . . . 583  
 \*321 Ἰσμήνης κἀρα . . . 442, c.  
 \*324 attributive gen. . . 542, viii. b.  
 \*333 προμηθία . . . 608, 2  
 \* — σῆ . . . 652, *Obs.* 6  
 334 ξὺν ᾧ περ εἶχον 822, *Obs.* 3  
 337 dual . . . 355, 2, 387, 1  
 \*338 φύσιν . . . 579, 1  
 \*344 δυστήνου . . . 467  
 \*352 εἰ ἔχοι . . . 885, *Obs.* 2  
 \*355 σώματος . . . 486  
 \*350 μὴ οὐ . . . 750  
 361 accus. . . 552, a.  
 \*380 Ἄργος ὡς (=δοκῶν) κάθε-  
 ξον 551, *Obs.* 703, c.  
 383 ὅποι . . . 646, *Obs.*  
 391 ἀνδρός . . . 483, *Obs.* 3  
 \*397 χρόνου . . . 523  
 \*407 αἶμα . . . 353, 1  
 \*408 οὐ μή . . . 748  
 \*411 τάφοις . . . 605  
 \*421 ἀλλὰ . . . 774, *Obs.* 2  
 \*426 ὡς μένειεν . . . 808  
 \*432 ἡμέραν . . . 577  
 \*436 ὠφελῶν . . . 542, 3, 436, a.  
 442 τὸ δρᾶν . . . 670  
 444 σφίν . . . 600, 2  
 450 οὐ μή . . . 748, *Obs.* 1  
 — τοῦδε συμμάχου . . . 655, 4  
 \*455 πεμπόντων form . . . 195, *Obs.* 3  
 461 κατοικτίσαι . . . 677, 1

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- 463 σωτήρα . . . §. 576, 2  
 \*465 ὡς τελούντι . . . 701  
 477 χόος . . . 570  
 \* — πρὸς . . . 636, I. 1, c.  
 481 μελίσσης . . . 353, 3  
 \* — προσφέρειν . . . 671, c.  
 \*505 ἄλσους . . . 525  
 \*508 τεκοῦσι . . . 596, 2  
 \*515 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, e.  
 518 ἄκουσμα . . . 575  
 \*527 μητρόθεν . . . 480, *Obs.* 2  
 537 ἔχειν . . . 667  
 \*540 μήποτε . . . 743, 2  
 546 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, d.  
 \*550 ἂ ἐστάλη . . . 583, 159  
 \* — ὅδε . . . 655, 1  
 556 dual . . . 388, 2  
 \* — ὅς ἐῖ . . . 877, *Obs.* 4  
 \*561 opt. . . 831, 4, β.  
 563 ὡς τις πλείστα . . . 895, 2  
 564 ἠθλησα with acc. 552, b.  
 \*564 ἐν . . . 623, 3, b., Add.  
 568 μέτεστιν constr. of . . . 535  
 575 ὅπως ἔν . . . 810, 2  
 584 διὰ . . . 627, 1, 3, g.  
 595 κακά . . . 552, e.  
 604 πάθος . . . 550, b.  
 \*648 σοί . . . 597  
 \* — μοί . . . 598  
 \*660 αὐτοῦ . . . 518, a.  
 \*662 ἀγωγῆς . . . 486  
 677 χειμῶνων . . . 529, *Obs.* 2  
 688 Κηφισός supplied 893, a.  
 \* — ἐπὶ . . . 634, 2, a.  
 \*689 ὠκυτόκος πεδίων (ὠκυτο-  
 κος?) 542, 2, 483  
 \*694 γᾶς . . . 522  
 716 χειρὶ dat. . . 611  
 720 πλείστα . . . 583, 86  
 \*729 ὀμμάτων . . . 485  
 \*730 ἐπεισόδου . . . 488, *Obs.* 1  
 731 ὅν . . . 821, 5  
 — μή with imp. and conj. 420, 3  
 \*734 εἰ τινα attracted . . . 860, 11  
 \*737 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, b.  
 \*739 πόλεως . . . 534, b.  
 \*742 τῶν demonstr. . . 444, 5  
 746 ἐπὶ προσπόλου 633, 3, e.  
 751 πτωχῷ . . . 390, *Obs.*  
 — τηλικούτος . . . 398, *Obs.*  
 \*752 τοῦπιόντος . . . 518  
 753 ὄνειδος . . . 566, 2  
 \*755 ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ 786, *Obs.* 4  
 757 βελήσας aor. . . 405, 6  
 761 ἂν φέρων . . . 429, 4  
 766 νοσοῦντα . . . 700, *Obs.* 1  
 768 μεστὸς ἦν with part. 686  
 776 ὥσπερ with opt. . . 868, 4  
 779 ὅτε φέροι . . . 844, c.  
 780 article . . . 447, 2  
 783 ὄντα omitted . . . 682, 3  
 \*788 χώρας . . . 542, ii. β. b.  
 793 Φοίβου . . . 485

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- 796 τὰ πλείονα §. 454, *Obs.* 7, 783, k.  
 \*807 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, l.  
 \*836 εἰρξομαι suppl. . . 895, d.  
 \*843 μοί . . . 598  
 848 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.  
 855 λυμάνεται constr. of 583  
 865 ἀρᾶς . . . 529, *Obs.* 3  
 866 ἀποσπάσας with double  
 acc. 583  
 869 βίον . . . 553, c.  
 \*870 οἶον κἀμέ, attraction 869, 3  
 \*880 δικαίοις . . . 608, 1  
 883 τάδε . . . 383, *Obs.*  
 887 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, c.  
 \*891 ἔγνω . . . 403  
 900 ἀπό . . . 620, i.  
 909 πρὶν ἔν . . . 848  
 \*917 μοί . . . 600, 2  
 923 ἰκτῆρια . . . 442, *Obs.*  
 \*930 τήν . . . 460, 7  
 \*937 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, f.  
 962 σοί . . . 609, 2  
 966 ἐμοί . . . 605, 2  
 \*970 χρησιμοῖσιν . . . 603, 2  
 — ὥστε . . . 863, *Obs.* 8  
 \*973 ἦ, form . . . 191, *Obs.* 1  
 \*975 πατρί . . . 601  
 \*980 σιγήσομαι . . . 321, 2  
 986 δυστομεῖν . . . 583  
 \*992 τόν . . . 450, *Obs.* 1  
 \*998 οἷς . . . 834, 1  
 1002 ὀνειδίζεις . . . 583  
 \*1009 λαβεῖν supplied 395, e. 3  
 1016 ἐξηρασμένοι . . . 365, 3  
 1026 δόλω . . . 608, *Obs.* 1  
 1031 πιστός . . . 356, *Obs.*  
 1038 ἡμῖν . . . 600, 2  
 1041 πρὶν ἔν . . . 848, 4  
 1042 χάριν 491, *Obs.* 1, 580, 1  
 1059 χῶρον supplied . . .  
 1068 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, d.  
 1070 πῶλων ἔμβασις . . . 353, 1  
 \*1080 εἶθι . . . 855, *Obs.* 1  
 \*1083 νεφέλας . . . 512, 1  
 1084 ὄμμα . . . 554  
 — ἐωρήσασα . . . 542, 2  
 \*1089 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.  
 1102 πάρεστον . . . 390, 2, β.  
 1108 τεχθῆν supplied, 895, e.  
 1120 μηκύνω λόγον = λέγω,  
 700, *Obs.* 1, 360, 3  
 \*1140 ἔχω . . . 692  
 1145 ἐψευσάμην . . . 583  
 1147 ἀκραιφνεῖς with genitive  
 529, 1  
 1150 λόγος attract. 824, I. 1  
 1155 μή . . . 746, 1  
 \*1163 λόγου . . . 521  
 \*1167 ὁδοῦ . . . 522  
 1171 ὅς for ὅστις 877, *Obs.* 3  
 \*1180 μή . . . 814, *Obs.* 2  
 1191 θέμις εἶναι . . . 679, *Obs.*  
 \*1192 ξασον . . . 12  
 1200 ἀδέρκτων . . . 439, 2

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- 1210 ὧν omitted . . . §. 682, 3  
 — πέρ . . . . . 734, 3  
 \*1211 μέρους . . . . . 498  
 \*1212 τοῦ μετρίου παρὲς ζῶειν,  
 531, 898, β.  
 1214 ἐν ἐμοί . . . 622, 3, η.  
 \*1218 δπου . . . . . 898, 2  
 1220 τοῦ θέλοντος 436, 2, d. 2  
 \*1225 inf. as subj. . . 663, 1  
 1226 ἐπεὶ φανῇ . . . 841, 5  
 1227 κείθεν ὅθεν . . . 824, 1,  
 Obs. 2  
 1238 κακὰ κακῶν . . . 139, 3  
 \*1250 ἀνδρῶν . . . . . 529, 1  
 \*1265 τροφαῖς . . . 607, Add.  
 \*1266 μαρτυρῶ ἦκειν . . . 683,  
 Obs. 1  
 1276 ἀλλά . . . 774, Obs. 2  
 \*1280 χρεῖα . . . . . 611, b.  
 \*1281 τὰ πολλά . . . 579, 6  
 \*1283 πάρεσχε . . . 402, 2  
 1291 ἃ ἤλθον attraction, 481  
 Obs. 2  
 1324 πότμου . . . 483, b.  
 1326 ἀντί . . . . . 618, 2  
 \*1332 οἷς ἄν . . . . . 829, 2  
 1333 πρὸς σε νῦν . . . 651, b.  
 \*1347 ἐστὶ suppl. . . 376, d.  
 1350 ὥστε . . . 664, Obs. 3  
 1354 ὅς use of . . . 834, 2, c.  
 1363 ἐκ σέθεν . . . 483, Obs. 3  
 \*1366 τὸ σὸν μέρος . . . 579, 7  
 — ἦ τοι . . . . . 790, Obs.  
 \*1380 κρατοῦσιν . . . 373, 3  
 1383 ἐμοῦ . . . 529, Obs. 3  
 1400 τέλος ὁδοῦ . . . 558, 1  
 1407 μέ repeated . . . 658, 2  
 \*1413 ὑπουργίας . . . 483  
 \* — ἐμῆς . . . 652, Obs. 6  
 1435 σφῶν . . . . . 596, 1  
 1436 θανόντ' elision . . 18, 2  
 1441 μὴ σύ γε . . . . . 897  
 1443 εἰ στερηθῶ 854, Obs. 1  
 \* — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, η.  
 1446 πᾶσιν . . . . . 600, 1  
 1466 θυμόν . . . . . 584, 3  
 1480 ἴσθι ellipse of . . . 376,  
 Obs. 1  
 \*1484 μετὰσχοιμι χάριν 642, a.  
 \*1490 τυγχάνων . . . 696, c.  
 1505 ποθοῦντι . . . 599, 3  
 1519 γήρως . . . 529, Obs. 2  
 1521 ἡγητῆρος . . . 529, Obs. 2  
 \*1535 καθύβρισαν . . . 402, 1  
 1552 παρ' Αἰδην . . . 546, 4  
 \*1554 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
 1561 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, g.  
 1564 πλάκα . . . . . 559  
 \*1575 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, η.  
 \*1577 ξένῳ . . . . . 598  
 1584 τὸν αἰ βίον 456, 2, b.  
 \*1588 ὄντος omitted 376, Obs. 1  
 \*1595 πέτρου . . . . . 525  
 \*1596 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, c.  
 1600 dual . . . . . 387, 3, b.

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- 1604 δρώντος §. 436, 3, d. 2  
 1623 μέν—δέ . . . 764, 3, f.  
 1637 ὀρκίος . . . . . 714, c.  
 \*1650 ὁμμάτων . . . 542, 2  
 \*1673 φῦγι . . . . . 598  
 1676 dual . . . . . 387, 2  
 \*1679 πόθοις supplied 895, b.  
 1686 κλύδωνα . . . 558, 1  
 \*1713 μὴ 856, Add., 741, b.  
 \*1721 κακῶν . . . 483, Obs. 3  
 1729 μῶν οὐκ . . . 873, 5  
 1752 ξύνα . . . . . 519, 6  
 1755 τίνος . . . . . 513, 1

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- \*1 τοῦ πάλαι . . . 456, b.  
 \* — τροφή . . . . . 353, 1  
 \*2 τίνας τάσδε . . . 881, 1  
 — ἔδρας . . . 548, b., 556  
 \* — μοί . . . . . 598  
 \*4 θυμιαμάτων . . . 539  
 \*5 τὲ καί . . . . . 758  
 \*6 μὴ . . . . . 745  
 \*7 ἀκούειν . . . . . 487  
 \*9 ἀλλά . . . . . 774  
 \*11 δέισαντες . . . 698, f.  
 \* — ὡς θέλοντος ἄν. 429, 4,  
 701, b.  
 13 μὴ οὐ . . . . . 750, 3  
 \*14 χώρας . . . . . 505  
 \*16 μακράν . . . 891, Obs. 2  
 \*20 ἀγοραῖσι . . . . . 605  
 \*21 τέ position . . . 756, a.  
 24 βυθῶν . . . . . 530, 1  
 \*25 κάλυξιν . . . . . 603  
 26 ἀγέλαις βουνόμοις 435,  
 Obs.  
 27 ἀγόνοις . . . 439, 2, 5  
 \* — ἐν . . . . . 640, 2  
 32 ἐξόμεσθα . . . 548, Obs. 1  
 — ἐφέστιοι . . . 714, a.  
 \*34 δαιμόνων . . . 542, ii. β. b.  
 35 ἄστν . . . . . 559  
 36 αἰδοῦ . . . . . 542, viii. a.  
 \*37 καὶ ταῦτα . . . 697, d.  
 \* — ὑπό . . . 639, 1, 2, a.  
 \*38 προσθήκη . . . 603, 2  
 \*39 ἡμῖν . . . . . 598  
 40 πᾶσιν . . . . . 600, 1  
 \* — Οἰδίπου κᾶρα . . 442, e.  
 \*48 προθυμίας . . . 481  
 \*49 ἀρχῆς . . . . . 515  
 \* — μεμνήμεθα form. 247, 6  
 \*56 οὔτε—οὔτε . . . 775  
 \*57 ἀνδρῶν . . . . . 529  
 \* — μὴ . . . . . 746, 1  
 58 γνωτὰ 498, Obs. 2, 548, e.  
 \*60 καὶ νοσοῦντες 707, c., or  
 708, 1  
 65 ἔκρη . . . 548, Obs. 8  
 \*66 δῆ . . . . . 722, 1  
 \*67 ὁδοῦς . . . . . 558, 1  
 \*71 ὡς construction of 805  
 \*74 εἰκότος . . . . . 524

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- \*75 χρόνου . . . . . §. 502, 2  
 \*76 ὅταν . . . . . 842, 3  
 \*77 μὴ δρῶν . . . . . 746, 1  
 \* — δσ' ἄν . . . . . 829, 4  
 \*78 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
 \*80 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 \* — εἰ γὰρ 856, Obs. 2, 786, 2  
 81 ὁμματι . . . . . 605, 4  
 \*82 εἰκάσαι . . . . . 864, 1  
 \* — κᾶρα 579, 1, 584, 3, Add.  
 83 δάφνης . . . . . 539, 2  
 \*84 κλύειν . . . . . 669, 1  
 87 εἰ with opt. . . . 855, 1  
 88 ἄν . . . . . 429  
 \*90 λόγῳ . . . . . 607, 1  
 \*92 εἰμί ellipse . . . 376, a.  
 \*95 λέγοιμ' ἄν . . . 425, 2, a.  
 \*101 ὡς τὸδ' αἶμα χεῖμαζον (ὡς  
 = δοκοῦντας) 700, Obs.  
 1. 551, Obs.  
 \*105 ἀκούων . . . . . 698  
 107 τιτὰς . . . . . 446, 1  
 \*117 ἐχρήσατ' ἄν . . 424, 3, a.  
 \* — ἐκμαθῶν = protasis . 855,  
 Obs. 5  
 \*117 ὅτου . . . . . 485  
 120 τὸ ποῖον . . . 872, 1, Obs. 3  
 \*122 οὐ μὴ . . . . . 738, Obs. 2  
 \*125 τόδε τόλμης . . . 442, b.  
 129 μὴ omitted . . . 749, Obs.  
 \*134 ἔθεσθε . . . . . 362, 2  
 \* — πρό . . . . . 618, 3, a.  
 \*136 γῆ . . . . . 596  
 138 αὐτοῦ . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 \*142 βάρων . . . . . 530, 1  
 \*143 ἴστασθε . . . . . 362, 3  
 147 χάριν . . . . . 580, 1  
 148 ὧν attracted 822, Obs. 7  
 152 Πυθῶνος . . . . . 530, 1  
 \*153 Θήβας . . . . . 559  
 \* — φρένα . . . . . 584, 2  
 \*155 ἀμφί . . . . . 632, ii. 3, a.  
 \*156 ὥραις . . . . . 699  
 \*161 θρόνον . . . 548, b., 556  
 \*164 μοί . . . . . 598  
 166 ἐκτοπίαν . . . . . 375, 5  
 \*174 καμάτων . . . . . 530, 2  
 \* — ἀνέχουσι . . . 359, Obs. 2  
 175 ἄλλῳ . . . . . 604, 1  
 \*178 ὧν . . . . . 529, Obs. 3  
 183 ἐπὶ . . . . . 640, 2  
 \*184 παρὰ . . . 637, III. 1, c.  
 \*187 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, I. 3, c.  
 193 δρόμημα . . . 548, d., 558, 1  
 198 εἰ ἀφῆ . . . . . 854, Obs. 1  
 200 τόν . . . . . 444, 5  
 \*202 ὑπό . . . . . 639, II. 2, c.  
 \*210 γὰς . . . . . 507  
 \*215 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, β.  
 216 ἄ . . . . . 821, 1  
 \*219 λόγου . . . . . 507  
 \*225 καὶ εἰ . . . . . 861, 2  
 227 γῆς . . . . . 530, 1  
 233 φίλου . . . . . 488  
 \*235 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2, c.



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- 241 κελεύω supplied §. 895, c.  
 253 τέ . . . . . 754, 8  
 258 εἰκὸς ἦν . . . . . 858, 3  
 \* — ἐπεὶ, apodosis suppl. 896, Obs. 3  
 \*261 κοινὰ παίδων . . . . . 442, 2  
 267 λαβδακείῳ παιδί 435, a.  
 \*279 φοῖβον . . . . . 518  
 \*284 ἀνακτι . . . . . 594, 2  
 \*287 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, g. or k.  
 \*289 μή . . . . . 746, 3  
 \*292 πρὸς . . . . . 638, I. 2. d. β.  
 296 φ' ὄρωντι . . . . . 691  
 \* — τοῦτον omitted . . . . . 817, 4  
 \*302 πόλιν transposed 898, 2  
 — εἰ καὶ . . . . . 861, 2  
 310 φάτιν . . . . . 549, c.  
 \*314 ἐν σοί . . . . . 622, 3, h.  
 \* — σοί accent of . 64, VI. 3  
 \* — ὠφελεῖν infin. as subject, 663  
 315 τίς omitted . . . . . 373, 6  
 \* — ἄν omitted . 426, 2, 832, Obs.  
 317 φρονεῦντι . . . . . 691  
 325 ὡς κ.τ.λ. . . . . 812, 3  
 328 φρονήσω supplied, 895, c.  
 340 ἀτιμάξεις . . . . . 583  
 341 σιγῇ . . . . . 603, 2  
 \*344 ἦτις ἀγριωτάτῃ 816, 744, Obs.  
 \* — διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, b.  
 \*345 ὡς ὀργῆς ἔχω . . . . . 528  
 \*346 ἴσθι δοκῶν . . . . . 681, 683  
 \*347 ὅσον μή . . . . . 823, Obs. 1  
 350 ἐννέπω σέ 674, and Obs. 2  
 \*363 οὐδ . . . . . 822  
 \*364 εἶπω . . . . . 417  
 \*367 ἵνα κακοῦ . . . . . 527  
 \* — οὐδέ . . . . . 745, Obs. 1  
 \*371 ὦτα . . . . . 579, 2  
 373 οὐδεὶς (ἔστι) δς . 376, d.  
 374 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 2, d.  
 379 δέ . . . . . 768, 4  
 \*380 τέχνης . . . . . 504  
 385 ταύτης . . . . . 658  
 394 ἀνδρός . . . . . 518, 2  
 \* — μαντείας . . . . . 529, 1  
 411 Κρέοντος . . . . . 521, 1, b.  
 \*419 σκότον . . . . . 554, b.  
 \*420 βοῆς . . . . . 507  
 422 ὄν . . . . . 558, 1  
 433 ἐπεὶ . . . . . 896, Obs. 3  
 \*434 ἐστειλάμην . . . . . 362, 2  
 \*436 γονεῦσιν . . . . . 600, 1  
 446 συθεὶς ἄν . . . . . 429, Obs. 1  
 449 ἄνδρα . . . . . 824, I. 1  
 454 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2  
 465 ἄρρητ' ἀρρήτων . 139, 3  
 \*470 πυρί . . . . . 604  
 \*475 Παρθασοῦ . . . . . 530  
 483 παρὰσσει . . . . . 583  
 \* — μὲν οὖν . . . . . 730, d.  
 489 elliptic sentence . . . . . 896

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- \*494 πρὸς . §. 638, I. 3, d. β.  
 \*495 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, a. β.  
 \* — λαβδακίδαις . . . . . 598  
 505 πρὶν with opt. 848, 5, β.  
 \*512 κακίαν . . . . . 522, c.  
 \* — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, e.  
 \*514 κατηγορεῖν . . . . . 629, Obs.  
 517 εἴτε omitted . 778, Obs.  
 \*523 μὲν δὴ . . . . . 721, 1  
 526 τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς, 459, I, d.  
 \* — λέγει . . . . . 802, 7, δ.  
 528 κατηγορεῖτο . 364, 5, a.  
 \*534 ὅστε ἴκου . . . . . 863, 1  
 \*538 ὡς γνωριῶμι 885, Obs. 2  
 \* — σοῦ . . . . . 518, 2, b.  
 542 δ . . . . . 820, 1  
 \*543 οἷσθ' ὡς ποιήσον . . 421  
 \*557 τῷ βουλευμάτι . 605, 4  
 \*558 χρόνον . . . . . 577  
 562 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 \*563 γέ . . . . . 735, 8  
 569 ἐφ' οἷς . . . . . 634, 3, g.  
 \*572 τὰς . . . . . 444, 5  
 — ἐμάς . . . . . 375, 5  
 \*580 ᾗ θέλουσα . . . . . 375, 4  
 \*592 τυραννὶς ἔχειν 898, 1, b.  
 \*596 πᾶσι . 596, 4, or 605, 2  
 \*597 σέθεν . 480, Obs. 2, 498  
 \*602 ἄν repeated . . . . . 432, a.  
 \*603 ἔλεγχον . . . . . 580, 2  
 \*604 χρησθέντα . 548, c., 583  
 \*605 τερασκόπη . . . . . 594, 2  
 611 ellipse of τινά . 373, 6  
 616 εὐλαβουμένην . . . . . 600  
 \*628 ἀρκτέον . 506, 613, Obs. 6 and 7  
 \*630 μέτεστιν constr. of, 535  
 \*636 κινεῦντες . . . . . 681, 685  
 \*646 πρὸς . . . . . 638, I. 2, e.  
 647 ὄρκον 550, b., 545, Obs. 2  
 \*650 θέλεις . . . . . 417  
 \*651 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 660 εἰ ἔχω . . . . . 853, 1  
 \*661 Ἄλιον . . . . . 566, 2  
 \*665 μοί . . . . . 597  
 669 οὖν . . . . . 737, 3  
 \*674 θυμοῦ . . . . . 530, 1  
 \*677 σοῦ . . . . . 512, 1  
 \*690 ἴσθι πεφάνθαι ἄν 683, Obs.  
 \*696 εἰ supplied . . . . . 376  
 \*699 ἔχεις . . . . . 692  
 \*701 οἷα . . . . . 804, 10  
 702 νεῖκος . . . . . 568  
 \*705 μὲν οὖν . . . . . 730, b.  
 \*708 σοί . . . . . 600, 2  
 \*709 τέχνης . . . . . 518, a.  
 \*713 fut. opt. . . . . 406, 6  
 714 ὅστις γένοιτο . 831, 4, a.  
 \*717 παιδὸς βλάστας . 442, e., 581  
 718 καὶ . . . . . 752  
 722 τὸ δεινόν . . . . . 580, 3  
 724 ὦν . . . . . 834, 2, c.  
 \*728 μερίμνης . . . . . 483, Obs. 3

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- \*732 οὐδ . . . . . §. 522  
 \*734 ἀπό . . . . . 650, 2  
 735 τοῖσδε . . . . . 590 or 599  
 \*740 Λαῖον . . . . . 898, 2  
 742 κάρα . . . . . 584, 2  
 \*747 μὴ ᾗ . . . . . 814  
 \*758 οὐ δῆτα . . . . . 725, 2  
 \*763 οἷα . . . . . 869, 5  
 \*765 πῶς ἄν . . . . . 427, 4  
 771 τοσοῦτον ἐλπιδῶν 442, b.  
 \* — οὐ μή . . . . . 748  
 773 ἄν repeated 432, Obs. 1  
 \*774 ἐμοί . . . . . 600, 3  
 \*776 πρὶν . . . . . 848, 3  
 \*777 θαυμάσαι . 667, Obs. 4  
 \*784 μεθέντι . . . . . 601, 1  
 \*787 μητρός . . . . . 529, 2  
 \*796 ἐνθα ὀφείμην 838, Obs. 2, 885, Obs. 2  
 808 ὄχον . . . . . 530, 3  
 810 ἴσθην . 545, Obs. 1, 573  
 817 δόμοις . . . . . 605, 1  
 \*819 τάδε—τάσδ' ἀράς, 657, 2  
 \*829 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, i.  
 834 ἔως ἄν . . . . . 846, 2  
 \*835 πεφασμένου (αὐτοῦ) 695, Obs. 1  
 \*848 ὡς . . . . . 701  
 874 εἰ ὑπερπλησθῇ . . 854, Obs. 1  
 875 ellipse of ἐστὶ . 376, d.  
 \*885 Δίκας . . . . . 483, Obs. 3  
 \*888 χάριν . . . . . 580  
 889 κέρδος . . . . . 576, 2, 583  
 — μή carried on, 744, Obs.  
 \*890 ἀσέπτων . . . . . 531  
 \*891 ἀθίκτων . . . . . 536  
 \*897 ψυχᾶς . . . . . 531, 596, 1  
 \*917 τοῦ λέγοντος . . . . . 518  
 936 ἔπος . . . . . 549, c.  
 \*945 οὐχὶ λέξεις 400, Obs. 1  
 \*949 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 2, d.  
 \*966 ὑφηγητῶν (ὄντων), 682, 3  
 \*967 ἐμελλον . 408, Obs. 2  
 \*968 γῆς . . . . . 527  
 969 ἄψαυστος . 356, Obs., 542, 2  
 \* — ἐμῷ . . . . . 652, Obs. 6  
 \*979 ὅπως δύνατο . 831, 4, 868, 3  
 \*980 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, e.  
 \*983 παρα . 637, III. 3, f.  
 \*1005 τοῦτο . . . . . 559, Obs. 1  
 1011 γέ . . . . . 735, 3  
 1014 πρὸς . . . . . 638, I. 2, b.  
 1016 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, g.  
 \*1021 ὠνομάζετο . . . . . 362, 4  
 \*1027 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, d.  
 \*1029 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, e.  
 \*1036 δς εἰ . . . . . 877, Obs. 4  
 \*1037 πρὸς μητρός 638, I. 2, a.  
 \*1046 εἰδεῖτε . . . . . 313, Obs. 4  
 \*1056 τίς ὄντινα . . . . . 883  
 \*1073 ὑπό . . . . . 639, I. 2, b.

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- 1075 *ὅπως μή* §. 814, *Obs.* 5  
 1077 *βουλήσομαι* fut. 406, 4  
 1079 *δυσγένειαν* . . . 550, *b.*  
 1082 *τῆς* . . . 444, 5  
 \*1084 *μικρόν* . . . 374, 5  
 1087 *κατά* 579, *Obs.*, 629, 1, *c.*  
 \*1090 *πανσέληνον* . . . 577  
 \*1100 *Πανός* . . . 483, *Obs.* 3  
 1101 *γέ* . . . 735, 3  
 \*1115 *ἐπιστήμη* . . . 609  
 1118 *ὥς* . . . 869, 5  
 1124 *ἔργον* . . . 551, *c.*  
 1134 *ἦμος* . . . 804, 8  
 \*—— *τόπον* . 548, *d.*, 558, 1  
 \*1135 *ἐπλησίαζεν ἐμοί*, sup-  
     plied, 896  
 1137 *χρόνους* . . . 577  
 \*1141 *ἐκ* . . . 621, 2, *a.*  
 1143 *ἐμαντῶ* . . . 363, 2  
 1144 *ἱστορεῖς* . . . 583  
 \*1146 *οὐκ εἰς ὕλεθρον;* . 897  
 \*1161 *ὥς δοίην* . . . 802, 5  
 1163 *τοῦ* . . . 531, 2  
 1167 *τὶς γεννημάτων*, 379, *a.*  
 1169 *πρός* . . . 638, 11. 1, *b.*  
 1184 *ξύν οἷς* . . . 390, *c.*  
 \*1187 *ἴσα καί* . 594, *Obs.* 5  
 1196 *πάντα* . . . 579  
 1198 *δλβου* . . . 505  
 \*1200 *θανάτων* . 542, 11. *c.* 4  
 1204 *comparative* . . 783, 1.  
 \*1217 *εἶθι εἰδόμεν* 856, *Obs.* 2.  
 1220 *ἐκ* . 621, 3, *d.* and 3, *b.*  
 1223 *μέγιστα* . 545, 3, 583,  
     171  
 1225 *πένθος* . . . 576, 2  
 1228 *ὅσα* . . . 817, 3  
 1231 *αἱ φανῶσι* . . . 828, 2  
 \*1234 *ἐστὶ* suppl. . . 376, *a.*  
 \*—— *τάχιστος τῶν λόγων*  
     534  
 \*—— *inf.* . . . 667  
 1247 *θάνοι* . . . 885, *Obs.* 2  
 \*1260 *ὀφηγητοῦ* . 483, *Obs.* 3  
 1271 *fut. opt.* . . . 885, 3  
 \*1288 *πατροκτόνον* accent, 50,  
     5  
 1293 *ἥστε* omitt., 863, *Obs.* 7  
 1296 *οἶον ἐποικτίσαι* 836, 5, *b.*  
 1301 *μείζονα* 548, *e.*, 556, *e.*  
 1331 *ἀλλά* . . . 773, 4  
 1341 *ὕλεθρον* . . . 353, 1  
 1347 *νοῦ* . . . 489  
 \*—— *ἴσον* . . . 579, 6  
 \*1356 *dat.* . . . 599, 3  
 1371 *ind. with ἄν* . . 827, *b.*  
 \*1373 *οἶν* . . . 595  
 1374 *κρείσσον' ἀγχόνης* 783, *h.*  
 1379 *τῶν as relative* . 445, 3  
 1387 *ἄν* omitted . . . 858, 2  
 1389 *ἵνα with ind.* . . 813  
 1393 *ὥς with ind.* . . 813  
 \*1395 *λόγῳ* . . . 603, 1  
 \*1396 *κακῶν* . . . 539, 2  
 1402 *ὕμῃν* . 600, 3, or 605, 2

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- 1411 *θαλάσσιον* . §. 714, *a.*  
 1415 *πλήν* with gen. . 529, 2  
 \*1417 *τὸ* with *inf.* . . 670  
 \*—— *inf. after ἐς δέον* . 667  
 \*1434 *πρός* . . . 638, 1. 2, *c.*  
 1437 *προσῆγορος*, 483, *Obs.* 3,  
     494  
 \*1457 *ἐπὶ* . . . 634, 3, *a.*  
 \*1466 *μοί* . . . 598  
 \*—— *μέλεσθαι* . . 671, *a.*  
 1469 *γονῇ γενναίᾳ* . 899, 1  
 1478 *δοῦ* . . . 522, 2  
 \*1481 *ὥς* . . . 626  
 \*1482 *ὄρᾶν* . . . 662, 5  
 1498 *πὲρ* . . . 734, 3  
 \*1512 *μοί* . . . 598  
 \*1514 *compare* . . . 782, *c.*  
 \*1521 *ἀφοῦ* . . . 531  
 1529 *πρὶν ἄν* . . . 748

*Philoctetes.*

- 3 *πατρός* . . . 483, *Obs.* 3  
 \*7 *πόδα* . . . 581, 3  
 \*15 *λοιφ' ὑπηρετεῖν*, 548, *e.*,  
     573, *Obs.* 2  
 \*22 *πρός* . 638, 11. 1, *d.*  
 \*26 *μακρὰν (ὄν)* . . 682, 3  
 \*30 *μὴ κυρῇ* . 814, *Obs.* 1  
 31 *δίχα* with gen. . 529, 2  
 \*33 *τῷ* . . . 598  
 36 *τεχνήματα* . . 382, 2  
 \*41 *κῶλον* . . . 584, 3  
 \*43 *ἐπὶ* . . . 635, 3, *a.*  
 55 *λόγοισιν* . . . 898, 1, *a.*  
 — *δεῖ σε ὅπως*, 898, *Obs.* 2  
 59 *ἔχθος* . . . 583, 90  
 62 *ὅπλων δοῦναι* . 898, *b.*  
 65 *ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων* 139, 3,  
     534, *Obs.* 2  
 66 *ἀλγυνεῖς* . . . 583  
 \*72 *οὐδενί* . 589, 1, or 598  
 \*73 *στόλου* . 518, 2, or 533  
 76 *δλωλα* . . . 399, *Obs.* 5  
 77 *αὐτό* . . . 551, *e.*  
 \*79 *μή* . . . 746, 1  
 80 *κακά* . 548, *c.*, 569, 3  
 — *inf. φωνεῖν* . 668, *b.*  
 \*83 *μέρος* . . . 577  
 \*86 *ὅς ἄν* . . . 829, 3  
 \*88 *ἐκ* . . . 621, 3, *d.*  
 — *πράσσειν* . . . 668  
 100 *οὖν* . . . 737, 4  
 — *τί οὖν hiatus* . . 16, 3  
 \*102 *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, *b.*  
 \*103 *οὐ μή* . . . 748  
 \*107 *μὴ λαβόντα* . . 746, 1  
 111 *εἰς* . . . 625, 3, *a.*  
 115 *χωρίς* with gen. . 529, 2  
 118 *τὸ δρᾶν* . . . 567, 670  
 119 *κεκλήσθαι* form. . 247, 6  
 \*126 *(τι) χρόνου* 442, *b.*, or  
     629, *Obs.*  
 \*131 *λόγων* . . . 442, *Obs.*  
 138 *τέχνας* . . . 504  
 139 *παρ' ὅτῳ* . . . 817, 4

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- \*140 *ἀνάσσεται* . §. 364, 5, *e.*  
 145 *ὄντινα* . . . 556  
 \*148 *πρός* . . . 638, 11. 3, *d.*  
 \*151 *ἐπὶ* . . . 634, 3, *a.*  
 163 *στίβον* . . . 558, 1  
 \*174 *ἐπὶ* . . . 634, 3, *c.*  
 \*175 *τῷ ἱσταμένῳ* 436, 2, *d.* 2  
 \*190 *ὑπό* . . . 639, 1. 2, *b.*  
 194 *Χρύσης* . . . 530, 1  
 197 *τοῦ* with *inf.* . . 492  
 199 *πρὶν* with *opt.* without *ἄν*,  
     848, 5, and *Obs.* 3  
 \*229 *φωνήσατε* . . . 405  
 234 *τὸ λαβεῖν* . . . 679, 1  
 239 *μὲν—δέ* . . . 764, 3, *d.*  
 \*—— *γένος* . . . 579, 4  
 245 *τοί* . . . 736, 1  
 \*256 *γῆς* . . . 527  
 — *ποῦ* . . . 646, 5, *a.*  
 \*268 *ξύν* . . . 623, 3, *d.*  
 \*271 *ἐκ* . . . 621, 2, *c.*  
 276 *ἀνάστασιν* . . . 556, *a.*  
 \*281 *ὅστις ἀρκέσειεν* 831, 4, *a.*,  
     832, *Obs.*  
 — *νόσου* . . . 535  
 285 *διὰ* . . . 627, 1. 2  
 289 *πρὸς τοῦτο* . . 657, 658  
 \*291 *εἰλυμένην ἄν* 424, *b.*, 432,  
     *b.*  
 \*293 *χείματι* . . . 606  
 297 *φῶς* . . . 569, 2  
 \*299 *τὸ νοσεῖν* . . . 670  
 \*303 *κέρδος* . . . 576, 2  
 \*304 *σώφροσι* . . . 600, 1  
 \*310 *ἐκεῖνο* . . . 657, 2, *b.*  
 — *ἡνίκ' ἄν* . . . 842, 1  
 \*315 *οἷς—αὐτοῖς*, 833, *Obs.* 2,  
     or 636, *Obs.* 3, *b.*  
 \*321 *ἀνδρῶν* . . . 512  
 \*325 *ἵνα γνοῖεν* . . . 808  
 \*328 *χόλον* . . . 548, *e.*, 568  
 \*332 *πρὶν ἄν* . . . 848  
 \*343 *μετά* . . . 636, 11. 3, *a.*  
 \*346 *ὥς γίγνοιτο* . . 802, *b.*  
 \*349 *μή* . . . 749  
 \*353 *εἰ* . . . 802, *Obs.* 1  
 \*—— *fut. opt.* . . . 406, 6  
 \*354 *πλέοντί μοι* . . 599, 3  
 357 *ὁμύντες* . . . 379, *a.*  
 \*369 *ὡς σχέτλιε—τολμήσατε*,  
     390, 2, *b.*  
 381 *οὐ μή* . . . 748, *Obs.* 3  
 \*386 *ἡγουμένῳ* . . . 518, *a.*  
 \*405 *ἥστε* . . . 664, *Obs.* 3  
 409 *μηδὲν μέλλει* . . 743, 2  
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 \*417 *ἐμπολητὸς Λαερτίου* 483,  
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- 2 ἐν ᾧ . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 4 ἔφευ ἐκβαλῶ . . . . . 416, I.  
 — ἰδοὺ . . . . . 895, Obs. 1.  
 5 ἐκβαλεῖν . . . . . 666, I.  
 6 μὴ δῶτε . . . . . 420, 3.  
 — τὸ ἅγιον . . . . . 436, d.  
 7 imperative for εἰ with ind. 860, 9, Obs. 1., 420, Obs. 2.

- 8 present for future... §. 397.  
 9 interrog. sentence... 883, 3.  
 11 οἶδατε form ... 314, 1.  
 — δώσει... 406, 5.  
 12 ὅσα ἂν ... 829, 3.  
 — ἵνα ποιῶσιν 664, *Ods.* 4., 803, *Ods.* 1, 3.  
 — οὗτος gender... 381, *Ods.* 1.  
 15 ἀπό ... 620, 3, *h.*  
 16 ἀπό ... 620, 3, *f.*  
 — μήτι ... 873, 4.  
 19 μή with part. ... 746, 2.  
 21 οὐ πᾶς ... 905, 9, *a.*  
 22 ὀνόματι ... 603.  
 23 ὅτι... 802, *Ods.* 8.  
 24 ὅστις ... 816, 7.  
 — ἐπὶ ... 905, 3, *e.*  
 25 aorist, use of, ... 402, 3.  
 28 ἐπὶ ... 634, 3, *d.*  
 29 ἦν διδάσκων ... 375, 4.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 1 αὐτῷ repeated .. 658, 699, *Ods.* 3.  
 2 εἰάν θέλῃς ... 854, 1.  
 4 ὅρα μηδενὶ εἶπῃς ... 814.  
 7 ἐλθὼν... 696, *Ods.* 2.  
 9 ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν 639, *III.* 3, *a.*  
 18 τὸ πέραν ... 456, 2, *a.*  
 19 ὅπου εἰάν ... 838, 2.  
 24 ἐκάθευδε... 398, 1.  
 28 ἰσχύειν inf. .. 666, *Ods.* 1.  
 29 τί ἡμῖν καὶ σοὶ 590, *Ods.* 2.  
 — βασανίσαι ... 669, 2.  
 32 ἀπέθανον ... 390, 1, *a.*  
 34 εἰς συνάντησιν .. 625, 3, *a.*

## CHAP. IX.

- 2 ἐπὶ... 633, 1, *a.*  
 — ἀφέωνται form ... 284.  
 3 ἐν ἑαυτοῖς 622, 3, *e.*, 654, 3.  
 4 ἱνατί ... 882, 1.  
 6 ἐγερθεῖς ... 698, *f.*  
 9 ἐπὶ... 635, 3, *a.*  
 10 καὶ ἐγένετο—καί... 800, *Ods.*  
 14 πολλά... 578, *Ods.* 2.  
 15 μή—δύναται ... 873, 4.  
 — ἐφ' ὅσον ... 635, 3, *b.*  
 16 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, *h.*  
 17 εἰ δὲ μήγε ... 860, 6.  
 — συντηροῦνται... 385, *b.*  
 20 ἔτη ... 577.  
 — κρασπέδου ... 536.  
 21 ἐν ἑαυτῇ... 622, 3, *e.*  
 — σωθήσομαι... 854, 2.  
 22 σέσωκε ... 399, 3.  
 27 ἐλέησον ... 405, 1.  
 29 κατὰ ... 629, 3, *a.*  
 30 αὐτοῖς... 589, 3.  
 — ὁρᾶτε, with imper. .. 814.  
 34 ἐν ... 622, 3, *c.*  
 36 περὶ ... 632, 2, *a.*  
 37 omission of ἐστὶ .. 376, *a.*  
 38 τοῦ θερισμοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, *ii. a.*

## CHAP. X.

- 1 τοὺς δώδεκα ... §. 455, 1.  
 2 πνευμάτων attr. gen... 542, 5, *ii. a.*  
 — ὅστε ... 666, *Ods.* 1.  
 2 πρῶτος ... 714, *Ods.* 3.  
 5 two participles... 706, 1.  
 6 article in apposition 458, 2.  
 7 ὅτι... 802, *Ods.* 8.  
 8 ὥρεδν ... 580, 2.  
 9 μή—μηδέ ... 776, *b.*  
 — εἰς... 625, 1, *a.*  
 11 εἰς ἣν ἂν ... 829, 2.  
 — τίς for ὅστις .. 877, *Ods.* 2.  
 — ζῶν ἂν ... 846, 2.  
 13 ἐλθέτω imper. 420, *Ods.* 1.  
 14 ὅς εἰάν = εἰάν τις ... 836, 7.  
 15 omission of ὅτι 802, *Ods.* 6.  
 16 οἱ ὅφεις use of article 446, *β.*  
 17 ἀπό ... 620, 3, *h.*  
 18 εἰς ... 646, 1.  
 — αὐτοῖς... 599, 1.  
 19 πῶς for ὅπως... 877, *Ods.* 2.  
 — δοθήσεται nom. supplied by sentence 372, *f.*  
 21 ἐπαναστήσονται pl. verb 385, *a.*  
 22 ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι... 375, 4.  
 23 οὗτος ... 658, 1.  
 — τὴν ἄλλην... 454, 3.  
 — οὐ μή with aor. subj. 748, 1.  
 24 ὑπέρ... 630, *II.* 3, *b.*  
 25 καλέσουσιν supplied 895, *d.*  
 26 οὐδέν suppl. after καὶ 893, *b.*  
 27 εἰς τὸ οὐς ... 625, *Ods.* 5.  
 — ἐπὶ... 633, 1, *a.*  
 28 φοβηθῆτε ἀπὸ .. 620, 3, *h.*  
 — μή with part... 746, 1, and *Ods.*  
 — καί—καί ... 757, 2.  
 29 ἀσσαρίου ... 519, 2.  
 — πωλεῖται... 384, *Ods.* 1.  
 — ἐξ αὐτῶν... 621, 3, *i.*  
 30 καὶ adverb... 760, 1.  
 31 στρουθίων gen. ... 505.  
 32 ἐν ἐμοί ... 622, 3, *e.*  
 — αὐτόν supplied ... 894, 1.  
 — τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς ... 456, *b.*  
 34 βαλεῖν inf. as result 669, 2.  
 35 κατὰ ... 620, 3, *a.*  
 36 ἔσονται omitted ... 376.  
 37 ὑπέρ... 630, *II.* 3, *b.*  
 41 εἰς ὄνομα ... 625, 3, *d.*

## CHAP. XI.

- 1 ἐγένετο... 669, *Ods.* 3., 800, *Ods.*  
 — τοῦ κηρύσσειν ... 493, 2.  
 2 δύο τῶν μαθητῶν ... 534.  
 3 σὺ position of ... 902, 3.  
 5 τυφλοί art. om. 451, 1, *fin.*  
 6 ἐν ἐμοί ... 622, 3, *e.*  
 7 τούτων πορευομένων part. 696.

\* In text this is misprinted, ix. 34.

- 8 ἀλλὰ ... §. 774.  
 — τὰ μαλακὰ (ἰμάτια) 436, *a.*, *a.*  
 10 ὅς ... 836, 4.  
 11 γυναικῶν attr. gen. 542, 5, 1, *γ.*  
 12 ἀπὸ... 620, 2, *a.*  
 13 πάντες οἱ προφῆται... 454, 1.  
 — ζῶς Ἰωάννου .. 527, *Ods.* 1.  
 17 ὑμῖν dat. ... 598.  
 18 μήτε—μήτε ... 775, 1.  
 19 ἰδοῦ... 895, *Ods.* 1.  
 — καί... 759, 3.  
 — ἀπὸ ... 620, 3, *d.*  
 21 οὐαὶ σοὶ ... 602, 3.  
 — εἰ ἐγένοντο ... 856.  
 23 μέχρι τῆς σήμερον 527, *Ods.* 1., 436, *a.*, *a.*  
 25 ἀπὸ... 620, 3, *i.*  
 26 ἐγένετο εὐδοκία... 360, 1.  
 27 εἰ μή ... 860, 5.  
 28 καί... 752, 1.  
 29 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς... 635, 3, *d.*  
 — τῇ καρδίᾳ dat. ... 605, 4.  
 — ψυχᾷς ... 696, *Ods.* 2.

## CHAP. XII.

- 2 ὅς ... 817, 4.  
 3 ἀνέγνωτε aor. ... 401, *a.*  
 — ἐποίησε aor. ... 401, 3.  
 4 πῶς... 877, *Ods.* 2.  
 — τῆς προθέσεως att. gen. 542, 5, *viii. b.*  
 — εἰ μή ... 860, 5.  
 — μόνοις remote attrib. 459, 1, 8.  
 8 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, 5, *viii. b.*  
 11 κατηγορήσωσιν ... 806, 2.  
 — ἔσται ... 406, 5.  
 — ἐξ ὑμῶν ... 621, 3, *i.*  
 12 ὅστε ἐξεστὶ ... 863, 1.  
 14 κατ' αὐτοῦ... 628, 3, *b.*  
 18 εἰς ὅν... 625, 3, *b.*  
 — ἐπ' αὐτόν ... 635, 3, *d.*  
 20 ἕως ἂν ... 846, 2.  
 — εἰς νῆκος... 625, 1, *c.*  
 — τὴν κρίσιν article 447, 1, *b.*  
 21 ἐν ... 622, 3, *i.*  
 23 μήτι ... 873, 4.  
 — ἐν... 622, 3, *c.*  
 25 καθ' ἑαυτῆς... 628, 3, *b.*  
 26 ἐφ' ἑαυτόν ... 635, 3, *b.*  
 28 ἄρα... 789, *a.*  
 — ἐφ' ὑμᾶς... 635, 1, *a.*  
 30 ὃ μή ὥν ... 746, 1.  
 — μετ' ἐμοῦ ... 636, 1, *b.*  
 31 ὅτι omitted .. 802, *Ods.* 6.  
 — τοῖς ἀνθρώποις dat. .. 598.  
 — τοῦ Πνεύματος att. gen. 542, 5, *ii. β. a.*  
 33 καλὸν predic. adj. 375, 5.  
 — ἐκ ... 621, 3, *e.*  
 34 τῆς καρδίας att. gen. 542, 5, *ii. β. b.*  
 36 οἱ ἄνθρωποι ... 446, *b.*



37 ἐκ τῶν λόγων.. §. 621, 3, c.  
 38 ἀπό ..... 620, 3, d.  
 39 τοῦ προφήτου article 447, 1, b.  
 40 ἡμέρας acc. .... 577.  
 41 εἰς ..... 625, 3, d.  
 45 τὰ ἔσχατα..... 436, 2, c.  
 46 εἰσπήκισαν ..... 400, 2.  
 49 ἐπὶ..... 635, 1, a.  
 50 ὅστις ..... 816, 7.

## CHAP. XIII.

1 τῆς οἰκίας art. .. 447, 1, d.  
 — παρά ..... 637, III. 1, a.  
 2 ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλόν.. 635, 1, b.  
 3 ἐν παραβολαῖς .. 622, 3, b.  
 — ὁ σπείρων ..... 451, Obs. 5.  
 — τοῦ σπείρειν ..... 492, 2.  
 4 ἐν τῷ σπείρειν ..... 622, 2.  
 — ἂ μέν..... 816, 3, b.  
 8 τὴν γῆν τὴν καλὴν appos. 467, Obs. 1.  
 — aor. and imperf. .... 401, 4.  
 9 ἀκούετω imper. .... 420, 1.  
 11 τῶν οὐρανῶν .. 353, Obs. 1.  
 12 περισσευθήσεται.. 364, 5, c.  
 — ὅστις for εἴ τις ..... 816, 8.  
 — καὶ adverb. .... 760, 2.  
 14 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ..... 634, 3, i.  
 — οὐ μή..... 848.  
 19 gen. absol. .... 697, c.  
 — ὁ σπαρείς (sc. σπόρος) 893, d.  
 22 καὶ ..... 752, 1, 2.  
 25 ἐν τῷ καθεύδειν..... 622, 2.  
 — ἀνὰ μέσον ..... 624, Obs. 4.  
 28 θέλεις ..... 417.  
 29 οὐ ..... 880, b.  
 30 μέχρι with gen. .... 526.  
 — εἰς δέσμας.. 625, 3, Obs. 5.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, a.  
 32 τῶν λαχάνων gen. part. 534.  
 33 εἰς ..... 625, 1, e.  
 — aor. .... 403, 2.  
 35 ἐρεύξομαι, middle.. 363, 6.  
 36 τὴν οἰκίαν ..... 447, 1, d.  
 38 τὸ καλὸν σπέρμα, οὗτοι 658, 1.  
 40 ἐν ..... 622, 2.  
 42 ὁ κλαυθμός, article.. 447, b.  
 43 ὁ ἥλιος ..... 447, Obs. 6.  
 44 ἀπό..... 620, 3, e.  
 46 πέπρακε, pft. .... 399, Obs. 1.  
 47 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, i.  
 48 τὰ καλά..... 451, 1.  
 49 ἐκ μέσου ..... 621, 1, a.  
 52 εἰς ..... 625, 3, a, or Obs. 4.  
 — καινὰ without article, 447, 2, b.  
 44 δυνάμεις..... 355, c, γ.  
 56 αἱ ἀδελφαί nom. .... 902, 3.

56 πρὸς ..... §. 905, 3, d.  
 58 διὰ ..... 627, II. 3, a.

## CHAP. XIV.

1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. .... 542, 5, ii. β. a.  
 2 ἐν αὐτῷ ..... 622, 3, e.  
 3 ἔθετο force of middle 362, 6.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, I. 3, a.  
 — Φιλίππου attr. gen. 542, 1, or viii. a.  
 6 γενεσίων without art. 447, 2, a.  
 7 μετὰ ..... 637, I. 3, a.  
 8 ὑπό..... 639, 2.  
 13 κατ' ἰδίαν ..... 629, 3, g.  
 14 αὐτοῦς ..... 379, c.  
 — αὐτῶν..... 542, 5, vi.  
 15 ἑαυτοῖς dat. com. .... 598.  
 16 ἀπελθεῖν inf. .... 691.  
 19 χόρτους..... 355, 1, b.  
 20 τῶν κλασμάτων..... 533, 3.  
 — κοφίνους app. .... 467, Obs. 6.  
 21 χωρὶς with gen. .... 529, 2.  
 22 τὸ πέραν..... 456, 2, a.  
 24 τῆς θαλάσσης..... 525.  
 25 τῆς νυκτός part. gen. 534, 542, vi. a.  
 — ἐπὶ with gen. and acc. 633, I. a., 635, I. b.  
 26 ἀπό ..... 620, 3, e.  
 28 εἰ σὺ εἰ ..... 853.  
 — τὰ ὕδατα..... 355, Obs. 1.  
 29 ἐλθεῖν..... 669, 2.  
 31 αὐτοῦ ..... 536.  
 32 εἰς τί..... 625, 3, a.  
 33 οἱ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ .. 436, d. d.  
 — υἱός without art. 905, 4, a.  
 36 κρασπέδου ..... 536.

## CHAP. XV.

1 οἱ ἀπό..... 620, 3, b.  
 2 ὅταν ..... 842, 1.  
 4 θανάτῳ dat. .... 548, Obs. 8.  
 5 ἐξ..... 621, 3, b.  
 — ὁ ὠφεληθῆς acc. 583., 185., 548, e.  
 — a ellipse ..... 860, 3, c.  
 — οὐ μή..... 748, Obs. 4.  
 8 ἀπέχει ἀπ' ἐμοῦ .. 620, 1, c.  
 9 διδασκαλίας pred. subst., 375, 6.  
 11 τοῦτο..... 658, 1.  
 16 ἀκμήν..... 580, 2.  
 20 inf. with article. .... 678, a.  
 23 λόγον acc. .... 548, 2, b.  
 — ἡμῶν gen. .... 526.  
 25 αὐτῷ dat. .... 598.  
 27 καὶ γάρ<sup>b</sup> 759, 3., 786, Obs. 7.  
 — ἀπό..... 620, k.  
 28 ellipse of ἐστὶ ..... 376.

28 ἀπο..... §. 620, 2, a.  
 29 παρά ..... 637, III. 1, a.  
 30 παρά ..... 637, III. 1, d.  
 32 ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3, c.  
 — τί φάγωσι ..... 877, Obs. 2.  
 36 ἔδωκαν supplied.. 895, e, 2.

## CHAP. XVI.

1 πειράζοντες ..... 698, f.  
 5 λαβεῖν ..... 664, 1.  
 7 ἐν ἑαυτοῖς..... 622, 1, b.  
 16 τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος .. 451, Obs. 4.  
 17 ἀπεκάλυψε aor. .... 401, 1, β.  
 18 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 1, a.  
 — αὐτῆς gen. .... 641, 2, γ.  
 19 ἔσται δεδεμένον..... 375, 4.  
 20 τοῖς μαθηταῖς..... 589, 3.  
 — ἵνα ..... 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 — αὐτός ἐστιν ..... 886, 2, a.  
 21 ἀπὸ τότε..... 644.  
 — ἀπό..... 620, 3, d.  
 22 ἰλεώς σοι ..... 596, 4.  
 — οὐ μή..... 748, Obs. 4.  
 23 μου attrib. gen. .... 542, 5, ii. β. c, 4.  
 — τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ..... 436, d. 5.  
 24 μοί dat. .... 593, 1.  
 26 τὸν κόσμον ὅλον.. 459, 1, a.  
 — ψυχῆς attr. gen. .... 542, 5, v.  
 27 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 28 ἕως ἄν..... 847, 2, 1.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, d.

## CHAP. XVII.

1 τὸν article..... 450, 1.  
 — κατ' ἰδίαν..... 629, 3, g.  
 2 ὁ ἥλιος article, 447, Obs. 6.  
 3 αὐτοῖς dat ..... 599, 1.  
 — μετ' αὐτοῦ ..... 636, 1, a.  
 4 ποιήσωμεν subj. .... 416, 1.  
 — σοί dat. .... 597.  
 6 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, d.  
 7 imper., aor. and pres. 405, 1.  
 9 ἕως οὐ ..... 846, 2, β.  
 12 ἐν αὐτῷ ..... 622, 3, e.  
 — ὑπό..... 639, 2, a.  
 16 ἠδυνήθησαν form 172, Obs. 1.  
 17 ὑμῶν gen. .... 490.  
 20 διὰ ..... 627, II. 3, a.  
 — ἐρεῖτε fut. .... 413, 1.  
 21 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 25 ἀπὸ τίνων posit. of, 902, 3.  
 26 ἀραγε ..... 789, b., 735.  
 27 πορευθεῖς ..... 696, Obs. 2.  
 — ἀντί ..... 618, Obs. 1.

## CHAP. XVIII.

1 ἄρα ..... 872, 2, c.  
 3 οὐ μή..... 748, Obs. 4.

<sup>a</sup> The best way of explaining this passage seems to be to take δῶρον κ. τ. λ. as so familiar a legal formula that it naturally suggests the notion of "he is free", like some of our own law terms. The ellipse cannot be so placed as to make οὐ μή τιμήσῃ depend on εἰ.

<sup>b</sup> If καὶ γάρ be construed as in our version it must be referred to §. 759. 3. καί=καίτοι, and §. 786. Obs. 1. supplying ποίει τοῦτο: but if the vulgate nam et is right it falls under §. 786. Obs. 8. and ναί marks the continuation of the supplication.

- 5 ἐπὶ . . . . . §. 634, 3, c.  
 6 εἰς ἐμέ . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — ἵνα . . . . . 803, 3.  
 7 κόσμῳ dat. . . . . 602, 3.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
 — δι' οὗ . . . . . 627, I. 3, c.  
 8 ἔχοντα part. in acc. 675, b.  
 9 πυρός attr. gen. 542, 5, vii.  
 10 ὁρᾶτε μή . . . . . 814.  
 — ἐνός gen. . . . . 496.  
 — διὰ παντός . . . . 627, I. 3, f.  
 12 ἀνθρώπῳ dat. . . . . 597.  
 13 εὐρεῖν inf. after γένηται,  
 669, 1.  
 15 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 16 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 3, a.  
 18 ὅσα ἂν . . . . . 829, 2.  
 19 οὗ attracted . . . . . 822.  
 20 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, Obs. 4.  
 — ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν . . 525, 622,  
 3, g.  
 21 καί . . . . . 698, Obs. 5.  
 23 μετὰ . . . . . 905, Obs. 3.  
 24 ταλάντων gen. 542, 2, and  
 5, ii. β. b.  
 25 μή with part. . . . . 746, 1.  
 26 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 29 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, c.  
 31 ἀποδῶ subj. 887, 1., cf. 806,  
 2.

## CHAP. XIX.

- 3 εἰ ἔξεστιν . . . . . 877, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 4 ὁ ποιήσας . . . . 705, b, b. a.  
 5 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 8 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 3, d.  
 12 οἵτινες . . . . . 817, 7.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 14 κωλύετε ἐλθεῖν 664, 1., 750,  
 Obs. 2.  
 — τοιούτων gen. . . . 518, 2, a.  
 18 τὸ οὐ φονεύσεις . . . 457, 1.  
 22 λυπούμενος part. . . 698, f.  
 23 πλούσιος without article,  
 451, Obs. 2.  
 24 κάμηλον construction with  
 inf. 674.  
 25 ἄρα . . . . . 788, 4.  
 26 παρὰ . . . . . 637, II. a.  
 27 ἡμῖν . . . . . 588, 2.  
 28 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, a.

## CHAP. XX.

- 1 ὅστις . . . . . 817, 7.  
 2 μετὰ . . . . . 905, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐκ δηναρίου . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — ἡμέραν acc. . . . . 377.  
 3 περὶ . . . . . 632, III. 2.  
 9 οἱ περὶ κ. τ. λ. 436, 1, d. δ.  
 10 ἀνά . . . . . 624, Obs. 5.  
 12 λέγοντες ὅτι . . . . 802, Obs. 8.  
 13 δηναρίου gen. . . . . 519.  
 15 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 19 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a, 667, Obs. 5.  
 20 παρὰ . . . . . 637, I. 2, γ.  
 21 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 1, c.

- 22 βάπτισμα βαπτισθῆναι §. 545,  
 3.  
 23 ἀλλ' οἷς . . . . . 773, 2, a., 817, 4.  
 — δοθήσεται suppl. 895, d, 3.  
 24 περὶ . . . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
 30 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 1, c.  
 32 τί θέλετε ποιήσω . . . . 417.  
 33 ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs.

## CHAP. XXI.

- 2 ὑμῶν gen. . . . . 526.  
 3 ἐρεῖτε . . . . . 413.  
 8 ὁ δέ—ἄλλοι δέ 764, Obs. 2.  
 9 τῷ νύμφῳ . . . . . 596, 4.  
 10 πᾶσα ἡ πόλις . . . . . 454, a.  
 13 προσευχῆς attr. gen. 542, 5,  
 viii. b.  
 16 τί λέγουσιν . . . . 816, Obs. 3.,  
 877, Obs. 2.  
 18 πρῶτας . . . . . 523.  
 19 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα 625, 2, Obs. 3.  
 21 τὸ τῆς συκῆς . . . . 436, 5.  
 23 αὐτῷ—αὐτῇ . . . . 699, Obs. 3.,  
 658, 2.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 623, 3, b.  
 24 ὃν=καὶ τοῦτον . . . . 834.  
 25 παρ' ἐαυτοῖς . . . . 637, II. 2.  
 30 ἐγώ. ἀπέρχομαι supplied,  
 895, c.  
 31 ἐκ τῶν δύο . . . . . 621, 3, i.  
 — ὑμᾶς acc. . . . . 548, Obs. 1.  
 32 δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. b.  
 — τοῦ πιστεῦσαι . . . . 492, 3.  
 34 καρπῶν attr. gen. . . 542, 5,  
 viii. b.  
 — λαβεῖν inf. . . . . 669, 2.  
 35 ὃν μὲν—ὃν δέ . . . . 816, 3, b.  
 36 πρῶτων gen. . . . . 506.  
 — αὐτοῖς . . . . . 595.  
 38 ἐν ἐαυτοῖς . . . . . 622, 1, b.  
 41 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 42 εἰς κεφαλὴν . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 — παρὰ . . . . . 637, I. 2.  
 — αὐτῇ gender . . . . 905, 9, β.  
 44 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 1, b.  
 45 λέγει pres. . . . . 886, 2.

## CHAP. XXII.

- 2 ὁμοιωθῆ acc. . . . . 401, 1, a.  
 3 καλέσαι inf. . . . . 669.  
 4 ἐστὶ or εἰσὶ supplied, 376, c.  
 9 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 1, a.  
 10 ἀνακειμένων gen. . . . 539.  
 11 ἔνδυμα acc. . . . . 562, 2.  
 — γάμου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii, b.  
 12 μὴ ἔχων . . . . . 746, 1.  
 13 δῆσαντες part. . . . 698, f.  
 15 ὅπως with conj. . . . . 806.  
 16 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . . . . 622, 3, k.  
 — περὶ . . . . . 632, 2, b.  
 — οὐ—οὐδενός . . . . . 747, 1.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, Obs. 6.  
 21 τὰ Καίσαρος . . . . . 436, 5.  
 24 ἀδελφῷ dat. . . . . 598.  
 25 παρ' ἡμῖν . . . . . 637, II.

- 26 ἕως τῶν ἐπτά §. 526, Obs. 1.  
 28 τίνος gen. . . . . 518, 2, a.  
 29 μὴ εἰδότες . . . . . 746, 1.  
 30 γαμοῦσιν pres. . . . 395, 1., or  
 397.  
 31 περὶ . . . . . 632, 1, b.,  
 905, 7.  
 32 νεκρῶν . . . . . 542, 5, viii. b.  
 33 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 34 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό 635, 1, a., or 3, d.  
 37 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 40 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, d.,  
 or h.  
 — κρέμανται number of 393, 2.  
 44 ἕως ἂν . . . . . 846, 2.  
 46 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 2, a.

## CHAP. XXIII.

- 2 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, a.  
 — ἐκάθισαν acc. . . . . 402.  
 3 κατὰ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
 5 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
 11 ἔσται fut. . . . . 413, 1.  
 13 προφάσει . . . . . 603, 2.  
 — καὶ emphatic . . . . 759, 1.  
 15 ποιῆσαι inf. . . . . 669, 2.  
 16 ὅς ἂν . . . . . 817, 4.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 23 τὸ ἡδύσμον article empha-  
 tic, 447, 1, b.  
 — τὰ βαρύτερα . . . . 436, 5.  
 25 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, l.  
 26 τὸ ἐντός . . . . . 456, 2, a.  
 30 εἰ ἤμεν—οὐκ ἂν . . . . 856.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 31 ἐαυτοῖς . . . . . 601, Obs. 3.  
 33 φύγητε conj. . . . . 417.  
 34 ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . . . 621, 3, i.  
 35 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς . . . . . 635, 3, d.  
 — ἐκχυνόμενον part. 705, 6, a,  
 8.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 2, a.  
 37 ὃν τρόπον . . . . . 580, 2.  
 — ὑπό . . . . . 639, 1, b.  
 39 οὐ μή . . . . . 748.  
 — ἀπ' ἄρτι . . . . . 644.

## CHAP. XXIV.

- 1 ἐπιδειξάι inf. . . . . 669, 2.  
 2 ἐπὶ λίθον . . . . . 635, 1, b.  
 4 βλέπετε μή . . . . . 812, b. and  
 Obs. 5.  
 5 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, g, or e.  
 6 μελλήσετε . . . . . 408.  
 — πολέμων attr. gen. . . 542, 5,  
 ii. a. b.  
 — δρατε μὴ θροεῖσθε . 814, fin.  
 7 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 1, c.  
 9 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 13 οὗτος emphatic . . . . 658, 1.  
 14 βασιλέας attr. gen. 542, 5,  
 ii. a. b., or viii. b.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ἔθνεσι dat. . . . . 589, Obs. 4.  
 15 οὖν . . . . . 791, 1.

15 ἐρημώσεως attr. gen. §. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 20 ἵνα . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 — χειμῶνος gen. . . . 523.  
 — σαββάτῳ dat. . . . 606.  
 21 τοῦ νῦν . . . . 456, 2.  
 — οὐ μή . 415, 2., 748, Obs. 4.  
 — διὰ . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 22 οὐ πᾶσα . . . . 905, 9, a.  
 24 εἰ δυνατόν . . . 860, Obs.  
 — (ἦν) . . . . 376, Obs. 1.  
 — καί . . . . . 760.  
 29 ἡμερῶν attr. gen. . 542, 5, viii. b.  
 — ὁ ἥλιος . . . . 448, Obs. 6.  
 30 κόψονται . . . . 362, 3.  
 31 ἀποστελεῖ nom. supplied, 893, a.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, d.  
 32 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, f.  
 33 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 1, b.  
 34 ἕως ἄν . . . . . 846, 2.  
 36 περί . . . . . 632, 2, b.  
 37 τοῦ Νῶε attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 38 ταῖς πρόσ appos. . 456, 2.  
 — ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας . . 822, 2.  
 39 ἕως . . . . . 846, 1.  
 42 ποῖα for ὁποῖα 877, Obs. 2.  
 43 φυλακῇ dat. . . . 606.  
 44 ἥ οὐ δοκεῖτε ὥρα . 822, 2.  
 45 ἄρα . . . . . 788, 1.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 3, h.  
 — τοῦ δοῦναι . . . . 492, 1.  
 51 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 1, a.  
 — ὁ κλαυθμός emphatic art., 447, 1, c.

## CHAP. XXV.

2 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, i.  
 — αἱ πέντε (the other five) 455, I.  
 3 αἵτινες ἦσαν supplied 376, Obs. 1.  
 6 νυκτός gen. . . . . 523.  
 8 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, i.  
 9 μή ποτε . . . . . 814.  
 — ἡμῖν dat. . . . . 596, 1.  
 — ἑαυταῖς . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 11 ἡμῖν . . . . . 596, 1.  
 15 ᾧ μέν—ᾧ δέ . . . 816, 3, b.  
 — κατά . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 16 ἐν αὐτοῖς . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 17 ὁ τὰ δύο (λαβών) . 893, b.  
 19 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 1, a.  
 21 ἐπὶ ὀλίγα . . . . 635, 3, b.  
 — ἐπὶ πολλῶν . . . 633, 3, h.  
 25 φυβηθείς . . . . 697, a.  
 29 αὐτοῦ . . . . . 658, 1.  
 34 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 2, b.  
 40 ἐφ' ὅσον . . . . . 635, 3, b.  
 — ἐνὶ dat. . . . . 696, 1.

## CHAP. XXVI.

1 ἐγένετο εἰπεῖν . . 669, 1.

2 εἰς . . . . . §. 625, 3, a.  
 4 ἵνα . . . . . 806, 2.  
 7 ἀνακειμένου part. . 696.  
 8 εἰς τί . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 9 πολλοῦ . . . . . 519.  
 10 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 12 πρός . . . . . 628, III. 3, a.  
 13 ὃ ἐποίησεν sentence as nom. 817, Obs. 8.  
 — αὐτῆς attr. gen. . 542, 5, ii. β, a.  
 15 καί . . . . . 698, Obs. 5.  
 17 ἡμέρα supplied . 436, a, β.  
 — θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμεν . 417.  
 18 πρός σε . . . . . 645, 3.  
 22 ἤρξαντο ἕκαστος . . 478.  
 — μήτι . . . . . 873, 4.  
 24 καλὸν ἦν . . . . 858, Obs. 3.  
 27 ἐξ αὐτοῦ . . . . 621, 3, l.  
 28 διουθήκης attr. gen. . 542, 5, viii. b.  
 — περί . . . . . 632, 2, c.  
 — ἐκχυνόμενον pres. part. 705, 5, a. §.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 29 ἀπ' ἄρτι . . . . . 644.  
 31 ἐν ἐμοί . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 33 εἰ καί . . . . . 861, Obs. 1.  
 35 οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 4.  
 36 ἕως οὗ . . . . . 847, 3.  
 37 τοὺς δύο . . . . . 455, 1.  
 40 ὥραν acc. . . . . 577.  
 42 ἐκ δευτέρου . . . 621, 3, d.  
 45 λοιπόν . . . . . 580, 2.  
 — καὶ ὁ υἱός . . . . 752.  
 47 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 1, a.  
 — ἔδωκεν for plpf. . . 404.  
 50 ἐφ' ᾧ . . . . . 634, 3, a.  
 52 ἐν μαχαίρᾳ . . . 622, 3, b.  
 54 πληρηθῶσιν subj. . 417.  
 55 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, a, β.  
 — καθ' ἡμέραν . . . 629, 2, c.  
 58 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν . . . 644.  
 — ἰδεῖν . . . . . 669.  
 61 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 2, b.  
 63 κατά . . . . . 628, 3, d.  
 — εἰ . . . . . 877, b.  
 64 τῆς δυνάμεως . . . 353, 1.  
 — attr. gen. . . . . 542, 5, ii. β.  
 65 ἐβλασφήμησεν aor. 403, 1.  
 66 θανάτου gen. . . . 501.  
 67 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, e.  
 — οἱ δέ . . . . . 767, 2.  
 70 τί for ὅτι . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 72 ὅτι . . . . . 802, Obs. 8.

## CHAP. XXVII.

4 τί πρός ἡμᾶς, 638, III. 3, e.  
 — ὅψει . . . . . 413.  
 7 ἐξ . . . . . 620, 3, e.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — αἵματος attr. gen. . 542, viii. b.  
 — τοῖς ξένοις dat. 598, Obs. 1.  
 9 τιμὴν app. . . . . 467.

\* Misprinted xxiii. in text.

12 ἐν τῷ κατηγορεῖσθαι § 622, 2.  
 — ὑπό . . . . . 639, I. 2.  
 14 πρός . . . . . 638, III. 3, d.  
 15 κατά . . . . . 629, 2, b.  
 17 θέλετε ἀπολύσω . . 417.  
 18 διὰ φθόνον . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 19 μηδὲν σοὶ dat. 590, Obs. 2.  
 — κατ' ὄναρ . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 20 ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 21 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
 — τὸν Βαραββᾶν art. . 450, 1.  
 23 γάρ . . . . . 786, 2.  
 24 ὠφελεῖ pres. . . . 881, 2.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, b. or 3, h.  
 25 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς<sup>a</sup> . . . . 905, 3, e.  
 27 ἐπ' αὐτόν 635, 1, a. or 3, β.  
 29 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, l.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, d.  
 30 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, e.  
 31 ἐνέπαιξαν for plpf. . 404.  
 — ἐξέδυσαν with double acc. 583.  
 — σταυρῶσαι . . . . 669, 2.  
 43 ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, c.  
 44 δέλω with dat. . . 589, 3.  
 45 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 2, a.  
 46 περί . . . . . 632, III. 2.  
 — ἵνα τί . . . . . 882, 1.  
 49 ἴδωμεν εἰ . . . . 877, b.  
 51 ἀπ' ἀνωθεν . . . . 644.  
 — εἰς δύο . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
 53 πολλοῖς dat. . . . 599, 1.  
 54 οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ . 436, 1, a. d.  
 55 αἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 — αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 596, 2.  
 56 ἐν αἷς . . . . . 622, 1, b.  
 57 τοῦνομα Ἰωσήφ 475, Obs. 1.  
 58 Ἰησοῦ dat. . . . . 593, 1.  
 60 ἐλατόμησεν for plpf. 404.  
 62 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 7.  
 66 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 1, a.

## CHAP. XXVIII.

1 σαββάτων gen. . . . 527.  
 — ἡμέρα supplied . . 436, β.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 535, 2, e.  
 — θεωρῆσαι inf. . . 669, 2.  
 4 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, e.  
 7 πορευθεῖσαι . 696, Obs. 2., 705, 2.  
 13 νυκτός . . . . . 523.  
 14 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 3, a.  
 15 παρὰ . . . . . 637, II.  
 17 οἱ δέ . . . . . 768, 2.  
 19 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 — article . 450, 1, cf. 459, 9.  
 20 ἡμέρας acc. . . . . 557.

## MARK I.

3 εὐθείας ποιεῖτε . . 375, 5.  
 4 ἐγένετο βαπτίζων . 375, 4.  
 — μετανοίας . 542, 5, viii. 2.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 5 ὑπό . . . . . 639, 2, a.  
 7 κύψας part. . . . 698, f.



- 8 ἐβάπτισα aor. . . . . §. 402, 1.  
 — ὕδατι . . . . . 610.  
 9 ἐγένετο . . . . . 800, Obs.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, c.  
 11 ἐν σοι . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 13 ἡμέρας . . . . . 577.  
 14 μετὰ τὸ παραδοθῆναι, 678, d.  
 — τὸν Ἰωάννην . . . . . 450.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 15 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 16 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 1, b.  
 19 καί . . . . . 760, 2.  
 21 εἰσπορεύονται pres. . . 395, 2.  
 — τοῖς σάββασι . . . 355, Obs. 1.  
 22 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 — ἣν διδάσκων . . . . . 375, 4.  
 23 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
 — πνεύματι without article, 447, 2, a.  
 24 τί ἡμῖν dat. . . . . 590, Obs. 2.  
 27 κατ' ἐξουσίαν . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 — καὶ ὑπακούουσι . . . 752, 2.  
 28 αὐτοῦ attr. gen. . . . . 542, 5, ii. a, b.  
 31 χειρὸς gen. . . . . 536.  
 — αὐτῇ supplied . . . . . 893, a.  
 34 νόσοις dat. . . . . 603.  
 36 οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 436, 1, d.  
 37 λέγουσιν ὅτι . . . . . } 802, Obs. 8.  
 40 ὅτι ἐὰν θέλῃς . . . . . }  
 44 ὅρα μηδεὶς εἰπῇς . . . . . 814.  
 — περί . . . . . 632, 2, c.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 45 κηρύσσειν pres. inf. 405, 3.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 δι' ἡμερῶν . . . . . 627, I. 2, b.  
 — ὅτι ἐστίν . . . . . 886, 2.  
 — ἠκούσθη pass. 364, ζ. 372, f.  
 2 μηδέ . . . . . 776, 7.  
 — τὰ πρὸς θύραν . . . . . 436, 6.  
 4 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 8 πνεύματι dat. . . . . 605, 4.  
 14 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 1, b.  
 15 καί—καί . . . . . 800, Obs.  
 16 τί (ἐστίν) ὅτι . . . . . 376<sup>a</sup>.  
 17 καλέσαι . . . . . 669, 2.  
 19 μή . . . . . 873, 4.  
 — ἐν φ . . . . . 622, 2.  
 — ὅσον χρόνον . . . . . 573.  
 21 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, h.  
 — εἰ δὲ μή . . . . . 860, 6.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, d.  
 23 τίλλοντες . . . . . 698, f.  
 25 τί for ὅτι . . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 26 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 2.  
 — προθέσεως . . . . . 542, 5, viii. b.  
 27 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, a.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 εἰ . . . . . 877, b.  
 3 εἰς . . . . . 646, 1.  
 5 μετ' ὀργῆς . . . . . 636, 3, a.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 8 περί . . . . . 632, III. 1, b.

- 9 ἵνα . . . . . §. 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 12 πολλά . . . . . 548, 2, f.  
 20 μήτε . . . . . 775, Obs. 1.  
 21 παρ' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 905, 8.  
 22 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 24 ἐφ' ἐαυτήν . . . . . 635, 3, b.  
 28 ἐὰν for ἂν . . . . . 423, Obs.  
 29 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα . . . . 625, 2, c.  
 — κρίσεως . . . . . 501.  
 34 τοὺς περὶ αὐτόν 632, III. 1, b.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 πρὸς θάλασσαν . . . 638, 1, d.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, a.  
 2 διδάσκω with double accus. 583.  
 4 ὃ μὲν—ἄλλο δέ 764, Obs. 2.  
 5 τὸ πετρῶδες . . . . . 436, d. 2.  
 7 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, a.  
 8 ἐν—ἐν—ἐν . . . . . 764, Obs. 1.  
 — τριάκοντα . . . . . 892, 7, Obs.  
 10 κατὰ μόνας . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 19 καί . . . . . 752, 1.  
 — περί . . . . . 632, 3, b.  
 21 ὑπό . . . . . 630, III. 1, c.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 1, b.  
 22 οὐδέ—ἀλλ' ἵνα 773, Obs. 4., 803, Obs. 1.  
 — εἰς φανερόν . . . . . 625, 1, d.  
 24 ἐν φ μέτρῳ . . . 622, 3, l., 824, II. 2, c.  
 25 καί . . . . . 760, 2.  
 26 ὥς ἐὰν . . . . . 868, Obs. 2.  
 27 νύκτα acc. . . . . 573.  
 30 ὁμοιώσωμεν conj. delib. 417.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 31 σπερμάτων gen. . . . . 534, b.  
 41 φόβον acc. . . . . 550, a.

## CHAP. V.

- 2 αὐτῷ . . . 658, 2., 669, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 3 οὐδὲ οὐδεῖς . . . . . 747.  
 4 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 5 νυκτός . . . . . 523.  
 6 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν . . . . . 644.  
 7 τί ἐμοί dat. . . . . 590, Obs. 2.  
 — ὀρκίζω with double acc. 583.  
 23 ἵνα . . . . . 812, 3.  
 25 ἔτη acc. . . . . 573.  
 26 ὑπό . . . . . 639, 2, a.  
 — παρ' αὐτῆς . . . . . 637, I. 2, γ.  
 29 σώματι dat. . . . . 605, 4.  
 — ὅτι ἵσταται . . . . . 886, 2.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, I, b.  
 32 ἰδεῖν inf. . . . . 669.  
 33 ἐπ' αὐτῇ . . 634, 1, a. or 3, i.  
 38 κλαίοντας number. . 379, b.  
 42 ἐτῶν gen. . . . . 523.  
 — ἐκστάσει dat. . . 548, Obs. 8.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 καί . . . . . 752.  
 3 πρὸς . . . . . 905, 3, δ.

<sup>a</sup> See John xiv. 22.

- 3 ἐν . . . . . §. 622, 3, c.  
 5 αὐτοῦς supplied . . . . . 894.  
 6 κύκλῳ . . . . . 604, 2.  
 7 pres., aor., impft. . . . 401.  
 — πνευμάτων attr. gen. . 542, II. a.  
 8 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, a.  
 — change to orat. recta, 862, Obs. 7.  
 12 ἐλαίῳ . . . . . 548, Obs. 8.  
 16 Ἰωάννην transposed. . 824, II. 2, b.

- 17 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, a. or c.  
 19 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 601.  
 21 γενεαῖς dat. . . . . 606.  
 — μεγιστᾶσι dat. . . . . 598.  
 22 ὃ ἐὰν θέλῃς . . . . . 829, 3.  
 25 θέλω ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1, i.  
 34 ἐν αὐτοῖς . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 — μὴ ἔχοντα . . . . . 746.  
 36 τί for ὅτι . . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 37 θηναρίων . . . . . 519.  
 39 συμπόσια συμπόσια 905, 9, γ.  
 40 ἀνὰ . . . . . 624, 3, b.  
 43 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c. or k.  
 48 περί . . . . . 632, 2.  
 50 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 1.  
 51 ἐκ περισσοῦ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 52 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 55 ὅτι ἐκεῖ ἐστὶ . . . . . 886, 2.  
 56 ὅσοι ἂν ἤπτοντο . . . . 828, c.

## CHAP. VII.

- 2 nom. without verb. . . 709.  
 — τοῦτ' ἐστίν . . . . . 798, 2.  
 3 πυγμῇ . . . . . 604, 2.  
 4 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, a. or 2, a.  
 — βαπτισμούς app. 467, Obs. 6.  
 5 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 10 θανάτῳ . . . . . 548, Obs. 8.  
 11 ellipse of apodosis 860, 3, c.  
 12 πατρὶ dat. . . . . 598.  
 13 ᾧ . . . . . 822.  
 15 ἐκεῖνα . . . . . 658.  
 25 ἥς—αὐτῆς . . . . . 833, Obs. 2.  
 26 γένει . . . . . 603.  
 27 τέκνων attr. gen. . . 542, 5, viii. a.  
 28 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
 31 ἀνὰ μέσον . . . . . 624, 3, a.  
 33 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, a.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, a.  
 37 πεποίηκε pft. . . . . 399, 3.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 2 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.  
 — μοί . . . . . 598.  
 4 τίς . . . . . 659, 1.  
 — ἄρτων gen. . . . . 539, 1.  
 8 σπυρίδας app. . . 467, Obs. 6.  
 11 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 601, 1.  
 — παρ' αὐτοῦ . . . 637, I. 2 a.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, I. d.  
 12 εἰ δοθήσεται . . . . . 860, 13.

15 ὁρᾶτε βλέπετε . . . . . §. 814.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, h.  
 16 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 3, c.  
 23 εἴ τι βλέπει . . . . . 886, 2.  
 31 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, d.  
 32 παρρησίᾳ . . . . . 603.  
 33 τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ . . . . . 436, 5.  
 36 ψυχὴν acc. . . . . 545, 3.  
 37 ψυχῆς gen. . . . . 519, 1.  
 38 ὅς ἐν = ἐάν τις . . . . . 829, 2.  
 — μέ acc. . . . . 550, b.  
 — καί . . . . . 760, 1.

## CHAP. IX.

1 οὐ μή . . . . . 748.  
 — ἐν δυνάμει . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 4 ἦσαν συλλαλοῦντες . . 375, 4.  
 5 ἀποκριθεὶς aor. part. 705, b.  
 — σοί dat. . . . . 598.  
 8 οὐδένα ἀλλά . . 773, Obs. 4.  
 9 ἀναστῆ = fut. exact. 842, 6.  
 11 ὅτι . . . . . 905, 8, e.  
 12 ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.  
 19 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 1, d.  
 — ὑμῶν gen. . . . . 504<sup>a</sup>.  
 20 ἰδῶν gender . . . . . 379, a.  
 21 ἐκ παιδιόθεν . . . . . 644.  
 22 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς . . . . . 905, 3, β.  
 26 subject supp. . . . . 893, a.  
 29 ἐν οὐδενί . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 30 ἵνα τις γινῶ . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 31 παραδίδεται pft. . . . 399, 2.  
 37 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
 40 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 1, 2, a.  
 41 ποτίζω with doub. acc. 583.  
 — Χριστοῦ gen. . . . . 518, 2, a.  
 42 καλὸν ἐστίν . . 855, Obs. 10.  
 47 καλὸν—ἡ . . . . . 779, Obs. 3.  
 — σοί—μονόφθαλμον . . 674.  
 49 ἀλί . . . . . 610.  
 50 ἐν τίνι . . . . . 622, 3, b.

## CHAP. X.

1 τοῦ πέραν . . . . . 456, 2, b.  
 2 εἰ ἔξεστιν . . . . . 886, 2.  
 4 ἀποστασίῳ attr. gen. 542,  
 5, ii. β, a.  
 5 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, e.  
 6 ἄρσεν καὶ θῆλυ neut. 381, 1.  
 8 εἰς σάρκα μίαν . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 9 οὖν . . . . . 737, 3.  
 — ὁ Θεός emphatic art., 447,  
 Obs. 4.  
 11 ἐπὶ . . . . . 625, 3, a. β.  
 14 τοιοῦτων gen. . . . . 518, 2, a.  
 16 double participle . . 706, 1.  
 20 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2, a.  
 21 ἄρας . . . . . 698, b.  
 22 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 — ἦν ἔχων . . . . . 374, 4.  
 24 πεποιθότας acc. part. 674.

26 καὶ emphatic . . . . . §. 759, 2.  
 27 παρὰ . . . . . 637, II. 2.  
 30 ἐάν μή . . . . . 860.  
 33 θανάτῳ dat. . . . . 592, 1.  
 34 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 601.  
 37 εἰς—εἰς . . . . . 764, Obs. 1.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 1, c.  
 38 βάπτισμα acc. . . . . 543, 3.  
 41 περὶ . . . . . 632, I. 2, c.  
 42 ἐθνῶν gen. . . . . 505.  
 43 ἐν . . . . . 622, 1, b.  
 — ἔσται fut. . . . . 413.  
 45 ἀντί . . . . . 618, Obs. 1.

## CHAP. XI.

1 present . . . . . 395, 2.  
 2 κεκάθικε pft. . . . . 399, 2.  
 — λύσαντες . . . . . 698, f.  
 3 τί τοῦτο . . . . . 881, 1.  
 4 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, c.  
 8 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, e.  
 13 εἰ ἄρα . . . . . 877, Obs. 5.  
 — συγκῶν attr. gen. . . 542, 5,  
 viii. b.  
 17 ἔθνεσιν dat. . . . . 598.  
 22 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
 β. c. 1.  
 24 προσευχόμενοι . . . . 698, f.  
 — λαμβάνετε pres. . . 397, b.  
 25 κατὰ . . . . . 638, 3, b.  
 28 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 30 τὸ βάπτισμα nom. . . 902, 3.  
 32 change of constr. ἐφοβοῦντο  
 890.

## CHAP. XII.

2 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
 6 καί (even) . . . . . 760, 1.  
 10 λίθον attracted 824, II. 1, b.  
 11 αὕτη gender . . . . . 905, 9, β.  
 12 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, e.  
 — καί . . . . . 759, 3.  
 14 περὶ . . . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
 — ἐπ' ἀληθείας . . . . 633, 3, f.  
 — δῶμεν subj. . . . . 417.  
 16 τίνος gen. . . . . 542, 5, viii. b.  
 19 ὅτι—ἵνα 804, 7., 803, Obs. 1.  
 — ἀδελφῷ dat. . . . . 598.  
 22 πάντων gen. . . . . 534.  
 26 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, c.  
 30 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 38 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, h.  
 41 βάλλει pres. . . . . 886, 2.  
 42 δ . . . . . 820, 1.

## CHAP. XIII.

3 εἰς . . . . . 646.  
 6 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, g.  
 9 ἑαυτοὺς . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, a.  
 — αὐτοῖς . . . . . 599, 1.  
 13 ὑπό . . . . . 639, 2, a.  
 14 ἐρημώσεως . . 542, 5, viii. b.

16 εἰς . . . . . §. 646, 1.  
 17 ἐχούσαις dat. . . . . 602, 3.  
 19 ἧς attracted . . . . . 821.  
 22 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
 25 ἔσονται ἐκπίπτοντες 375, 4.  
 29 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 1, b.  
 32 οὐδεὶς—οὐδέ—οὐδέ . 776, 7.  
 34 change of constr. . . 705, 5.  
 35 μεσονυκτίου gen. . . . 523.

## CHAP. XIV.

1 ἐν δόλῳ . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 2 μή (sc. κρατήσωμεν) 895, e, 2.  
 3 κατὰ . . . . . 628, 1, b.  
 4 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, b.  
 — εἰς τί . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — μύρου att. gen. 542, 5, II. b.  
 5 δηναρίων gen. . . . . 519.  
 9 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, f.  
 12 ἔθνον subject supp. 373, 7.  
 — θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμεν . 417.  
 19 εἰς καθ' εἰς<sup>b</sup> . . . . . 629, 3, h.  
 — μή τι . . . . . 873, 4.  
 21 καλὸν ἦν . . . . . 858, 3.  
 24 ἐκχυνόμενον . . . . . 709, 6, ζ.  
 25 οὐκέτι οὐ μή . . . . . 747.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, l.  
 27 ἐν ἐμοί . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 29 καὶ εἰ . . . . . 861, 2.  
 — ἀλλά . . . . . 773, o.  
 31 ἐκ περισσοῦ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 4.  
 36 τί θέλω . . . . . 659, 9.  
 37 ὥραν acc. . . . . 577.  
 42 ἡγγικε perf. . . . . 399, 3.  
 49 καθ' ἡμέραν . . . . . 629, 2, o.  
 — πρὸς ὑμᾶς . . . . . 905, 3, d.  
 51 εἰς τις . . . . . 659, 3.  
 54 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν . . . . . 644.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 646, 3.  
 58 διὰ . . . . . 627, 1, b.  
 64 θανάτου gen. . . . . 501.  
 69 ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . . . 621, 3, i.

## CHAP. XV.

1 ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, a. d.  
 — τὸ πρῶτ . . . . . 456, 2, b.  
 6 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 2, b.  
 7 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 10 διὰ φθόνον . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 12 ποιήσω with double acc. 583.  
 14 τί γάρ . . . . . 786, 2.  
 20 ἐνέπαιξαν for plpft. . 404.  
 24 ἐπ' αὐτά . . . . . 635, 3, a.  
 — τίς τί . . . . . 833, 1.  
 25 καὶ for ὅτε . . . . . 752.  
 38 εἰς δύο . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
 39 ἐξ ἐναντίας . . . . . 621, 1, o.  
 44 ἐθαύμασεν εἰ . . . . . 804, 9.

## CHAP. XVI.

2 τῆς μιᾶς gen. . . . . 523.

<sup>a</sup> The notion whereby ἀνέχεσθαι, "to bear with," takes a genitive, is that of not allowing oneself to be overcome or worn out—the being superior to; as in κρείττων, or ἡσσων λύπης &c.

<sup>b</sup> This nominative formula seems to have been formed from the phrase ἐν καθ' ἐν, like ὅς βούλει from ἐν βούλει, see §. 822. Obs. 11.

- 3 ἡμῖν dat. .... §. 598.  
 4 γάρ... 786, Obs. 1.  
 5 ἐν ... 622, I, e.  
 7 ὑμᾶς acc. .... 548, Obs. 1.  
 18 οὐ μή ... 748, Obs. 4.  
 20 διὰ ... 627, I, 3, d.

## LUKE I.

- 2 οἱ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς .. 436, I, d, δ.  
 — λόγου attr. gen. 542, 5, II. b.  
 5 ἐξ ... 621, 3, k.  
 6 Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, 5, I. β.  
 8 ἐν τῇ τάξει ... 622, 3, l.  
 9 τοῦ θυμιάσαι εἰσελθὼν 705, Obs. 1.  
 10 ὥρα dat. .... 606.  
 11 αὐτῷ dat. .... 611, a.  
 — ἐκ ... 621, I, c.  
 12 ἐπὶ... 635, 3, d, see 905, 3, e.  
 14 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, c.  
 15 οὐ μή... 748, Obs. 4.  
 — Πνεύματος gen. .... 539.  
 16 ἐπὶ... 635, I, a.  
 17 ἐν πνεύματι ... 622, 3, b.  
 — ἐπιστρέψαι inf. .... 609.  
 — ἐν φρονήσει ... 645, I, a.  
 18 κατὰ τί ... 629, 3, g.  
 20 ἔση σιωπῶν ... 375, 4.  
 — καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος 746, Obs.  
 — ἡμέρας transpos. 822, Obs. 8.  
 — ἀνθ' ὧν 619, f., 822, Obs. 3.  
 — εἰς ... 625, 2, d.  
 21 ἐν τῷ χρονίζειν .. 622, 2.  
 24 μῆνας acc. .... 577.  
 — αὐτήν ... 363, 4.  
 25 μοι ... 599.  
 27 ᾧ ὄνομα (ἦν supplied) 376, d.  
 29 εἶη... 802, Obs. 2.  
 33 ἐπὶ... 905, 3, a. a.  
 — εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας .. 625, 2, c.  
 36 αὐτῇ dat. .... 599, I.  
 39 μετὰ ... 636, 3, a.  
 41 καὶ ἐγένετο ... 800, Obs.  
 42 φωνῇ ... 483, Obs. 3.  
 43 ἵνα ἔλθῃ... 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 44 εἰς ... 625, Obs. 5.  
 — ἐν ἀγαλλιάσει .. 622, 3, b.  
 45 ἡ πιστεῦσασα... 605, 6, b. a.  
 47 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, d.  
 48 ἐπὶ... 905, 3, a. e.  
 — ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ... 451, 2, d.  
 49 ὁ δυνατός ... 451.  
 50 εἰς γενεάς ... 625, 2, c.  
 — τοῖς φοβουμένοις .. 599, I.  
 51 ἐν βραχίονι ... 622, 3, b.  
 — διανοίᾳ dat. .... 605.  
 53 κενός pred. adj. .. 375, 5.  
 54 παιδός ... 536.  
 — μνησθῆναι inf. .... 669.  
 — ἐλέους gen. .... 515.  
 55 πρός... 638, III. 3, b.  
 57 τῇ Ἐλισάβετ dat. .... 597.  
 — τοῦ τεκεῖν ... 678, 3, b.  
 58 μετ' αὐτῆς .. 636, I, b., see 905, Obs. 3.

- 59 ἐπὶ... §. 635, 3, n.  
 61 ὅτι ... 812, Obs. 8.  
 — ὀνόματι dat. .... 603.  
 62 τὸ τί ἂν θέλοι ... 457, 3.  
 65 ἐπὶ... 635, I, b., 905, 3, a. e.  
 66 μετὰ ... 636, I, b.  
 70 διὰ ... 627, I, 3, c.  
 71 ἐξ ... 621, I, a. or 3, f.  
 72 ποιῆσαι inf. .... 669.  
 — μετὰ 636, I, b., 905, Obs. 3.  
 73 ὄρκον attraction 824, II. 4.  
 — πρός ... 638, 3, b.  
 — τοῦ δοῦναι .. 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 77 τοῦ δοῦναι ... 493, I.  
 — ἐν ... 622, 3, b.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 ἐγένετο ... 800, Obs.  
 — παρὰ ... 637, I, 3, γ.  
 2 πρώτη with gen. .... 503, 3.  
 3 ἕκαστος ... 478.  
 4 ἦτις ... 816, 6.  
 — διὰ ... 627, II. 3, a.  
 5 ἀπογράψασθαι ... 363, 6.  
 7 αὐτοῖς . .... 597.  
 8 φυλακὰς acc. .... 563, I.  
 — νυκτός gen. .... 523.  
 — ἐπὶ ... 905, 3, a. a.  
 13 αἰνούντων number.. 378, a.  
 16 σπεύσαντες ... 698, f.  
 17 περὶ ... 632, 2, b.  
 20 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, d.  
 — οἷς attraction ... 822.  
 21 καί... 759, Obs. 3.  
 22 κατὰ ... 629, 3, a.  
 26 πρὶν ἰδεῖν ... 848.  
 — Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 27 ἐν πνεύματι ... 622, 3, d.  
 — τὸ εἰθισμένον... 436, 2, d.  
 — νόμου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 28 καὶ αὐτός ... 760, 2.  
 — εἰς... 625, I, a., 645.  
 32 εἰς ... 625, 3, a.  
 — ἐθνῶν attr. gen. 542, 5, II. a, b.  
 33 ἦν θαυμάζοντες part. 393, I.  
 — ἐπὶ... 634, 3, d.  
 35 καὶ σοῦ δὲ αὐτῆς... 769, 2.  
 — ὥπως ἂν ... 810.  
 36 ἀπὸ... 620, 2, c.  
 37 ἐτῶν gen. .... 523.  
 — νύκτα acc. .... 577.  
 38 ὥρα dat. .... 606.  
 41 κατ' ἔτος ... 629, 2, c.  
 43 ἔγνω ... 393, I.  
 44 ἦλθον ὁδόν... 558, I.  
 45 μὴ εὐρόντες part. .... 697.  
 46 ἐν μέσῳ ... 622, 3, d.  
 48 ἡμῖν ... 602, 3.  
 49 τί ὅτι... 872, Obs. 1.  
 — τοῖς τοῦ Πατρὸς.. 436, d, 5.  
 52 σοφίᾳ... 605, 4.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 Ἰουδαίας gen. .... 505.  
 2 ἐπὶ... 633, 2.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, i. b.

- 2 ἐπὶ... §. 635, I, a.  
 3 μετανοίας att. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 — εἰς... 635, 3, a.  
 5 εἰς εὐθεΐαν ... 625, 3, d.  
 — ellipse of ὁδόν 435, I, a, β.  
 7 οὖν... 737, 5.  
 — βαπτισθῆναι ... 669.  
 8 ἐκ ... 620, 3, k.  
 9 πρός 638, III. 1, a., 646, 3.  
 13 παρὰ ... 637, III. 3, π.  
 — ὑμῖν dat. .... 587, 2.  
 15 μήποτε εἶη... 802, 8.  
 16 ἐν... 622, 3, c.  
 18 πολλὰ καὶ ἕτερα 759, Obs. 2.  
 19 ὑπὸ... 639, I. 2, a.  
 — περὶ ... 632, 2, b.  
 — ὧν ἐποίησε... 822, 2.  
 20 ἐπὶ πᾶσι... 634, 3, h.  
 21 ἐγένετο ἀνεφχθῆναι 669, I.  
 22 ἐν σοί... 622, 3, e.  
 23 ἐτῶν ... 523.  
 — ἀρχόμενος ... 696.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 ἐν Πνεύματι ... 622, 3, c.  
 2 ἡμέρας acc. .... 577.  
 3 ἵνα γένηται. 803, Obs. 1, I.  
 4 ἐπ' ἄρτῳ... 634, 3, g.  
 — ὁ ἄνθρωπος ... 441, β.  
 5 πᾶσας τὰς βασιλείας 454, I. β.  
 6 ᾧ ἂν θέλω ... 810.  
 7 σοῦ... 518, 2.  
 9 ἐπὶ... 646.  
 10 τοῦ διαφυλάξαι ... 492, 2.  
 11 ἐπὶ χειρῶν... 633, I, a.  
 14 κατὰ ... 628, d.  
 16 κατὰ ... 629, 3, a.  
 20 αὐτῷ dat. .... 597.  
 22 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, d.  
 — χάριτος att. gen. 542, 5, iii.  
 25 ἐπ' ἀληθείας ... 633, 3, f.  
 — ἐπὶ... 635, 2, a.  
 26 εἰ μὴ=but. .... 860, 5, b.  
 27 ἐπὶ... 633, 2.  
 29 εἰς ... 635, 3, a.  
 30 διὰ... 627, I, b.  
 31 ἦν διδάσκων ... 375, 4.  
 32 ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ... 622, 3, b.  
 34 τί ἡμῖν ... 590, Obs. 2.  
 — τίς for ὅστις .. 877, Obs. 2.  
 35 εἰς ... 625, I, a.  
 36 ἐπὶ ... 903, 3, a. c.  
 42 τοῦ μὴ πορεύεσθαι.. 493, 3.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 τοῦ ἀκούειν ... 493, 2.  
 — παρὰ ... 637, III. 1, e.  
 3 Σίμωνος gen. .... 518, 2.  
 — ἐκ ... 621, I, b.  
 5 διὰ... 627, I. 2, a.  
 — ἐπὶ... 634, 3, c.  
 7 τοῦ συλλαβέσθαι 492, 3, see 803, Obs. 1.  
 9 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, d.  
 — ἡ attraction ... 822.

- 10 Σίμωνι . . . . . §. 590, 2.  
 — ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν . . . . 456, 2, b.  
 12 ellipse of ἦν . . . 895, Obs. 1.  
 14 change to oratio recta 802,  
     Obs. 7.  
 — περί . . . . . 632, 2, c.  
 17 ἐγένετο . . . . . 669, Obs. 3.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 525, 3, or Obs. 2.  
 19 μὴ εὐρόντες 746, 1, and Obs.  
 — ποίας gen. (ὁδοῦ sc.) . . 522.  
 20 ἀφένονται form . . . . . 284.  
 24 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου att. gen. 542,  
     5, ii. β.  
 — article . . . . . 446, β.  
 25 ἐφ' ᾧ . . . . . 634, I., 817, 5.  
 26 λέγοντες ὅτι . . . 802, Obs. 8.  
 34 μή . . . . . 873, 4.  
 36 εἰ δὲ μήγε . . . . . 860.

## CHAP. VI.

- 3 οὐδέ . . . . . 776, 7.  
 — οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ . . . 436, 1, d.  
 4 ἔξεστι—εἰ μὴ ἱερεῖς . . 674.  
 5 καί . . . . . 760, 1.  
 7 εἰ . . . . . 877, b.  
 — αὐτοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, ii. c.  
     4.  
 11 τῷ Ἰησοῦ dat. . . . 602, 3.  
 12 ἐγένετο—ἐξῆλθεν 800, Obs.  
 — Θεοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, II. c,  
     4.  
 13 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
 — a participial construction  
     708, Obs., 905, 6.  
 17 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, h.  
 19 παρὰ . . . . . 637, I. 2, a.  
 20 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, d.  
 22 οἱ ἄνθρωποι . . . . . 446, β.  
 23 κατὰ ταῦτα . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 27 ἀλλά . . . . . 774.  
 28 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, I. 2, d.  
 29 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, d.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, b.  
 34 παρ' ᾧ . . . . . 822, Obs. 4.  
 35 Ὑψίστου att. gen. 542, 5,  
     II. a.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.  
 38 μέτρῳ dat. . . . . 603, 2.  
 40 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, II. 3, b.  
 42 ἄφες ἐκβάλλω . . . . 417.  
 — βλέπων part. . . . . 697, b.  
 44 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
 45 τὸ ἀγαθόν . . . . 436, 2, d. 1.  
 47 nom. . . . . 477, 1.

## CHAP. VII.

- 1 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, c.  
 4 παρέξει fut. 406, 5, or 413,  
     I.  
 5 ἡμῖν dat. . . . . 598.  
 7 εἰπὲ λόγῳ . . . . 548, Obs. 8.  
 8 ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν . 639, III. 3, c.  
 — ὑπ' ἐμavτόν . . 639, III. 3, a.

- 9 αὐτόν acc. . . . . §. 493, Obs. 4.  
 12 asyndeton . . . . . 792, 1, a.  
 13 ἐπ' αὐτῇ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 16 ἐγγίγεται perf. . . . 399, 3.  
 21 τὸ βλέπειν . . . . . 678, a.  
 24 Ἰωάννου att. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
     d.  
 30 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, Obs. 3.  
 — μὴ βαπτισθέντες part. 697, a.  
 31 γενεᾶς att. gen. . . . 542, 5,  
     viii. b.  
 35 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, d.  
 37 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 7.  
 — ὅτι ἀνάκειται . . . . 886, 2.  
 38 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 1, d.  
 41 δανειστῇ dat. . . . . 597.  
 43 ellipse of οὗτος . . . 817, 4.  
 44 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.  
 45 ἀφ' ἧς (ὥρας) . . . . 620, 2, a.  
 — καταφιλοῦσα part. . . 688.  
 47 οὐ χάριν . . . . . 621, Obs. 2.  
 50 εἰς εἰρήνην . . . . 625, 3, d.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 4 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, f.  
 5 τοῦ σπεῖραι . . . . . 493.  
 13 πρὸς καιρόν . . . 638, III. 2, b.  
 15 ἐν ὑπομονῇ . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 22 ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν . . 622, 2.  
 23 συνεπληροῦντο subj. sup-  
     plied 893.  
 26 ἦτις . . . . . 816, Obs. 8.  
 27 αὐτῷ—αὐτῷ . . . . 658, 2.  
 33 κατὰ . . . . . 628, 1, a.  
 34 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 1, b.  
 42 ὥς ἐτῶν . . . . . 523.  
 46 ἐξεληοῦσαν . . . . . 665, 1.  
 47 δι' ἣν αἰτίαν 627, 3, a., 877,  
     Obs. 3.  
 52 αὐτὴν acc. . . . . 566, Obs.

## CHAP. IX.

- 1 ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3.  
 3 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ἀνά . . . . . 624, Obs.  
 — ἔχειν inf. . . . . 671, a.  
 5 ὅσοι=ἐάν τινες . . . 829, 2.  
 — καί . . . . . 760, 1.  
 — ἐπ' αὐτοὺς . . . . . 635, 3, b.  
 7 ὑπὸ τινων . . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
 8 ἁλλων (ὑπὸ supplied) 650, c,  
     4.  
 10 πόλεως att. gen. 542, viii.  
     a.  
 13 εἰ μὴ with conj. 854, Obs. 1.  
 17 τὸ περισσεῦσαν . . 436, d, 1.  
 — κόφιναι appos. 467, Obs. 6.  
 22 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, d.  
 23 καθ' ἡμέραν . . . . 629, 2, c.  
 25 κερδήσας conditional part.  
     697, c.  
 26 μέ acc. . . . . 550, b.  
 27 ἕως ἄν . . . . . 846.

- 28 ἐγένετο—ἡμέραι . . . §. 386.  
 30 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 6.  
 33 ποιήσωμεν . . . . . 416.  
 — μὴ εἰδώς . . . . 746, and Obs.  
 36 ἐν τῷ γενέσθαι . . . 678, c.  
 40 ἡδυνήθησαν form 171, Obs. 1.  
 41 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 1, d.  
 — ὑμῶν (see Mark ix. 19.)  
 44 εἰς τὰ ἄτα . . . . 625, 1, Obs. 5.  
 45 ῥῆμα acc. . . . . 551, 2.  
 46 τὸ τίς κ. τ. λ. . . . 457, Obs.  
 47 παιδίου gen. . . . . 536.  
 — παρ' ἑαυτῷ . . . . 637, 2.  
 48 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, c.  
 50 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 51 τοῦ πορεύεσθαι 803, Obs. 1, 1.  
 55 οἴου for ὁποίου 877, Obs. 2.  
 — πνεύματος gen. . . 518, 2, a.  
 58 τοῦ κλίνῃ 417, 877, Obs. 2.

## CHAP. X.

- 2 ἐστὶ supplied . . . . 376.  
 — Κυρίου gen. . . . 529, Obs.  
 6 εἰρήνης att. gen. . . 542, 5,  
     viii. b.  
 17 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 21 τῷ πνεύματι . . . . 605, 4.  
 22 ὑπὸ . . . . . 639, 2, a.  
 31 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 32 κατὰ }  
 33 κατὰ } . . . . . 629, 1, c.  
 35 ἐπὶ τὴν αὔριον . . . 905, 3, a, d.  
 36 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 37 μετ' αὐτοῦ . . . . 636, 1, b.  
 39 τῇδε dat. . . . . 597.  
 40 περί . . . . . 632, 3.  
 42 ἦτις . . . . . 816, Obs. 8.

## CHAP. XI.

- 3 τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν . . 456, 2, b.,  
     624, 2, Obs.  
 4 καὶ γάρ . . . . . 786, Obs. 8.  
 5 μεσονυκτίου gen. . . . 523.  
 6 ἐξ ὁδοῦ . . . . . 621, 2, b.  
 7 εἰς . . . . . 646.  
 8 εἰ καί . . . . . 862.  
 — οὐ δώσει . . . . . 744, Obs.  
 — ὅσων . . . . . 529.  
 9 αἰτεῖτε καὶ κ. τ. λ. 420, Obs.  
     2.  
 — ὄντα omitted . . 376, Obs. 1.  
 11 τίνα—τὸν πατέρα—article,  
     447, Obs. 1.  
 — αἰτήσῃ with double acc. 83.  
 — form of sent. 881, 1., 883, 3.  
 — apodosis . . . . 860, 9., 852, 4.  
 — μή . . . . . 873, 4.  
 — ἀντί . . . . . 618, 2, c.  
 19 nom. position of . . 477, 1.  
 32 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
 35 μὴ—ἐστίν . . . . 816, Obs. 2.  
 41 ἐλεημοσύνην ὅτε . . 375, 6,  
     360, 1.

\* It seems as if ἐκλεξάμενος belonged to some such notion as εἰδῶσκε, which is broken off by the introduction of the circumstances of the teaching, and deferred till v. 20, εἰλεγε.

48 ἄρα .. §. 784, a., 787, Obs.  
49 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.  
51 ἀπό... 620, 2, b.

## CHAP. XII.

1 ἐν οἷς... 622, 2.  
2 οὐδέν supplied to κρυπτόν,  
893, b.  
3 ἀνθ' ὧν... 618, 2, f.  
— πρὸς τὸ οὗς... 638, 1, d.  
4 ἀπό... 620, 3, h.  
6 ἀσσαρίων gen... 519.  
7 στρουθίων gen... 503.  
10 εἰς... 625, 3, b. and 1. a.  
14 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς... 905, 3, a. a.  
19 εἰς... 625, 2, Obs. 3.  
20 ἀπαιτοῦσιν... 373, 7., 397, b.  
— τίνι... 597.  
21 ἐαυτῶ... 599, 1.  
22 ψυχῇ... 596, 6.  
— φάγητε conj. del. ... 417.  
24 καί... 760.  
32 nom. for voc... 476, 6.  
36 πότε for ὁπότε. 877, Obs. 2.  
— ἐλθόντος—αὐτῶ... 710, c.  
40 ἡ ἄρα... 822, 2.  
41 πρὸς... 638, III. 3, e.  
42 ἐπὶ... 633, 3, h.  
— τοῦ διδόναι... 492.  
44 ἐπὶ... 634, 1, a.  
47 πολλάς acc. ... 545, 3.  
48 παντί transp. 824, II. Obs. 1.  
— παρέθεντο... 373, 7.  
52 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, b.  
57 ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν... 620, 3, e.

## CHAP. XIII.

1 μετὰ... 636, Obs. 1.  
2 παρὰ... 637, III. 3, e.  
7 ἔτη acc... 577.  
— ἰνατί... 882, 1.  
9 aposiopesis... 810, 3, c.  
— εἰς... 625, 2, b.  
15 interrog. sent. 872, Obs. 1.  
16 ἰδοὺ... 798, 2.  
19 εἰς... 625, 1, a.  
22 κατὰ... 629, 1, b.  
34 ὃν τρόπον... 580, 2.  
35 χρόνος supplied from ὅτε,  
373, 3.  
— ὅτε εἶπητε... 842, 2.

## CHAP. XIV.

1 καί... 800, Obs.  
5 form of sent. ... 698, Obs. 5.  
13 asyndeton... 792, 1, a.  
18 ἀπὸ μιᾶς (δοῦ) ... 620, 3, e.  
26 εἰ—οὐ—μισεῖ (= φιλεῖ, cf.  
Matt. x. 37) 744, Obs.  
31 ἐν... 622, 3, b.  
32 τὰ πρὸς εἰρήνην... 436, d. 5.,  
638, III. 3, a.

## CHAP. XV.

4 ἐπὶ... 635, 3, a.  
— ἕως... 846.

5 χαίρων... §. 698, b.  
7 χαρὰ ἔσται—ἡ... 779, Obs. 3.  
13 οὐ πολλάς... 738, Obs. 3.  
15 ἐκολλήθη pass. for middle,  
367, 2.  
16 ἀπό... 620, 3, c.  
17 ἄρτων gen... 539, 1.  
18 ἀναστάς part... 698, Obs. 1.  
21 εἰς... 625, 3, b. 1, a.  
22 ὅτε—εἰς... 625, 1, e.  
26 τί εἶη ταῦτα orat. obl. 802,  
Obs. 3, and 7.

## CHAP. XVI.

2 τί τοῦτο... 881, 1.  
4 ἔγνω... 403.  
8 ἀδικίας attr. gen. } 542, 5,  
— φωτός } viii. b.  
— ὑπέρ... 631, II. 3, b.  
9 εἰς...  
13 ἀνθίσταται... 406, 5.  
15 ἐστὶ supplied... 376.  
20 πρὸς... 646.  
24 ὕδατος... 540, Obs.  
26 ἐπὶ πᾶσι... 634, 3, h.  
— ἡμῶν gen... 526.

## CHAP. XVII.

1 δι' οὗ... 627, I. 3, c.  
2 λυσιτελεῖ εἰ... 853, 2, a.  
3 ἐαυτοῖς... 654, 2, b.  
9 μή... 873, 4.  
15 μετὰ... 636, 3, a.  
20 ἔρχεται pres... 397, b.  
21 ἐροῦσιν nom. suppl. 373, 7.  
24 ἐκ τῆς (μοίρας) 436, B., 621,  
1, d.  
— ὑπό... 639, III. 1, c.  
27 ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας... 824, II. 2.  
30 ἔσται ἡ ἡμέρα. 824, II. 2, c.  
35 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό... 635, 1, b.

## CHAP. XVIII.

1 πρὸς... 638, III. 3, e.  
3 ἀπό... 620, 1, b.  
4 ἐπὶ χρόνον... 635, 2, b.  
5 εἰς τέλος... 625, 2, b.  
7 οὐ μή... 748, Obs. 4.  
— ἡμέρας gen... 523.  
8 nominative... 477, 1.  
9 ὅτι εἰσὶ δίκαιοι... 886, 2.  
12 τοῦ σαββάτου gen... 523.  
13 ἁμαρτωλῶ dat... 596.  
14 ἡ... 779, Obs. 3, b.  
16 τοιοῦτων gen... 518, 2, a.  
18 ποιήσας part... 699, c.  
27 παρὰ... 637, II. 1.  
41 τί θέλεις ποιήσω... 417.

## CHAP. XIX.

2 δυνάματι καλούμενος... 548,  
Obs. 8.  
— ἦν supplied... 895, Obs. 1.  
— αὐτός—οὗτος... 655, Obs. 2.  
3 ἀπό... 620, 3, e.  
7 παρὰ... 639, II. 1.

8 τινός... §. 501.  
15 καὶ ἐγένετο—καί... 800, Obs.  
23 ἐπὶ... 635, 3, d.  
37 πρὸς... 638, III. 1, b.  
41 καί γε... 735, 10.  
48 τὸ τί... 457.

## CHAP. XX.

9 χρόνους acc... 577.  
19 πρὸς... 638, 1, b.  
21 ἐπ' ἀληθείας... 633, 3, f.  
37 ἐπὶ... 633, 1, c.  
38 αὐτῶ... 599.  
47 προφάσει... 603.

## CHAP. XXI.

4 ἐκ... 621, 3, i.  
6 ταῦτα ἂ θεωρεῖτε, 581, I., 700,  
Obs. 1.  
8 βλέπετε μή... 814.  
— ἐπὶ... 634, 3, c.  
16 ἐξ ὑμῶν... 621, 3, i.  
19 ἐν ὑπομονῇ... 622, 3, k.  
22 τοῦ πλησθῆναι 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
30 ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν... 620, 3, f.  
32 ὥς ἂν... 846.

## CHAP. XXII.

2 γάρ... 786, Obs. 1.  
15 ἐπιθυμία 545, Obs. 8., 899, 1.  
19 ὑπέρ... 630, 2, b.  
— εἰς... 625, 3, a.  
— ἐμήν... 652, Obs. 6.  
20 ὃν... 622, 3, b.  
— ἐκχυνόμενον pres. part. 705,  
6, ξ.  
22 κατὰ... 629, 3, a.  
— δι' οὗ... 627, I. 3, c.  
24 τίς—δοκεῖ pres ind. 886, 2.  
26 οὐχ οὕτως, εἰς. ποιεῖτε 895,  
4.  
30 ἐπὶ... 633, 1, c.  
31 τοῦ σινιδάσαι... 492, 2.  
32 περὶ... 632, 3, b.  
— πρὶν ἀπαρνήσθαι... 848.  
— μή... 749, 1.  
41 λίθου βολήν acc... 580, 2.,  
578.  
49 εἰ... 877, b.

## CHAP. XXIII.

1 πλῆθος ἡγαγεν... 378, a.  
5 ἀρξάμενος... 696, 1.  
8 ἐξ ἱκανοῦ... 621, 3, d.  
15 αὐτῶ dat... 611, a.  
22 τί γάρ... 786, 2.  
28 ἐπ' ἐμέ... 635, 3, d., 905, c.  
33 ὃν μὲν—ὃν δέ... 816, 3, b.  
34 αὐτοῖς... 588.  
38 ἐπ' αὐτῶ... 634, 3, c. or i.  
45 μίσον adverbial... 714, a.  
48 ἐπὶ... 636, 3, a.  
52 οὗτος... 658, 1.  
53 negatives... 747.  
54 παρασκευῇ appos... 435, e.  
56 σάββατον acc... 577.



## CHAP. XXIV.

- 1 ὁρθρου ..... §. 523.  
 5 μετά ..... 636, 1, α.  
 12 πρὸς αὐτόν ..... 638, 3, β.  
 16 τοῦ ἐπιγινῶναι. 803, Obs. 3.  
 17 καὶ ὅτε for ὅντες.. 705, 5.  
 21 ὅτι αὐτός ἐστιν ..... 886, 2.  
 — σύν..... 623, Obs. 3.  
 — ἔγει (so. χρόνος) ... 373, 3.  
 22 ὁρθεῖν ..... 714, β.  
 25 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, α.  
 27 ἀρξάμενος ..... 697, Obs. 1.  
 29 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 2, α.  
 42 ἀπό..... 620, 3, c.  
 49 πατρός attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.

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- 1 ὁ λόγος article emphatic 447, α.  
 — πρὸς ..... 905, 3, α.  
 — Θεός without art. 447, Obs. 4.  
 3 δι' αὐτοῦ..... 627, 3, c.  
 — οὐδέ ..... 776, 7.  
 — γέγονεν ..... 399, 3.  
 6 παρὰ ..... 637, I. 1.  
 — asyndeton..... 792.  
 7 εἰς ..... 625, 3, α.  
 8 περί..... 632, 1.  
 11 τὰ ἴδια ..... 436, α. 4.  
 12 ὅσοι ἔλαβον—αὐτοῖς .. 817, Obs. 10.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, β.  
 13 ἐξ..... 621, 3, c.  
 — σαρκός attr. gen. 542, ii. β.  
 14 ἐν ..... 622, 1, β.  
 — παρὰ ..... 637, I. 1.  
 — μονογενοῦς without article 447, 2.  
 15 μου gen..... 526.  
 16 ἐκ..... 621, 3, i. or l.  
 — ἀπὸ ..... 618, 3, β.  
 18 ἐώρακε perf. ... 399, Obs. 5.  
 — εἰς ..... 647, β.  
 — ἐκεῖνος ..... 658, 1.  
 21 τί οὖν..... 737, β.  
 — ὁ προφήτης 447, 1, β, 902, 1.  
 24 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, i.  
 29 κόσμου attr. gen. ... 542, 5, viii. α.  
 30 διὰ τοῦτο ..... 627, 3, α.  
 33 ἐκ' αὐτόν ..... 905, 3, β.  
 34 perfects ..... 399, Obs. 5.  
 40 παρ' αὐτῷ..... 637, II.  
 — ἡμέραν acc..... 577.  
 41 παρὰ ..... 639, I. 2, α.  
 42 πρῶτος for πρῶτον 714, 1, β.  
 44 τῇ ἐπαύριον ..... 436, γ.  
 49 πρὸ τοῦ φωνῆσαι..... 678, β.  
 52 ἀπ' ἑρτι..... 644.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 τῇ definite, referring to τῇ ἐπαύριον (i. 44.) 447, 1, α.

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- 1 Γαλιλαίας attr. gen. 542, 5, vi. β.  
 2 ἐκλήθη number.. 393, 2, 1.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 1, c.  
 4 τί ἐμοὶ κ.τ.λ. .... 590, I. 2.  
 — μου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. β.  
 5 ὃ τι ἐν ..... 830, 4.  
 6 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, α.  
 — ἀνὰ..... 628, Obs. 5.  
 7 ὕδατος gen..... 539, 1.  
 10 μεθυσθῶσι aor. subj. 842, 6.  
 — asyndeton ..... 792, c.  
 11 εἰς ..... 625, 3, β.  
 13 Ἰουδαίων attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. α.  
 15 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, l.  
 22 ᾧ εἶπεν ..... 822.  
 23 ἐν ..... 622, 2.  
 24 αὐτόν ..... 363, 4.  
 — διὰ..... 627, II. 2, α.  
 25 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου article 447, 1, β.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, k.  
 — Νικόδημος ὄνομα αὐτῷ 475, Obs. 1.  
 2 νυκτός ..... 523.  
 — διδάσκαλος pred. subst. 375, 5.  
 — Θεός article .. 448, Obs. 4.  
 — μετ' αὐτοῦ..... 636, 1, β.  
 3 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. β.  
 4 μή ..... 873, 4.  
 5 ἐκ with two nouns 650, Obs.  
 6 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, α.  
 8 γεγεννημένος pft. part. 706, 6, c. δ.  
 10 ὁ διδάσκαλος emphatic art. 448, 1, β.  
 12 τὰ ἐπίγεια..... 436, 2, α. 4.  
 13 εἰ μή ..... 860, 5.  
 16 ὅστε—ἔδωκεν ..... 803, 1.  
 21 ἐν Θεῷ ..... 623, 3, l.  
 25 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, β.  
 — μετά ..... 636, 1, α.  
 26 οὗτος ..... 658.  
 28 μοί..... 598.  
 29 χαρᾷ χαίρει ... 548, Obs. 8.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, II. 3, α.  
 32 perf. and aorist.... 405, 5.  
 34 ἐκ μέτρου ..... 621, 3, α.  
 35 ἐν ..... 645, 1, α.

## CHAP. IV.

- 2 καίτοιγε..... 735, 6.  
 — αὐτός..... 656, α.  
 6 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, c. or 2, β.  
 — ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, α.  
 7 ἀντλήσαι inf. .... 669.  
 9 παρὰ ..... 637, I. 2, γ.  
 10 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.  
 12 μή ..... 873, 4.  
 13 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, l. or i.  
 14 οὐ ..... 822.  
 — οὐ μή..... 748, Obs. 4.

- 14 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα .. §. 625, 2, α.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, α.  
 17 εἶπας ὅτι..... 802, Obs. 8.  
 23 ἐν πνεύματι ..... 622, β.  
 27 ἐπὶ τούτῳ ..... 634, 2, β.  
 — μετά ..... 636, 1, α.  
 31 ἐν τῷ μεταξύ..... 622, 2.  
 34 ἵνα ποιῶ..... 803, Obs. 1.  
 35 πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, α.  
 38 ὃ acc..... 548, 2, α.  
 40 παρ' αὐτοῖς ..... 637, II.  
 47 ἔκει pres. .... 886, 2.  
 52 ὅραν ..... 898, 2.

## CHAP. V.

- 2 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 1, β.  
 3 asyndeton..... 467, 6.  
 4 κατὰ καιρὸν ..... 629, 2, β.  
 — ἐν ..... 645.  
 — οὖν..... 737, 1.  
 — ᾧ κατείχετο νοσήματι 824, II. 2.  
 5 ἔτη..... 577.  
 7 ἐν ὧ ..... 622, 2.  
 11 ἐκεῖνος emphatic ... 658, 1.  
 13 τίς for ὅστις .. 877, Obs. 2.  
 19 ἀφ' αὐτοῦ..... 620, 3, α.  
 23 ὃ μὴ τιμῶν..... 746.  
 27 υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου without art. 905, 4, α.  
 — ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. ... 542, viii. β.  
 35 πρὸς ὅραν .. 638, III. 2, β.  
 41 ἔγνωκα ..... 399, Obs. 1.  
 45 ὁμῶν gen. .... 568.  
 46 conditional sentence.. 856.

## CHAP. VI.

- 2 ἐώραν number ..... 378, α.  
 — ἐπὶ ..... 633, 3, c.  
 6 πειράζων..... 648, f.  
 7 θηναρίων gen..... 519.  
 9 εἰς ..... 625, 3, Obs. 1.  
 10 ἀριθμὸν acc. .... 578.  
 13 βεβρωκόσιν dat..... 599.  
 18 ἀνέμου gen. ... 483, Obs. 3.  
 19 σταδίου acc..... 578.  
 — θεωροῦσι..... 396, 2.  
 21 ἐπὶ..... 646.  
 24 οὐκ ἔστιν ..... 886, 2.  
 27 βρώσιν acc..... 576, 2.  
 28 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. c. 3, or viii. β.  
 43 μετ' ἀλλήλων ..... 636, 1.  
 45 Θεοῦ gen. .... 483, Obs. 3.  
 46 παρὰ ..... 637, I. 1.  
 — οὗτος emphatic... 658, 1.  
 51 ὑπέρ ..... 630, 2, α.  
 56 ἐν ἐμοί..... 622 Obs. 3.  
 62 εἰάν οὖν aposiopesis 860, 3, c.  
 66 ἐκ τούτου ..... 621, 2, β.  
 70 τοὺς δώδεκα ..... 451, 1.

## CHAP. VII.

- 1 περιπατεῖ impft. ... 402, 2.

- 2 ἡ σκηνοπηγία app. . . §. 435,  
Obs. 2.  
3 οὖν . . . . . 737, 3, and Obs.  
4 καί . . . . . 752.  
5 ἐπίστευον (acc. at that time)  
402, 1.  
— οὐδέ . . . . . 760.  
8 ἀναβαίνω pres. . . . . 397, b.  
13 μέντοι . . . . . 730, a.  
— παρρησίᾳ dat. . . . . 604.  
— διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
16 τοῦ πέμψαντος gen. 518, 2, a.  
17 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
22 οὐχ ὅτι . . . . . 762, 2, b.  
— ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
24 κατ' ὕψιν . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
— κρίσιν acc. . . . . 568.  
25 ζητοῦσιν nom. suppl. 373, 7.  
26 μήποτε . . . . . 873, 4.  
29 παρ' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 637, I.  
30 τὴν χεῖρα . . . . . 354, Obs.  
31 ὧν . . . . . 822.  
33 χρόνον acc. . . . . 577.  
— καί . . . . . 752.  
35 διασπορὰν τῶν Ἑλλήνων . .  
442, c.  
37 τῇ μεγάλῃ app. 458, Obs. 2.  
41 μὴ γὰρ 781, Obs. 1., 873, 4.  
— ἔρχεται pres. . . . . 395, 1.  
40 ἐκ τοῦ ὕχλου(?) (τινὲς) 893, c.  
43 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
40 εἰς number . . . . . 378, a.  
50 νυκτός . . . . . 523.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 2 ὄρθρου gen. . . . . 523.  
4 ἐπαυτοφώρῳ . . . . 634, 3, g.  
5 οὖν . . . . . 737, 6.  
6 δακτύλῳ dat. . . . . 607.  
— εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, e.  
7 ἐρωτῶντες part. . . . . 687.  
— ἐπ' αὐτῇ . . . . . 634, 3, b.  
9 ὑπό . . . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
— εἰς καθεῖς . . . . 605, Obs. 5.  
— κατελείφθη agreement 393,  
1.  
10 γυναικός gen. . . . . 524, 2.  
12 οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 12.  
— ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
15 καὶ εἰάν . . . . . 759, 2.  
16 δέ position of. . . . 762, Obs.  
— verb supplied 376, Obs. 1.  
21 ἐν τῇ ἀμαρτίᾳ . . . 622, 3, d.  
23 ἐκ τῶν κάτω . . . . 621, 3, κ.  
25 τὴν ἀρχήν . . . . . 580, 2.  
27 πατέρι acc. . . . . 583.  
29 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 594, 4.  
41 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
52 ἐγνώκαμεν pref. 399, Obs. 5.  
— θανάτου . . . . . 537.  
54 οὐδέν . . . . . 381, Obs. 3.  
55 ὕμῶν gen. . . . . 507.  
56 ἵνα ἴδῃ . . . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
59 ἐκρύβη . . . . . 367, 2.

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- 1 ἐκ γενετῆς . . . . §. 621, 2, a.  
4 ἕως ἐστίν . . . . . 847, 2.  
6 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, l.  
7 εἰς . . . . . 646.  
— οὖν . . . . . 737, 3.  
18 ἕως οὗ . . . . . 527, Obs. 1.  
21 λαλήσει fut. . . . . 413, 1.  
24 ἐκ δευτέρου . . . . 621, 3, d.  
30 ἐν τούτῳ . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
31 ἀμαρτωλῶν gen. . . . 485.  
32 sentence as nom. . . 372, f.  
39 εἰς κρίμα . . . . . 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. X.

- 1 ἐκεῖνος emphatic . . . 658.  
3 τούτῳ dat. . . . . 598.  
— κατ' ὄνομα . . . . 629, 3, g.  
5 οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 1.  
11 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a. or b.  
12 οὐδ . . . . . 518, 2.  
13 οὐ μέλει const. 496, Obs. 2,  
and 3.  
16 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, k.  
— asyndeton . . . . . 792, d.  
21 δαιμονιζομένου . . . . 518, 3.  
22 τὰ ἐγκαίνια . . . . 355, Obs. 1.  
25 τὰ ἔργα nom. . . . . 477, 1.  
33 περί . . . . . 632, I. 3, c.  
37 εἰ οὐ ποίῳ . . . . . 744, Obs.  
39 χειρός number . . . 354, Obs.

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- 1 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, b.  
3 ὃν φιλεῖς sentence, as sub-  
ject to verb, 373, b.  
4 πρός . . . . . 638, 3, a.  
— ὑπέρ . . . . . 631, I. 3, a.  
— διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
5 τὴν Μάρθαν . . . . . 450, 1.  
7 ἔπειτα μετὰ τοῦτο . . 898, 2.  
— ἀγωμεν conj. . . . . 416.  
13 ὕπνου attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
β, d.  
15 δι' ὁμᾶς . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
18 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, d.  
31 ὅτι ὑπάγει pres. 802, Obs. 8.  
32 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, b.  
33 τῷ πνεύματι . . . . . 605, 4.  
— ἐαυτόν . . . . . 363, 4.  
39 ὅζει subj. supplied. . 373, 3.  
43 φωνῇ dat. . . . . 603.  
47 τί ποιοῦμεν . . . . . 397, a.  
49 ἐνιαυτοῦ gen. . . . . 523.  
56 μετ' ἀλλήλων . . . . 636, 1, a.  
57 ποῦ ἐστί . . . . . 886, 2.

## CHAP. XII.

- 1 πρό . . . . . 905, 8.  
5 δηναρίων gen. . . . . 519.  
12 ὄχλος — ἀκούσαντες 378, a.  
13 τὰ βατὰ . . . . . 442, b.  
16 ἐπ' αὐτῷ . . . . . 634, 3, i.

- 36 ἐκρύβη . . . . . §. 367, 2.  
42 μέντοι . . . . . 730, a.  
43 ἀνθρώπων attr. gen. 542, 5,  
i. β.

## CHAP. XIII.

- 1 ἵνα μεταβῇ . . . . 802, Obs. 1, 3.  
— εἰς τέλος . . . . . 625, Obs. 1.  
9 verb supplied . . . 895, 1, c.  
10 λελουμένος . . . . 705, 6, c. δ.  
15 ὑμῖν . . . . . 598.  
27 τάχιον . . . . . 784, 1.

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- 2 ἐτοιμάσαι inf. . . . . 669.  
— ὑμῖν dat. . . . . 598.  
3 ἔρχομαι pres. . . . . 397, b.  
6 δι' ἐμοῦ . . . . . 627, 1.  
13 ἐν τῷ νύφ . . . . 622, 3, c. or e.  
17 παρ' ὑμῖν . . . . . 739, II.  
18 ὀρφανούς pred. subst. 375, 6.  
21 ὑπό . . . . . 639, 2, a.  
26 διδάξει with doub. acc. 583.  
— ὑπομνήσει double acc. 583.

## CHAP. XV.

- 2 ἐν ἐμοί . . . . . 622, d.  
6 ἐβλήθη aor. . . . . 403, 1.  
— συνάγουσιν subj. supplied,  
373, 7.  
— καίεται nom. suppl. . 373, 3.  
24 εἵχουσιν(?) form . . . 192, 9.

## CHAP. XVI.

- 8 περί . . . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
16 μικρόν—ἐστί omitted. . 376.  
— καί for ὅτε . . . . . 752.  
17 τινὲς supplied . . . . 893, c.  
20 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.

## CHAP. XVII.

- 2 σαρκός attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
a.  
— πᾶν transp. . . . 824, II. 2, b.  
5 πρὸ τοῦ εἶναι . . . . 678, b.  
9 περί ὧν 632, 2, b., 822, Obs. 3.  
17 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
19 ὑπέρ . . . . . 631, 2, a. or e.  
24 θέλω ἵνα ᾄσω 803, Obs. 1, 1.  
26 ἡγάπησας double acc. . 583.

## CHAP. XVIII.

- 3 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
— ἔρχεται pres. . . . . 395, 2.  
16 πρός . . . . . 638, II. 1, b.  
— ἀρχιερεῖ dat. . . . . 590, 1.  
17 μὴ εἰ . . . . . 873, 4.  
20 συνέρχονται . . . . 395, 1.  
31 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
37 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. XIX.

- 7 υἱόν pred. subst. . . 375, 6.  
11 οὐκ εἶχες without ἄν 858, 1.

\* This seems to get the sense of *about*, from the 15 stades being viewed as the lowest point whence the numeration begins—it might fall under the analogy of §. 622, 1, d.



12 ἐκ τούτου . . . §. 621, 2, d.  
— Καίσαρος attr. gen. 542, 5,  
ii. c. 1.  
23 ἐκ τῶν ἀνωθεν . . 456, 2, a.,  
621, 1, b.  
— δι' ὅλου . . . . . 627, 1, b.  
24 τίνος ἔσται . . . . 518, 2, a.  
— ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.  
29 ὅξους . . . . . 559, 2.  
34 ἐξῆλθεν number . . 393, 1.  
42 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.

## CHAP. XX.

1 ἡμέρα supplied . . 436, a. β.  
— βλέπει pres. . . . . 395, 2.  
3 number of verb . . . 393, 1.  
5 μέντοι . . . . . 730, a.  
8 πρῶτος . . . . . 714, 6.  
11 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 1, d.  
12 ἐν λευκοῖς . . . . . 436, γ.  
— πρὸς . . . . . 638, II. 1, b.  
17 μοῦ gen. . . . . 536.  
18 κύριος supplied . . . 893.  
19 εἰς . . . . . 646.  
23 ἁμαρτίαι supplied . . 893.  
31 double apposition . . 467, 6.

## CHAP. XXI.

1 ἐαυτόν . . . . . 363, 4.  
— ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, c.  
6 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, a.  
8 πλοιαρίῳ dat. . . . . 604, 2.  
— ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, d.  
— ἰχθύων . . . . . 542, 5, vii. c.  
10 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
21 οὗτος δὲ τί . . . . . 897.  
22 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
23 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, f.  
25 τίνα . . . . . 816, 7.  
— καθ' ἑν . . . . . 629, 3, h.  
— apodosis . . . . . 852, 4.

## ACTS I.

1 ἐποιστάμην midd. . . 363, 6.  
— ὦν . . . . . 822.  
2 ἥς ἡμέρας . . . . . 822, Obs. 8.  
— διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, c.  
3 ἐαυτόν . . . . . 363, 4.  
— ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
— διὰ . . . . . 627, 1, a.  
— τὰ περί κ. τ. λ. . . 436, d. 6.  
4 πατρός attr. gen. . . 542, 5,  
i. b.  
5 οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς 738, Obs. 3.  
6 εἰ . . . . . 877, b.  
7 ὑμῶν gen. . . . . 518, 2.  
— ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, h.  
8 ἐσχάτου gen. . . 527, Obs. 1.  
— τῆς γῆς attr. gen. . 542, 5,  
vi. b.  
10 καὶ ἰδοὺ . . . . . 757, 3.  
11 ὃν τρόπον . . . . . 824, II. 2.  
13 Ἰακώβου (ἀδελφός suppl.)  
436, b.  
15 ἐν μέσῳ . . . . . 623, 1, a.

15 ἀδελφῶν gen. . . . . §. 527.  
— ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό . . . . . 635, 2, b.  
16 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, d.  
— συλλαβοῦσιν dat. . . 596, 3.  
17 διακονίας attr. gen. 542, viii.  
b.  
18 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
— μέσος remote attributive,  
375, 5.  
19 αἵματος attr. gen. . . 542, 5,  
viii. b.  
21 ἀνδρῶν gen. . . . . 534.  
— ἐφ' ἡμᾶς . . . . . 635, 1, b.  
22 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 2, d.  
24 ὃν for ὄντινα . . 877, Obs. 2.  
— ἕνα ὃν . . . . . 881, 1.  
25 λαβεῖν inf. . . . . } . . . 669.  
— πορευθῆναι inf. }  
26 ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, b.  
— μετὰ . . . . . 636, 1, b.

## CHAP. II.

1 ἐν τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι 622, 2.  
2 ὥσπερ . . . . . 704.  
3 πυρός attr. gen. 542, 5, vii.  
a.  
4 Πνεύματος gen. . . . . 539.  
6 διαλέκτῳ dat. . . . . 603.  
12 ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλον . . 380, 3.  
13 γλεῦκος . . . . . 539.  
— εἰσὶ pres. . . . . 886, 2.  
17 καὶ ἔσται—ἐκχεῖ 800, Obs.  
— ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
— ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, b.  
— ἐνυπνίῳ dat. . . 548, Obs. 8.  
19 αἷμα app. . . . . 467.  
20 κυρίου attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
22 λόγους acc. . . . . 483, Obs. 1.  
— ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, d.  
— εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, f.  
23 τοῦτον . . . . . 658.  
— βουλή dat. . . . . 603.  
— διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
— διὰ παντός . . . . 627, 2, a.  
26 ἐπ' ἐλπίδι . . . . . 634, 3, e. fin.  
27 εἰς ἄδου . . . . . 625, 1, e.  
28 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. β.  
or viii. b.  
— εὐφροσύνης gen. . . . . 539.  
29 ἐξόν—ἔστιν suppl. 376, Obs.  
i.  
— ἐν ἡμῖν . . . . . 622, b.  
30 ὄρκῳ ὤμοσεν . . . 548, Obs. 8.  
— ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
31 εἰς ἄδου . . . . . 625, Obs. 1.  
33 δεξιᾷ dat. . . . . 605.  
— παρά . . . . . 637, I. 3, γ.  
38 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, e.  
— εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
39 ὑμῖν dat. . . . . 597.  
— εἰς μακράν 376, Obs. i., 625,  
3, d.  
— ὅσους ἄν . . . . . 810, 2.  
42 ἦσαν προσκαρτ. . . . 375, 4.  
43 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, c.  
45 καθότι ἄν εἶχε . . . 827, c.

46 καθ' ἡμέραν . . . §. 619, Obs.  
— κατ' οἶκον . . . . . 629, 3, h.  
47 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c. or f.  
— σωζομένους pres. part. 705,  
5, η.

## CHAP. III.

1 ἐπὶ τὴν θραν . . . . 635, 2, b.  
2 ἐκ κοιλίας . . . . . 621, 2, a.  
— τοῦ αἰτεῖν . . . . . 492.  
— παρά . . . . . 637, I. 2, γ.  
3 λαβεῖν inf. . . . . 664, 1.  
7 χειρός gen. . . . . 536.  
10 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
— ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 1, b.  
— ἐπὶ τῷ συμβ. . . . 634, 3, c.  
12 ἡμῖν dat. . . . . 599, 2.  
— ὡς πεποιηκόσι . . . . 701.  
— τοῦ περιπατεῖν 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
13 κατὰ πρόσωπον . . 629, 3, γ.  
16 ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει . . . 634, 3, a.  
— ὀνόματος attr. gen. 542, 5,  
ii. c. 1.  
— δι' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 627, 3, a. or c.  
17 κατὰ ἄγνοιαν . . . 629, 3, e.  
19 ὅπως ἄν . . . . . 842, 3.  
21 ὦν . . . . . 812.  
22 κατὰ πάντα . . . . 629, 3, γ.  
— ὅσα ἄν . . . . . 810, 2.  
23 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 6.  
26 εὐλογοῦντα . . . . 705, 6, a. δ.  
— ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.

## CHAP. IV.

2 ἐν τῷ Ἰησοῦ . . . . 622, 3, c.  
3 εἰς τὴν αὐριον . . . 625, 2, b.  
5 ἐπὶ τὴν αὐριον . . 905, 3, a. d.  
— συναχθῆναι . . . . . 669.  
6 ἐκ γένους . . . . . 621, 3, κ.  
9 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
— ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, 5,  
ii. c. 3.  
— σέσωσται perf. . . . 309, 3.  
11 εἰς κεφαλὴν . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
13 ὅτι εἰσὶ . . . . . 866, 2.  
16 ἀνθρώποις dat. . . . 591, 1.  
17 ἐπὶ πλείων . . . . 635, 3, β. b.  
— ἀπειλῇ . . . . . 548, Obs. 8.  
21 τὸ πῶς . . . . . 457, 3.  
22 ἐτῶν πλείωνων τεσσαράκοντα  
780, Obs. 1.  
— ἐφ' ὃν . . . . . 905, 3, b.  
25 ἵνα τί . . . . . 872, Obs. 1.  
27 ἐπ' ἀληθείας . . . 633, 3, f.  
30 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
32 πλήθους τῶν πιστευσάντων  
379, b.  
35 παρά . . . . . 637, III. 1, d.

## CHAP. V.

1 ὀνόματι . . . . . 603.  
2 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
4 ἀνθρώποις . . . . . 599.  
7 μὴ εἰδυῖα . . . . . 746, Obs.  
8 τοσούτου gen. . . . . 529.  
9 τί ὅτι . . . . . 872, Obs. 1.

- 9 συνεφανήθη .. §. 364, 5, β.  
 — επί... .. 634, 1, β.  
 10 παρά ... .. 637, III. 1, d.  
 — πρὸς ... .. 646.  
 15 κἄν : ... .. 861, Ods. 4.  
 16 τῶν περίξ ... .. 456, 2, α.  
 — φέροντες gender ... 378, α.  
 — ὑπό... .. 639, I. 2, α.  
 17 ἡ οὐσα αἰρεσις .. 382, 389.  
 19 διὰ τῆς νυκτός .. 627, 2, α.  
 21 ὑπό ... .. 639, III. 2, α.  
 23 ἐν ... .. 622, 3, κ.  
 26 μετὰ βίας ... .. 636, 3, α.  
 — ἵνα μή... .. 806, 2.  
 31 δοῦναι... .. 669.  
 32 αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii.  
 — ῥημάτων attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
 34 λαφ̄ ... .. 599.  
 35 ἐαυτοῖς ... .. 654, 2, β.  
 — ἐπί... .. 634, 3, d.  
 36 εἰς οὐδέ... .. 625, Ods. 4.  
 38 τὰ νῦν ... .. 656, 2, β.  
 41 ὑπέρ ... .. 630, 3, α.  
 42 πᾶσαν ἡμέραν ... .. 557.  
 — διδάσκοντες part. ... 688.

## CHAP. VI.

- 3 οὗς καταστήσομεν 828, Ods.  
 13 παύεται λαλῶν ... .. 688.

## CHAP. VII.

- εἰ ἄρα ... 788, 4., 872, 2, c.  
 3 δεῦρο (ἐλθε νο.)... 895, 7.  
 — ἦν ἄν ... .. 829, 1.  
 4 μετόπισεν νο. ὁ Θεός 893, c.  
 5 εἰς... .. 625, 3, α.  
 6 κακώσουσιν subj. supplied,  
 373, 7.  
 8 περιτομῆς attr. gen. 542, 5,  
 viii. β.  
 10 ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον.. 905, 3, α. α.  
 11 ἐπί... .. 635, 1, β.  
 12 ὅντα σῖτα ... .. 683.  
 14 ἐν ... .. 905, 3.  
 16 τιμῆς ... .. 519.  
 19 τοῦ ποιεῖν 492, 3., 803, Ods.  
 1.  
 20 Θεῷ dat. ... .. 600, 1.  
 21 ἀνεθρέψατο ἐαυτῇ .. 363, 2.  
 — εἰς υἱόν ... .. 625, Ods. 4.  
 23 ἐπί... .. 635, 1, α.  
 25 δίδωσι pres. ... .. 886, 2.  
 26 ἵνα τί... .. 882, 1.  
 27 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς... .. 905, 3, α. α.  
 29 ἐν τῷ λόγῳ... .. 622, 3, β.  
 34 ἰδὼν εἶδον ... .. 705, 4.  
 35 τοῦτον τὸν Μωϋσῆν 450, 1.  
 39 δοῦναι inf. ... .. 669.  
 40 οἱ προπορεύονται.. 836, 4.  
 — πομπ. ... .. 477.  
 43 ἐπέκεινα with gen. ... 526.  
 51 καὶ ὁμῆς ... .. 760, 3.  
 52 περί ... .. 632, 2, β.  
 53 οἷτινες ... .. 816, 7.

- 53 εἰς ... .. §. 625, 3, d.  
 60 αὐτοῖς dat. ... .. 589, 3.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 1 ἦν συνευδοκῶν ... .. 373, 7.  
 — αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
 — ἐπί... .. 635, 3, β.  
 — κατὰ ... .. 629, 1, c.  
 2 ἐπ' αὐτῷ ... .. 635, 3, i.  
 4 μὲν οὖν emphat. 730, α. fin.  
 10 ἀπό ... .. 620, 1, d.  
 11 ἱκανῷ χρόνῳ ... .. 606.  
 13 καὶ αὐτός ... .. 656, 3, d.  
 15 οἷτινες ... .. 816, 7.  
 — περί... .. 632, 2, β.  
 — εἰς ... .. 625, Ods. 4.  
 20 εἰς ἀπώλειαν ... .. 625, c.  
 — διὰ... .. 627, 3, d.  
 22 ἀπό... .. 620, 3, h.  
 — εἰ ἄρα 788, 5, fin., 877, Ods.  
 5.  
 23 εἰς ... .. 625, 3, c.  
 26 κατὰ ... .. 629, 1, c.  
 27 καὶ ἰδοῦ... .. 895, Ods. 1.  
 — ἐπί... .. 633, 3, h.  
 31 πῶς ἂν δυναίμην ... 427, 3.  
 32 ἐπί ... .. 635, 3, α.  
 37 ἐξ ... .. 621, 3, d.  
 39 ὁδόν acc. ... .. 558, 1.  
 40 εἰς ... .. 646.  
 — ἕως τοῦ ἐλθεῖν.. 527, Ods. 1.

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- 1 ἀπειλῆς ... .. 540, Ods.  
 2 ὅπως ἀγάγῃ ... .. 806, 2.  
 9 ἡμέρας acc. ... .. 577.  
 — μή βλέπων... .. 747, Ods.  
 15 ἐκλογῆς attr. gen. 542, 5,  
 iii.  
 24 ἡμέρας gen. ... .. 523.  
 31 κατὰ ... .. 628, 1, α.  
 33 ἐξ ἐτῶν ... .. 621, 2, α.  
 34 σεαυτῷ dat. ... .. 595., 599.  
 43 παρά... .. 637, II. 2.

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- 1 ἐκ ... .. 621, 3, κ.  
 4 αὐτῷ dat. ... .. 905, 8.  
 — εἰς ... .. 625, Ods. 1.  
 6 παρά θάλασσαν 639, III. 1,  
 c.  
 7 τῶν προσκ. gen. ... .. 534.  
 11 ἀρχαῖς dat. ... .. 603.  
 15 ἐκ δευτέρου ... .. 621, 3, d.  
 16 ἐπὶ τρις ... .. 644.  
 17 τί ἂν εἴη 427, 3., 877, Ods.  
 2.  
 23 οὖν... .. 737, 3.  
 25 εἰσελθεῖν ... .. 669.  
 30 ἀπό... .. 620, 2, α.  
 — ἔραν acc. ... .. 577.  
 33 παραγενόμενος ... .. 689.  
 34 ἐπ' ἀληθείας ... .. 633, 3, f.  
 36 τὸν λόγον ... .. 581, 1.  
 — οὗτος κ. τ. λ. ... .. 798, 2.

- 38 Ἰησοῦν in appos. §. 435, c.  
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- 39 ἐσμέν supplied ... .. 376, α.  
 41 λαφ̄ dat. ... 589, 1, or 599, 1.  
 45 οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς .. 621, 3, κ.  
 47 μὴ βαπτισθῆναι... .. 749.  
 — οἷτινες... .. 816, 7.

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- 1 κατὰ ... .. 629, 1, c.  
 — ἐδέξαντο... .. 385, β.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.  
 2 πρὸς ... .. 638, III. 3, β.  
 11 ἐπί... .. 635, 1, β.  
 14 ἐν οἷς ... .. 622, 3, β.  
 17 ἐγὼ δέ... .. 770, α.  
 — ἰδεῖν inf. ... .. 669, 2.  
 21 μετ' αὐτῶν... .. 636, 1, β.  
 22 εἰς ... .. 625, Ods. 5.  
 26 ἐνιαυτὸν... .. 577.  
 28 ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου... .. 633, 2.  
 29 ἀδελφοῖς dat. ... 596, Ods. 2.

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- 1 κατὰ ... .. 629, 2, α.  
 — ἀπό... .. 620, 3, β.  
 5 ἦν γνωμένη ... .. 375, 4.  
 — ὑπό... .. 639, I. 2, α.  
 10 ῥύμην acc. ... .. 558.  
 11 ἐν ἐαυτῷ... .. 622, 3, h.  
 18 ἐν ... .. 622, 1, β.  
 20 ἐπὶ... .. 633, 3, h.  
 23 ἀνθ' ὧν ... .. 618, 2, f.

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- 2 μοί... .. 598.  
 — ὁ accus. ... .. 642, β.  
 — προσκέκλημαι... .. 363, β.  
 9 εἰς ... .. 625, 1, α.  
 10 δικαιοσύνης gen. ... .. 507.  
 11 μὴ βλέπων ... .. 746, Ods.  
 17 ἐν τῇ παροικίᾳ ... .. 622, 2.  
 20 ἔτεσι dat. ... .. 606.  
 22 εἰς ... .. 625, c. Ods. 4.  
 23 κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν.. 629, 3, α.  
 24 μετανοίας attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 β. α. or viii. β.  
 31 ἐπί... .. 635, 2, β.  
 40 βλέπετε μή ... .. 814.  
 46 ἐαυτοῖς ... .. 654, 2, β.  
 — ζωῆς gen. ... .. 521.  
 47 εἰς ... .. 625, 3, α.  
 — τοῦ εἶναι... .. 803, Ods. 1, 3.  
 51 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς... .. 635, 3, β.

## CHAP. XIV.

- 1 κατὰ τὸ αὐτό... .. 629, 3, γ.  
 3 ἐπὶ... .. 634, 3, d.  
 8 ποσὶν... .. 603, 1.  
 9 αὐτῷ ... .. 599, 1.  
 — τοῦ σωθῆναι ... .. 492, 3.  
 12 λόγου gen. ... 542, 3: 5, ii. α.  
 18 τοῦ μὴ θύειν ... .. 517., 749.  
 22 καὶ ὅτι change of sentence  
 890.

22 διὰ . . . . . §. 627, I. 3, d.  
23 κατ' ἐκκλησίαν . . 620, I, c.  
27 μετ' αὐτῶν . . . . 636, I. d.

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1 τῷ θεῷ dat. . . . . 603, I.  
5 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, b.  
6 ἰδεῖν . . . . . 669.  
7 ἀφ' ἡμερῶν . . . . 620, 2, c.  
10 ἐπιθεῖναι 667, Obs. I, and 2.  
— ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, I, b. or 3, d.  
14 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, e.  
17 ἐφ' οὗς—ἐπ' αὐτοὺς . . 834, Obs. I.  
20 τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι . . 803, Obs. I.  
21 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2, a.  
— κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, h.  
26 ὑπὲρ . . . . . 629, 2, c.  
27 διὰ λόγου . . . . . 627, 3, d.  
— ἀπαγγέλλοντας pres. part.  
705, 6, a. e.  
28 τῶν ἐπάναγκες . . 456, 2, c.  
— τούτων gen. . . . . 529, 2.  
29 εἰδωλοθύτων . . . . 529, I.  
— ἐξ ὧν . . . . . 621, 3, f.

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2 ἐμαρτυρεῖτο midd. . . 364, 2.  
3 πατέρα—ὅτι ὑπῆρχεν 808, 2,  
5 μὲν οὖν . . . . . 730, b. fin.  
— τῷ ἀριθμῷ dat. . . . . 603.  
— καθ' ἡμέραν . . . . 629, 2, c.  
9 διὰ νυκτός . . . . . 627, 2, a.  
— ἦν ἐστώς . . . . . 375, 4.  
11 ἐκιοῦσα (ἡμέρα supplied)  
436, β.  
12 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 6.  
16 μαντευομένη . . . . . 698.  
17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. a.  
18 εἰσὶ . . . . . 635, 2, b.  
— αὐτῇ τῇ ὁρᾷ . . . . . 606.  
24 ἡσφαλίσατο midd. . . 363, 6.  
25 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 2, b.  
37 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ . . . . 773, 6.

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2 τὸ εἰσθός . . . . . 436, d. 2.  
— Παύλῳ del. . . . . 597, Obs. I.  
— Παῦλος supplied . . . . 893.  
3 ὃν ἐγὼ κ. τ. λ. . . . . 890.  
5 ἀγοραίων gen. . . . . 534.  
9 τὸ ἱκανόν . . . . . 436, d. 2.  
10 διὰ τῆς νυκτός . . 627, 2, a.  
11 εἰ ἔχοι . . . . . 877, Obs. 5.  
14 ὥς ἐπὶ . . . . . 626, Obs. I.  
15 ὥς τάχιστα . . . . 870, Obs. 4.  
17 μὲν οὖν . . . . . 736, fin.  
18 τί ἂν θέλοι . . . . . 427, 3.  
21 καινότερον compar. }  
22 δεισιδαιμονεστέρους } 784, I.  
compar. }  
25 προσδεόμενος . . . . 697, c.  
26 ἐξ . . . . . 620, 3, k.  
27 εἰ ἄρα . . 788, 5., 877, Obs. 5.  
— καίτοιγε . . . . . 735, 6.  
29 τέχνης attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.

31 ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ . . §. 622, 3, k.  
— ἐν ἀνδρὶ . . . . . 622, 3, c.

## CHAP. XVIII.

2 τῷ γένει art . . 447, Obs. 6.  
— χωρίζεσθαι inf. . . . 664, I.  
3 τὴν τέχνην acc. . . . 579.  
6 ἔστω supplied 376, Obs. I.  
— ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, b.  
— ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν . . . . 456, 2, b.  
9 δι' ὁράματος . . . . 627, 3, f.  
10 τοῦ κακῶσαι . . . . 492, I.  
13 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 3, m.  
14 κατὰ λόγον . . . . 629, 3, a.  
15 καθ' ὑμᾶς . . . . . 629, I, c.  
— ὕψεσθε fut. . . . . 413.  
18 κειράμενος midd. . . 363, 6.  
21 εἰς . . . . . 446.  
25 ὁδόν acc. . . . . 551, 2.  
27 πεπιστευκόσι pft. 705, c. β.  
— διὰ χάριτος . . . . } 627, 3, d.  
28 διὰ τῶν γραφῶν }

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1 ἐν . . . . . 622, 2.  
2 πιστεύσαντες part. . . 696.  
— ἀλλ' οὐδέ . . . . . 774.  
— εἰ ἔστι . . . . . 877, b.  
3 εἰς τί . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
4 ἵνα πιστεύσωσιν position of,  
902, 3.  
7 οἱ πάντες . . . . . 454, Obs. 3.  
8 τὰ περὶ κ. τ. λ. . . 436, d. 5.  
11 οὐ privative . . . . . 746, I.  
13 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, d.  
— ὀρκίζω with double accus.  
583.  
18 ἐξομολογούμενοι . . 363, 6.  
19 πραξάντων attr. gen. 542,  
vi. a., 534.  
20 κατὰ κράτος . . . . 629, 3, g.  
23 τῆς ὁδοῦ article . . 447, I, c.  
24 Ἀρτέμιδος attr. gen. 542,  
viii. a.  
26 Ἐφέσου gen. . . . . 522.  
— διὰ χειρῶν . . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
27 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
32 μὲν οὖν . . . . . 736, fin.  
33 τῷ δήμῳ . . . . . 599, I.  
35 γὰρ . . . . . 786, Obs. 3.  
— οὐ γινώσκει . . . . 743, I, a.  
38 ἀγοραῖοι (so. ἡμέραι) 436, β.  
— ἀλλήλοις dat. . . . . 601, I.  
40 περὶ οὗ . . . . . 632, I. 2, b.

## CHAP. XX.

9 ὕπνῳ dat. . . . . 611.  
— νεκρός pred. adj. . . 374, 5.  
12 οὐ privative . . . . 740, Obs.  
13 διατεταγμένος middle, 365,  
Obs.  
16 ὅπως μὴ γένηται . . 806, 2.  
— ἡμέραν . . . . . 577.  
18 ἀπὸ repeated . . 822, Obs. 5.  
19 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 3, a.  
— ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.

20 τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι 803, Obs.  
I, 3.

21 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 3.  
23 κατὰ πόλιν . . 629, 3, h. and  
I, c.  
24 ὥς . . . . . 862.  
— χάριτος attr. gen. . . 542, ii.  
β. a.  
28 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, d.  
29 ποιμνίου gen. . . . . 496.  
30 τοῦ ἀποσπᾶν 803, Obs. I, 3.  
32 χάριτος attr. gen. 542, i. 8.  
— ἐν . . . . . 622, I, b.  
33 ἀργυρίου gen. . . . . 498.  
35 ἀσθενούντων gen. . . . 536.  
38 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.

## CHAP. XXI.

3 Κύπρον acc. . . . . 548, Obs. I.  
— εὐώνυμον remote attribut.  
375, 5.  
8 ἐκ τῶν ἐπτά . . . . 621, 3, k.  
13 εἰς . . . . . 646.  
16 τῶν μαθητῶν . . . . 534, e.  
— τινὲς supplied . . . . 373, 5.  
— παρ' ὧν—Μνάσωνι 824, II. 2.  
21 διδάσκεις with double acc.  
583.  
23 ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν . . . . . 633, I, a.  
24 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς . . 634, 3, i or a.  
26 ἀγνισμοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5,  
viii. b.  
— ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
27 αἱ ἐπτά ἡμέραι article 455,  
I, b.  
28 κατὰ . . . . . 628, 3, b.  
29 ὃν ἐνόμιζον ὅτι . . . . 898, 2.  
33 τίς εἶη—τί ἐστι 802, 6, and  
γ.

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1 ἀκούσατε with gen. . . 483,  
— μοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, viii. a.  
3 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. I, d.  
— κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
— νόμου attr. gen. 542, ii. β. a.  
— Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. β. c.  
I.  
5 ἄξων fut. part. . . . 811, 3.  
6 μοὶ πορευομένη . . . . 599.  
— περὶ . . . . . 632, 2.  
10 ἀναστὰς part. . . 696, Obs. I.  
11 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, e.  
— ὑπό . . . . . 639, 2, a.  
15 αὐτῷ . . . . . 599.  
— πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, b.  
17 gen. abs. . . . . 710, c.  
— μὲ γενέσθαι . . . . . 674.  
22 καθῆκον . . . . . 376, a.  
25 εἰ ἔξεστι . . . 877, b., 886, 2.  
28 κεφαλῶν . . . . . 519.  
— πολίτης supplied . . . . 893.  
30 τὸ τί . . . . . 457, Obs.

## CHAP. XXIII.

3 καὶ emphatic . . . . 759, 2.

- 4 Θεοῦ attr. gen. §. 542, ii. a.  
 6 Σαδδουκαίων . . . . . 533, i.  
 8 τὰ ἀμφοτέρω (them both)  
     455, 2.  
 9 τοῦ μέρους attr. gen. 542,  
     vi. a.  
 12 ὥς οὐδ . . . . . 526, Obs. i.  
 14 ἀναθέματι dat. 548, Obs. 8.  
 — μηδενός gen. . . . . 537.  
 15 ὥς μέλλοντας . . . . . 701.  
 — τοῦ ἀνελεῖν . . 492, 3., 803,  
     Obs. i.  
 19 χειρός gen. . . . . 536.  
 22 ὅτι ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. 802, Obs.  
     8.  
 23 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 2, a.  
 — παραστήσαι change of con-  
     struction 802, Obs. 7.

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- 1 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 3 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 3, a.  
 4 ἐπὶ πλεῖον . . . . . 635, 3, b.  
 — ἐπικεῖται . . . . . 603, 2.  
 5 λοιμὸν . . . . . 353.  
 — Ἰουδαίους dat. . . . . 605, 2.  
 6 constr. changed. 708, Obs.  
 8 τούτων—ὡν . . . 822, Obs. 7.  
 10 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2, a.  
 11 μοί . . . . . 597.  
 14 οὕτω . . . . . 899, 8.  
 15 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 17 διὰ . . . . . 627, 2, b.  
 18 ἐν οἷς . . . . . 623, i., 834, 1.  
 19 ἐπὶ σοῦ . . . . . 633, 3, a.  
 — εἰ ἔχοιεν . . . . . 855, 1.  
 25 τὸ νῦν ἔχον . . . . . 579, 6.  
 27 τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις . . . . . 599, 1.

## CHAP. XXV.

- 1 οὐδ . . . . . 737, 3.  
 3 κατὰ . . . . . 628, 3, b.  
 5 ἐν ὁμῶν . . . . . 622, 1, b.  
 10 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, c.  
 — κάλλιον . . . . . 784.  
 11 τὸ ἀποθανεῖν . . . . . 670.  
 16 πρὶν—ἔχοι . . . . . 848.  
 18 ὡν attr. gen. . . 542, ii. β. b.  
 20 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — εἰ βούλοιο . . . . . 802.  
 22 ἐβουλόμην imperf. . . 398, 3.  
 23 τοῖς κατ' ἐξοχὴν . . 456, a.,  
     629, 3, g.  
 26 μοί—πέμποντα . . . . . 674.

## CHAP. XXVI.

- 1 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 3 γνώστην ὄντα σε (ηγούμενος  
     supplied) 895, 1, d.  
 6 ἐν' ἐλπίδι . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
 8 εἰ . . . . . 798, b., 804, 9.  
 11 αὐτοῖς . . . . . 601.  
 13 ἡμέρας gen. . . . . 523.

- 13 ὑπέρ . . . . . §. 631, II. 3, b.  
 16 εἰς τοῦτο . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ὡν ὁφθήσομαι attr. for a  
     ὁφθήσ. 822, 1., 545, 3.  
 — σοί . . . . . 599.  
 22 οὐδὲν ἐκτός (=δεινόν)—εἰ  
     804, 9.  
 24 μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ . . 459, 1, d.  
 25 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, v. b.  
 28 ἐν ὀλίγῳ . . . . . 622, 3, g.  
 29 εὐξαίμην ἂν . . . . . 425, 2, b.

## CHAP. XXVII.

- 1 τοῦ ἀποπλεῖν 492, 3., 803,  
     Obs. i.  
 — παρεδίδουν nom. suppl. 375,  
     7.  
 — σπείρης attr. gen. 542, vi.  
 2 τόπους acc. . . . . 559.  
 3 Παύλῳ—πορευθέντα . . 674.  
 7 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 1, d.  
 10 ὅτι—μέλλειν . . . . . 804, 7.  
 12 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
 — εἰπας . . . . . 877, Obs. 5.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 1, d.  
 13 προθέσεως gen. . . . . 505.  
 — ἄσπον . . . . . 784.  
 14 δέ position . . . . . 765, Obs.  
 23 οὐδ gen. . . . . 518, 2, a.  
 30 προφάσει . . . . . 603.  
 34 πρὸς . . . . . 638, I. 2, c.  
 37 αἱ πᾶσαι . . . . . 454.  
 39 εἰ δύναιτο . . . . . 856, 1.  
 40 τῇ πνεύσει (αἰσθ.) . . . 436.  
 43 βουλήματος gen. . . . . 531.  
 44 οὐς μὲν—οὐς δέ . . 816, 3, b.

## CHAP. XXVIII.

- 4 εἶπεν . . . . . 401, a., 402.  
 7 Ποπλίῳ dat. . . . . 597.  
 10 τιμαῖς dat. . . . . 545, Obs. 8.  
 — ἀναγομένοις dat. . . . . 599.  
 11 Διοσκούροις app. 475, Obs. i.  
 14 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς . . . . . 634, 1, b.  
 16 καθ' ἑαυτόν . . . . . 629, 1, c.  
 19 ὥς ἔχων . . . . . 701.  
 26 ἀκοῇ . . . . . 545, Obs. 8.

## ROMANS I.

- 1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, ii.  
 — ἀπόστολος predic. force of  
     375, Obs. 3.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — προσηγγεῖλατο midd. 363,  
     6.  
 — Θεός suppl. from Θεοῦ 893.  
 2 διὰ force of . . 627, II. 3, c.  
 — αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, ii.  
     β. or viii. a.  
 3 κατὰ σάρκα . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 — τοῦ γενομένου—τοῦ ὀρισθέν-  
     τος 467, 5., 706, 1.  
 — υἱοῦ predic. sub. 375, Obs. 3.

- 3 omission of art. 460, Obs. i.  
 4 ἐν δυνάμει . . . . . 622, 3, g.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 — Πνεῦμα ἁγιοσύνης attr. gen.  
     542, viii. b.  
 — ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — νεκρῶν attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
     c. 3.  
 5 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, c.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
     c. i.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, I. 2, f.  
 — τοῦ article emphatic, the  
     name sc. Ἰησοῦς 447, 1, b.  
 6 καὶ emphatic . . . . . 760, 2.  
 — Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, i.  
     β.  
 7 ellipse of ἔστω or εἴη 376,  
     Obs. i.  
 8 τῷ Θεῷ emphatic use of  
     article 447, Obs. 4.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, c.  
 — ἡ πίστις, your faith in Christ,  
     448, 1.  
 9 μοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. β,  
     a.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 — τῷ Εὐαγγελίῳ τοῦ Τιᾶν use  
     of article 461, 1.  
 — ὁμῶν attr. gen. . . 542, 5, ii.  
     c. i.  
 — ποιῶμαι middle force of  
     363, 6.  
 10 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 2.  
 — εἰπας . . . . . 877, Obs. 5.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 13 οὐ θέλω . . . . . 738, Obs. i.  
 — ἕχρι τοῦ δεῦρο . . 456, 2, b.  
 — ἵνα σχῶ . . . . . 806, 2.  
 14 omission of art. . 447, 2, b.  
 — dative . . . . . 588, i.  
 15 τὸ πρόθυμον . . 436, 2, d. i.  
 — κατ' ἐμέ . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
 — ἐστὶ omitted . . . . 376, d.  
 16 εὐαγγέλιον . . . . . 549, c.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — παντί . . . . . 596, Obs. 2.  
 — Ἰουδαίῳ . . . . . 447, 2, b.  
 — πρῶτον . . . . . 714, c.  
 17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, i. β.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a or c.  
 — πίστιν . . . . . 356, 1. (?)  
 — ὁ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως . . 467,  
     Obs. 2.  
 18 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, b.  
 — ἐν ἀδικίᾳ . . . . . 623, 3, k.  
 19 τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ 436, d.  
     Obs.  
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     β, a.  
 — ἐφάνερωσε aor. force 402, 1.  
 20 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 2, c.

20 τοῖς ποιήμασι... 5. 611, a.  
 — νοούμενα ... 608.  
 — εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 2., 803, Obs.  
 21 οὐκ—ἡ ... 776, Obs. 2.  
 22 φάσκοντες εἶναι infin. 665, 1.  
 23 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.  
 — ἐν ... 623, 3, l.  
 — double gen. ... 543, 1.  
 24 εἰς ... 625, 3, c or d.  
 — τοῦ ἀτιμάζεσθαι ... 492, 3.  
 — ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ... 654, 3.  
 25 οἵτινες ... 816, 7.  
 — ἐν ... 622, 3, b or c.  
 — παρὰ ... 637, III. 3, e.  
 — εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας 625, 2, Obs. 3.  
 26 ἀτιμίας attr. gen. 542, 5, iii.  
 27 παρὰ φύσιν. 637, III. 3, m.  
 — εἰς ἀλλήλους ... 625, 3, b.  
 — ἐν ἑρσεσι ... 622, 1, b.  
 — ἣν ἔδει sc. ἀπολαμβάνειν,  
 895, c.  
 — πλάτης ... 542, 5.  
 28 ποιεῖν ... 669.  
 — τὰ μὴ καθήκοντα 746, Obs.  
 29 ἀδικία 539, Obs. 2., and 610.  
 — φθόνου ... 599.  
 30 κακῶν gen. ... 542, 2.  
 — γονεύσιν dat ... 601, 2.  
 32 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ ... 762, 1.

## CHAP. II.

1 ἐν φ. ... 622, 3, i.  
 — τὸν ἕτερον ... 454, 3.  
 — ὁ κρίνων ... 451, 2.  
 2 κατὰ ἀλήθειαν ... 629, 3, g.  
 — ἐπὶ ... 635, 3, b.  
 3 τοῦτο ... 657, 2, b.  
 4 double genitive ... 543.  
 — article ... 446, 2., 461, 1.  
 5 κατὰ ... 629, 3, a.  
 — article ... 459, 5.  
 — σεαυτῷ ... 602, 3.  
 — ὀργῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — article omitted ... 477, 2, a.  
 6 κατὰ ... 629, 3, a.  
 7 ἔργου attr. gen. ... 542, ii. β.  
 8 ἐξ ... 621, 3, c.  
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, d., cf. 905, 3, c.  
 — ellipse of ἔσται 376, Obs. 1.  
 9 τοῦ article ... 451, Obs. 4.  
 — τὸ κακόν ... 451, 1.  
 11 παρὰ ... 637, II. 2  
 — νόμου without article 448,  
 Obs. 7.  
 13 νόμου attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.  
 14 τὰ μὴ ἔχοντα ... 746, Obs.  
 — τὰ τοῦ νόμου 436, 5., 442, b.  
 — οὗτοι ... 378, b.  
 15 οἵτινες ... 816, 7.  
 — μεταξύ with gen. ... 526.  
 16 διὰ ... 627, 3, c.  
 17 ἐν ... 622, 3, c.  
 19 πέποιθας ... 399, Obs. 5.  
 — σαυτὸν ... 673, 1.  
 — τῶν ἐν σκότει ... 612, 3, d.,  
 436, 1, d.

21 οὐδ' ... 737, 4.  
 23 διὰ } ... 627, 3, d.  
 24 διὰ }  
 26 οὐχί ... 874, 1.  
 27 ἡ ἐκ φύσεως ... 621, 3, k.  
 — τελοῦσα ... 697, b.  
 — διὰ ... 627, 3, f.  
 28 ἐν ... 622, 3, k.  
 29 καρδίας ... 542, ii. β, b.  
 30 ἐκ ... 621, 3, a.

## CHAP. III.

1 τὸ περισσόν ... 436, 2, d.  
 — περιτομῆς attr. gen. 542, i.  
 2 κατὰ ... 629, 3, g.  
 — ἐπιστεύθησαν ... 364, γ. Obs.  
 3 τί γάρ ... 872.  
 — ἔστι supplied ... 376.  
 — μή ... 873, 4.  
 4 μὴ γένοιτο ... 418, b.  
 — γινέσθω 420, 1, and Obs. 2.  
 — ὅπως ἔν ... 810, 2.  
 5 τί ἐροῦμεν ... 860, 3, b.  
 — ellipse of ἔστί ... 376.  
 — κατὰ ἄνθρωπον ... 629, 3, g.  
 6 ἐπαί ... 860, 2., 896, Obs. 2.  
 7 ἐν ... 622, 3, b.  
 — εἰς ... 625, 3, a.  
 — καί ... 761.  
 8 καὶ μή, sc. γένοιτο 896, Obs.  
 4, β.  
 — βλασφημούμεθα pass. voice  
 364, δ.  
 — ὅτι ποιήσωμεν ... 802, Obs. 8.  
 9 τί οὐδ' ... 737, b.  
 — ὑφ' ἁμαρτίαν 639, III. 3, a.  
 12 ἕως ἐνός ... 527, Obs. 1.  
 13 omission of ἔστί ... 376.  
 14 γέμει with gen. ... 539.  
 15 ἐκχέαι inf. ... 667.  
 18 Θεοῦ ... 542, ii. c. 1.  
 — ἀπέναντι with gen. ... 524.  
 19 τοῖς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ ... 622, 3, f.,  
 436, 1, c. δ.  
 — Θεῷ dat. ... 600, 1.  
 20 οὐ πᾶσα=μηδεμία 905, 9, a.  
 21 ὑπό ... 639, 2, a.  
 — τοῦ νόμου ... 447, Obs. 7.  
 22 διὰ ... 627, I. 3, d.  
 — ἐπὶ ... 635, 3, d., 905, 3, b.  
 — εἰς ... 625, 1, f.  
 — πάντας τοὺς πιστεύοντας 451,  
 Obs. 1.  
 23 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 24 δωρεάν ... 580, 2.  
 — τῆς apposition 456, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ ... 622, Obs. 3.  
 25 διὰ ... 627, 3, d.  
 26 ἐν ... 622, 3, l.  
 — πρὸς ... 638, III. 3, a.  
 — εἰς τὸ εἶναι ... 625, 3, a.  
 — τὸν ἐκ πίστεως 436, 1, c. δ.,  
 621, 3, k.  
 — Ἰησοῦ ... 542, ii. β, a.  
 27 πίστει instr. dat. ... 611.

29 Ἰουδαίων attr. gen. 542, vi. a.  
 — δέ ... 767, 3, a. b.  
 — ἐκ πίστεως ... 621, 3, d.  
 — διὰ πίστεως ... 627, 3, d.  
 31 ἀλλὰ ... 714.

## CHAP. IV.

2 εἰ with ind. ... 853, 1.  
 — ἔχει supplied ... 896, d.  
 — πρὸς ... 638, III. 3, c. or f.  
 3 ἐπίστευσε aor. ... 401, 1, β.  
 — τὸ πιστεῦσαι suppl. 893, a.  
 — εἰς ... 625, 3, Obs. 4.  
 4 τῷ ἐργαζομένῳ dat. ... 599.  
 — κατὰ χάριν ... 629, 3, g.  
 5 ἐπὶ ... 905, 3, c.  
 6 μακαρισμὸν accus. ... 566.  
 7 demonstr. omitted 817, 4.  
 8 φ. ... 599.  
 — οὐ μὴ λογίσηται 748, Obs. 4.  
 9 περιτομήν ... 352, 1.  
 11 σημείον περιτομῆς ... 436, d.  
 — σφραγίδα δικαιοσύνης attr.  
 gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 — τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542,  
 i. δ.  
 — τῆς ἐν ἀκροβυστίᾳ 622, 3, b.  
 — δι' ἀκροβυστίας ... 627, 3, c.  
 905, Obs. 2.  
 12 τοῖς ἔχνεσι modal dat. 603.  
 — πατρός attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 a.  
 13 τὸ εἶναι in app. ... 678, 3, a.  
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, i. δ.  
 14 οἱ ἐκ νόμου ... 436, 1, d. δ.  
 16 διὰ τοῦτο ... 627, III. 3, a.  
 — βεβαίαν predic. adj. 375, 5.  
 17 κατέναντι οὐ — Θεοῦ attr.  
 822, 2.  
 — τὰ μὴ ὄντα ... 746, Obs. 1.  
 18 παρὰ ... 638, III. 3, m.  
 — ἐπὶ ... 634, 3, d.  
 — εἰς τὸ γενέσθαι 635, 3, Obs. 2.  
 — κατὰ ... 629, 3, a.  
 19 μὴ ἀσθενήσας ... 746, Obs. 1.  
 — τῇ πίστει ... 605, 4.  
 20 εἰς ... 625, 3, b.  
 21 ἐπήγγελλται ... 363, b.  
 — καί ... 760.  
 25 διὰ final and causal 627, 3,  
 a.

## CHAP. V.

1 οὐδ' ... 737, 3.  
 — πρὸς ... 638, III. 3, c.  
 2 διὰ ... 627, 3, a.  
 — τὴν προσαγωγὴν 447, Obs. 1.  
 — τῇ πίστει mod dat. ... 603.  
 — ἐν ᾧ ... 622, 3, d.  
 — δόξης attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.  
 3 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καί ... 762.  
 — ἐν ... 622, 3, i.  
 4 verb supplied ... 395.  
 6 κατὰ καιρὸν ... 629, 3, g.  
 — ὑπέρ ... 630, 2, b.  
 7 τίς ... 659.



- 7 ἀποθνήσκει fut. . . §. 406, 5.  
 — τολμᾷ historic pres. 395, 1.  
 9 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, b.  
 10 ἐν τῇ ζωῇ . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 12 ἡ ἁμαρτία art. . . 447, 1, c.  
 — ἐφ' ᾧ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
 13 ἄχρι νόμου . . . . . 524.  
 14 καὶ emphatic : . . . . . 760.  
 — μὴ ἁμαρτήσαντας 746, Obs.  
 — ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοιώματι 634, 3, π.  
 15 ὡς—οὕτως καὶ . . . . . 760, 3.  
 — οἱ πολλοὶ . . . . . 454, Obs. 1.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 905, 3, α.  
 16 ἐν χάριτι . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 — ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, i. β.  
 — τοῦ ἐνός (the one) 455, 1, b.  
 17 παραπτώματι instr. dat. 607.  
 — εἰς (result) . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
 18 ζωῆς attrib. gen. 542, i. α.,  
 or viii. b.  
 — εἰς κατάκριμα (so. ἐβα-  
 σίλευσεν θάνατος) } 905,  
 — εἰς δικαιοσύνην (so. βα-  
 σιλεύσει ζωή) } 8.  
 20 ἵνα πλεονάζῃ . . . . . 806, 2.  
 21 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 ἐπιμενοῦμεν . . . . . 417.  
 2 οἷτινες relative sent. 816, 7.  
 3 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 4 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, α.  
 5 εἰ γεγόναμεν . . . . . 853, 1.  
 — ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . . . 774, Obs. 1.  
 — σύμφυτοι suppl. 896, Obs. 1.  
 6 τῆς ἁμαρτίας . . . . . 542, v. b.  
 7 ὁ ἀποθάνων . . . . . 451, 2.  
 9 αὐτοῦ gen. . . . . 505.  
 10 ὁ ἀπέθανε<sup>a</sup> 548, 2, e., 905, 7.  
 11 τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ . . . . . 599.  
 — ἑαυτούς . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, Obs. 3.  
 12 εἰς τὸ ὑπακούειν 803, Obs. 1, 2.  
 13 ὡς . . . . . 701.  
 — ἐκ νεκρῶν 621, 3, f, or 1, b.  
 14 κυριεύσει future . . . 406, 3.  
 — ὑπὸ νόμον . . . 639, III. 3, α.  
 15 ἁμαρτήσομεν . . . . . 417.  
 16 ᾧ (αὐτῷ omitted) . . . 817, 4.  
 — ἁμαρτίας attr. gen. 542, ii. α.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 17 εἴη omitted . . . 376, Obs. 1.  
 — ὅτι ἦτε form of sent. . . 698,  
 Obs. 5.  
 — ἐκ καρδίας . . . . . 621, 3, α.  
 — εἰς δὲ—τύπον 364, γ, Obs.,  
 824, II. 2.  
 19 ἀνθρώπινον adv. acc. 548, f.  
 — ἀκαθαρσίᾳ dat. . . . . 596, 2.  
 — εἰς (result) . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
 20 ἁμαρτίας . . . . . 520.  
 — δικαιοσύνην . . . . . 599.  
 21 ἐφ' οἷς . . . . . 634, 3, α.

- 23 ἐστὶ omitted . . . . . §. 376.

## CHAP. VII.

- 1 ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον . . . 635, 2, b.  
 2 νόμῳ . . . . . 611.  
 3 ἄρα οὖν . . . 787, Obs., 788, 4.  
 — ἐὰν γένηται . . . 854, Obs. 6.  
 — ἀνδρὶ . . . . . 597.  
 — τοῦ μὴ εἶναι . . . . . 492, 3.  
 4 εἰς (aim) . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
 5 τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν . . . . . 542, iii.  
 — διὰ τοῦ νόμου 627, 3, α or f.  
 — τῷ θανάτῳ . . . 598 or 605, 4.  
 6 ἀποθανόντος (?) ellipse of  
 demonstr. 695, Obs. 1.  
 — ἀποθανόντες (?) . . . . . 817, 4.  
 — ὥστε δουλεύειν . . . . . 863, 2.  
 — πνεύματος—γράμματος attr.  
 gen. 542, ii. b.  
 7 ἀλλὰ . . . . . 774.  
 — ἥδεν for ἥδεν ἂν . . . 858, 1.  
 9 δέ—δέ—δέ . . . . . 769, Obs. 2.  
 13 ἐγένετο supplied . . . 895, α.  
 — καθ' ὑπερβολὴν . . . . . 629, γ.  
 14 ὑπὸ . . . . . 639, 3, α.  
 15 τοῦτο . . . . . 658, 1.  
 21 τῷ θέλοντι ἐμοί—ἐμοί 658, 2.,  
 699, Obs. 3.  
 23 τῷ νόμῳ . . . . . 601.  
 25 τῷ νοῦ . . . . . 603.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 1 ἄρα . . . . . 788, 1.  
 — τοῖς . . . . . 587, 2.  
 2 πνεύματος . . . . . 545, 1, δ.  
 3 τὸ ἀδύνατον . . . . . 436, 2, α.  
 — ἐν ᾧ . . . . . 623, 3, i.  
 — σαρκὸς ἁμαρτίας . . . 542, iii.  
 — περὶ ἁμαρτίας 632, I. Obs. 2.  
 5 τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς . . . 436, α. 5.  
 7 εἰς Θεόν . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — οὐδὲ γὰρ 776, 6, and Obs. 2.  
 8 ἐν σαρκί . . . . . 622, 3, α.  
 9 εἴπερ with ind. . . . . 853, 1.  
 — αὐτοῦ . . . . . 518, 2.  
 10 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, b.  
 11 καὶ . . . . . 860.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, c.  
 12 τοῦ ζῆν . . . . . 803, Obs. 3.  
 13 μέλλετε . . . . . 408, Obs. 1.  
 — ὅσοι . . . . . 817, 3.  
 15 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — υἰοθεσίας attr. gen. . . 542,  
 viii. b.  
 — ἐν ᾧ . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 17 omission of verb 891, Obs. 4.  
 18 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 3, γ.  
 — τὴν μέλλουσαν δόξαν 902, 3.  
 19 κτίσεως . . . . . 353, 1.  
 — κτίσεως attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 α.  
 20 ματαιότητι dat. 642, b., cf.  
 639, II. 2, c.

- 20 διὰ . . . . . §. 627, II. 3, α.  
 — ἐπ' ἐλπίδι . . . . . 634, 3, γ.  
 21 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — δόξης attr. gen. . . . 542, iii.  
 22 ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν . . . . . 456, 2, b.  
 23 οὐ μόνον δέ—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.  
 — αὐτοὶ repeated . . . . . 658, 2.  
 — ἑαυτοῖς . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 25 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, f.  
 26 τὸ—τί . . . . . 457, Obs.  
 — στεναγμοῖς dat. . . . . 603.  
 27 κατὰ Θεόν . . . . . 629, 1, c.  
 — ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, 2, α.  
 28 aorist . . . . . 402.  
 29 συμμόρφους pred. adj. 375, 5.  
 — τῆς εἰκόνης gen. . . . . 507.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
 31 πρὸς ταῦτα . . . 638, III. 3, e.  
 — ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, 2, α.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 628, 3, b.  
 32 υἱοῦ gen. . . . . 531, Obs. 2.  
 — χαρίσεται fut. . . . . 406, 5.  
 33 καὶ emphatic . . . . . 760.  
 35 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 β, c, or i. δ.  
 — interrog. ᾧ omitted . . . 875,  
 Obs. 2.  
 36 ἡμέραν . . . . . 577., 459, 1, α.  
 39 δυνήσεται number 393, add.

## CHAP. IX.

- 1 ἐν Χριστῷ . . . . . 622, 3, ε.  
 2 καρδίᾳ local dat. . . . . 603.  
 3 πύχόμην without ἂν 398, 3.  
 — ἀνάθεμα . . . . . 353, 1.  
 — ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, 2, α or b.  
 4 οἷτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 5 τὸ κατὰ σάρκα . . . 436, α. 6.  
 — εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας . . . 625, 2, c.  
 6 οἶον—ὅτι . . . . . 905, 8, γ.  
 — οὗτοι . . . . . 658.  
 7 ἐν Ἰσαὰκ . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 — σοί . . . . . 597 or 599.  
 9 οὗτος . . . . . 381, Obs. 1.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 2, α.  
 10 Ῥεβέκκα nom. . . . . 708, 1.  
 — ἐξ ἐνός . . . . . 621, 3, α.  
 — κοίτην ἔχουσα . . . . . 360, 1.  
 11 γεννηθέντων subst. supplied  
 695, Obs. 1.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, c.  
 13 ἡγάπησα . . . . . 403, 1.  
 14 παρά . . . . . 637, II. 2.  
 15 δὲ ἂν . . . . . 819, 4.  
 16 τοῦ θέλοντος gen. . . . . 483.  
 17 ἐν σοί . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 18 ἄρα οὖν . . . . . 787, c.  
 19 οὖν . . . . . 737, 4.  
 20 μενοῦνγε . . . . . 730, b., 880, γ.  
 — σύ . . . . . 735.  
 — μή . . . . . 873, 4.  
 21 πηλοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. α.  
 — δ μέν—δ δέ . . . . . 816, 3, b.

<sup>a</sup> ὁ ἀπέθανε=ὁ θάνατος αὐτοῦ standing for the emphatic nom., the verb of which (ἦν) is paraphrased by (αὐτός) ἀπέθανεν κ.τ.λ. see §. 477. 1. The neuter accusative falls under the elliptic accusative §. 548. c., id quod—the act of his death.

- 23 ἐπί..... §. 905, 3, b.  
 — ἐλέους attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 24 οὗς—ἡμᾶς..... 824, Obs. 5.  
 25 οὐ λαόν .. 745, Obs. 5, fin.  
 26 καὶ ἔσται ..... 800, Obs.  
 27 ὑπέρ ..... 630, I. 3, f.  
 28 συντέμνων (ποιήσει suppl. ?)  
 709, see 895.  
 29 ὡς Γόμορρα 594, Obs. 5, fin.  
 31 δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. 542,  
 ii. β.  
 33 ἐπί..... 634, 3, d.

## CHAP. X.

- 1 πρὸς τὸν Θεόν 638, III. 3, b.  
 — ἐστὶ omitted..... 376.  
 — ὑπέρ ..... 630, 2, a.  
 — εἰς σωτηρίαν ..... 625, 3, a.  
 2 αὐτοῖς..... 599.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 1.  
 — κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν .. 629, 3, a.  
 3 Θεοῦ attr. gen. .. 542, i. β.  
 4 ὁ ποιήσας aor. part. 706, 6,  
 b, a.  
 6 ἡ ἐκ πίστεως δικαιοσύνη 621,  
 3, d.  
 8 τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. b.  
 9 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 10 καρδίᾳ dat. instr. .... 611.  
 11 ἐπ' αὐτῷ..... 634, 3, e.  
 12 τὲ καὶ ..... 758, 1.  
 — πάντων ..... 542, 2, a.  
 13 ὅς ἐν ..... 830, 4.  
 14 εἰς ὃν ..... 625, 3, b.  
 — κηρύσσοντος article omitted  
 451, Obs. 2.  
 16 ἀλλὰ use of ..... 774.  
 17 ἐξ ..... 621, 3, e.  
 18 μὴ οὐκ ..... 873, 4.  
 — μενούργε ..... 730, b., 735.  
 19 πρῶτος ..... 714, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐπὶ (in the passage referred  
 to for ἐν read ἐπ') 634, d.  
 — οὐκ ἔθνει ..... 745, Obs. 5.  
 20 μὴ ζητοῦσιν ..... 746.

## CHAP. XI.

- 1 οὖν..... 739, 5, or 3.  
 — ἀπάσατο aor..... 461, β.  
 — ἐκ ..... 621, 3, a.  
 2 Θεῷ ..... 589, 1.  
 4 ἐμαυτῷ ..... 599.  
 — τῇ Βάβυλ..... 589, 2.  
 5 κατ' ἐκλογὴν..... 629, 3, a.  
 — χάριτος attr. gen. 542, i. δ.  
 6 χάριτι ..... 611.  
 — ἐξ ..... 621, 3, c.  
 7 τί οὖν ..... 737, 6, fin.  
 8 κατανύξεως ..... 542, iii.  
 — τοῦ μὴ βλέπειν ..... 492, 3.  
 — ἕως with gen. 527, Obs. 1.  
 9 εἰς ..... 625, 3, Obs. 4.  
 11 παραπτώματι..... 611.  
 — εἰς..... 625, 3, a.  
 13 τοῖς ἔθνεσιν app. .. 467, 3.

- 13 ἐφ' ὅσον..... §. 870, Obs. 1.  
 14 εἰπὼς..... 877, Obs. 5.  
 17 ἐν αὐτοῖς..... 622, i. b.  
 18 κλάδων ..... 642, b.  
 19 ἐρεῖς οὖν..... 406, 5.  
 20 τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ..... 611.  
 21 μήπως..... 814.  
 22 ἐπί..... 905, 3, b.  
 24 posit. of ἐξεκότης .. 459, 4.  
 — future ..... 406, 3.  
 25 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς..... 637, II. 2.  
 — ἄχρις οὗ..... 527, Obs. 1.  
 28 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, b.  
 30 ἡλεήθητε ..... 364, 2.  
 — ἀπιστίᾳ ..... 611.  
 32 τοὺς πάντας .. 454, Obs. 5.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, c.  
 36 ἐξ—διὰ—εἰς 621, 3, a., 627,  
 3, c., 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. XII.

- 1 οἰκτιρῶν number.. 355, c.  
 2 λατρεῖαν in appos. to sent.  
 580, 2.  
 — ἀνακαινώσει mod. dat. 604.  
 — τί ..... 877, Obs. 2.  
 3 ἐν ὑμῖν ..... 622, 1, b.  
 — παρ' ὃ ..... 637, III. 3, m.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, c.  
 — ἐκάστῳ position of 902, 3.  
 5 καθ' εἰς ..... 905, 3, Obs. 5.  
 6 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 — verb suppl. (προφητευσώ-  
 μεθα &c.) 895, 1, c.  
 7 ὁ διδάσκων..... 451, Obs. 5.  
 9 ἀποστνγούντες belonging to  
 ἀγαπῶμεν paraphrased by  
 ἀγ. ἀνυπ. 708.  
 15 χαίρειν ..... 671.  
 16 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς..... 639, II. 2.  
 21 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.

## CHAP. XIII.

- 1 οὖσαι ..... 375, 3.  
 — ὑπό ..... 639, 1, 2, a.  
 2 ὥστε ..... 863, 1.  
 3 καὶ with fut. after imper.  
 420, Obs. 2.  
 4 εἰς ὁργὴν ..... 625, 3, d.  
 7 verb supplied .. 895, 1, c.  
 8 double negative ..... 747.  
 — τό with inf. .... 679, d.  
 — τὸν ἕτερον..... 454, 3.  
 9 τὸ γὰρ ..... 657, 1.  
 — ἐν τῷ ἀγαπήσεις κ. τ. λ.  
 457, Obs.  
 11 καὶ τοῦτο ..... 697, d.  
 — ἐγερθῆναι ..... 667.  
 12 aor. and perf. .... 401, 5.  
 — τοῦ σκότους attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. b.  
 24 εἰς ἐπιθυμίας..... 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. XIV.

- 1 τῇ πίστει dat. .... 605, 4.  
 — εἰς..... 625, Obs. 4.

- 2 ὅς μὲν .. §. 816, 3, b or d.  
 4 σύ position of ..... 902, 3.  
 — κυρίῳ..... 659, 9.  
 5 παρ' ἡμέραν.. 637, III. 3, e.  
 — πᾶσαν ἡμέραν.. 454, Obs. 4.  
 6 ἡμέραν acc. .... 551, c.  
 7 ἑαυτῷ dat..... 59.  
 8 ἐάν with conj. .... 778, b.  
 9 τοῦ Κυρίου gen..... 518, 2.  
 11 τῷ Θεῷ ..... 589, 1.  
 12 περὶ ἑαυτοῦ .. 632, I. 2, b.  
 13 ἀδελφῷ ..... 602, 3.  
 14 δι' αὐτοῦ ..... 627, 3, c.  
 — λογιζομένῳ dat. .... 599.  
 — ἐκείνῳ ..... 658.  
 15 ὑπέρ ..... 630, 2, a or b.  
 18 τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ..... 600, 1.  
 20 διὰ προσκόμματος 627, 3, c.  
 21 μή—μηδέ—μηδέ.. 776, 1, b.  
 — ἐν ᾧ dem. omitted 817, 4.  
 22 form of condit. sent. 860, 8.

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- 1 ἑαυτοῖς ..... 594, 4.  
 2 εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, a.  
 4 γραφῶν attr. gen. 542, i. δ.  
 5 ὑπομονῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 7 εἰς ..... 625, 3, a or c.  
 8 ὑπέρ ..... 630, 3, a or c.  
 9 infin. .... 669, 1.  
 — ὀνόματι dat. .... 589, 1.  
 10 εὐφράνθητε.... 385, Obs. 1.  
 12 ἄρχειν inf. .... 666, 1.  
 13 ἐν ..... 623, 3, i.  
 14 καὶ αὐτὸς—καὶ αὐτοί.. 760.  
 — γνώσεως gen..... 539.  
 15 ἀπὸ μέρους..... 620, e.  
 — ὡς ..... 701.  
 16 εὐαγγέλιον aor. .... 560.  
 17 τὰ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν 436, d, 5.  
 18 ὃν relative attracted 822.  
 19 ὥστε with inf. .... 863, 2.  
 20 ἐπί..... 905, 3, e.  
 21 ὄψονται, with rel. clause as  
 nom. 817, Obs. 2.  
 22 τὰ πολλά ..... 454, Obs. 8.  
 — τοῦ ἐλθεῖν gen..... 531.  
 23 τοῦ ἐλθεῖν attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 c, 1.  
 — ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐτῶν 620, 2, a.  
 24 ὡς ἐν..... 842, 3.  
 25 διακονῶν 811, 3., 705, 6, a, e.  
 26 ποιήσασθαι middle verb 363,  
 6.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — ἀγίων gen. part... 542, vi.  
 a.  
 27 πνευματικοῖς 436, 2, c., dat.  
 603.  
 29 εὐλογίας attr. gen. 542, ii. β.  
 30 διὰ..... 905, 3, β, b.  
 31 ἀγίοις dat..... 594, 4.  
 33 ellipse of εἴη.. 376, Obs. 1.



## CHAP. XVI.

- 2 ἐν ᾧ ἂν πράγματι §. 829, 3.  
 — ὑμῶν gen. . . . . 529, 1.  
 6 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
 10 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, κ.  
 — τῶν Ἀριστ. . . . . 436, Obs. 1.  
 16 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, δ.  
 17 παρά . . . . . 637, III. 3, π.  
 19 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, α.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
 25 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, α.  
 — μου . . . . . 542, viii. δ.  
 — σεσιγημένου . . . . 364, 5, β.  
 26 εἰς ἔθνη . . . . . 625, 1, Obs. 6.

## I CORINTHIANS I.

- 1 ἀπόστολος . . . . 375, Obs. 3.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. β.  
 2 ἐκκλησία (χαίρειν supplied)  
 895, i. δ.  
 3 εἴη supplied . . 376, Obs. 1.  
 4 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, α.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ . . . . 623, Obs. 3.  
 5 ἐν παντί . . . . . 623, 3, i.  
 6 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 β, α.  
 — ἐν ὑμῖν . . . . . 623, 3, ε.  
 7 negatives . . . . . 747, 1.  
 8 βεβαιώσει fut. . . . 406, 5.  
 — ἕως τέλους . . . . 527, Obs. 1.  
 — ἀνεγκλήτους pred. adj. 375, 5.  
 9 ἐστὶ omitted . . . . 376.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, c.  
 10 διὰ . . . . . 905, 3, β. δ.  
 11 τῶν Χλόης . . . . 436, Obs. 1.  
 12 Παύλου gen. . . . 518, 2, α.  
 13 μή . . . . . 873, 4.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 14 εἰ μή . . . . . 860, 5.  
 16 λοιπόν . . . . . 580, 2.  
 17 βαπτίζω infin. . . . 669, 2.  
 18 ἀπολλυμένοις . . . . 600.  
 20 αἰῶνος . . . . . 542, viii. δ.  
 21 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, δ.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, α.  
 24 article omitted . . 447, 2, δ.  
 — τὸ μωρόν . . . . . 436, 2, α.  
 26 κατὰ σάρκα . . . . 629, 3, γ.  
 27 τὰ μωρὰ τοῦ κόσμου 436, 2,  
 α, Obs.  
 28 τὰ μὴ ὄντα . . . . 746, Obs.  
 29 μὴ πᾶσα . . . . . 905, 9, α.  
 30 ἐξ αὐτοῦ . . . . . 621, 3, α.

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- 1 καθ' ὑπεροχὴν . . 629, 3, γ.  
 2 οὐκ ἔκρινα εἰδέναι . 745, 2.  
 3 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, κ.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 5 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, α.  
 — ἀνθρώπων attr. gen. . 542,  
 viii. δ.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, i. δ.  
 7 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.

- 7 ἡμῶν attr. gen. §. 542, viii. α.  
 8 ἔγνωκεν perf. . . 399, Obs. 5.  
 — conditional sentence . 856.  
 — καὶ . . . . . 760.  
 10 βάθη . . . . . 355, Obs. 2.  
 11 τὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου . . 436, 2, α,  
 Obs. 4 and 5.  
 — article . . . . . 461, 5.  
 13 λαλοῦμεν supplied 895, 1, α.  
 — πνευματικοῖς dat. . . 610, 3.  
 14 αὐτῷ . . . . . 600.  
 15 ὑπὸ . . . . . 639, 2, α.  
 16 ὅς . . . . . 836, 4.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 double accus. . . . . 583.  
 — ἀλλά . . . . . 774.  
 3 κατὰ ἄνθρωπον . . 629, 3, γ.  
 4 ὅταν frequentative 842, 1.  
 5 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, c.  
 — καὶ, even . . . . . 760.  
 — ἐκάστῳ position of . . 902, 3.  
 6 aor. and impf. . . . 401, 4.  
 7 τί 660, Obs. 1., 381, Obs. 3.  
 8 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, α.  
 9 Θεοῦ gen. . . . . 507.  
 11 παρά . . . . . 637, III. 3, c.  
 12 ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, e.  
 — asyndeton . . . . . 468, 6.  
 13 ὁποῖόν ἐστι . . . . . 886, 2.  
 15 διὰ πυρός . . . . . 627, 3, α.  
 17 οἴτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 — agreement of . . . . 821, 3.  
 19 παρά . . . . . 637, II. 2.  
 21 ὅστε . . . . . 867, 1.  
 — ὑμῶν . . . . . 518, 2.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 ἡμᾶς acc. . . . . 551, 1, c.  
 — ὥς . . . . . 703, Obs. 2.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. α.  
 — μυστηρίων attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 β, α.  
 2 ὃ δὲ λοιπόν 376, α., 905, 7.  
 — ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 3 εἰς ἐλάχιστον . . . 625, 3, α.  
 4 σύννοια constr. of . 682, 2.  
 5 ἕως ἄν . . . . . 846, 2.  
 — φωτίσει . . . . . 406, 5.  
 6 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, e.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, α.  
 — τὸ μὴ ὑπὲρ δ γέγραπται 457,  
 3.  
 — ἵνα—φυσιοῦσθε 806, Obs. 2.  
 8 ὄφελον . . . . . 856, Obs. 3.  
 — γέ . . . . . 735.  
 9 ἐσχάτους predicat. 375, 5.  
 — τῷ κόσμῳ dat. . . . 599.  
 11 τῆς ἁρτι ὥρας . . 656, 2, δ.  
 15 ἀλλ' οὐ . . . . . 774, Obs. 1.  
 — ἔχετε supplied . . 895, 1, α.  
 16 imperative . . . . . 890.  
 17 double accus. . . . . 583.  
 — διδάσκω . . . . . 395, 1.  
 18 ὥς . . . . . 701.

- 19 ἐὰν θελήσῃ . . . . §. 854, 1.  
 21 ἐν ῥάβδῳ . . . . . 622, 3, δ.  
 — ἔλθω . . . . . 417.

## Chap. V.

- 1 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 7.  
 — ὅστε . . . . . 669, Obs. 1.  
 2 ἵνα ἐξαρθῇ . . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 3 τῷ σώματι . . . . . 603.  
 4 σύν . . . . . 623, 2, δ.  
 5 τὸν τοιοῦτον . . . 453, β, fin.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
 8 ὅστε . . . . . 867, 1.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, δ.  
 — κακίας attrib. gen. 542, iii.  
 9 infin. . . . . 664.  
 10 ὀφείλετε . . . . . 858, Obs. 3.  
 — ἄρα . . . . . 388, 4.  
 12 τί γάρ μοι . . . . 590, Obs. 2.  
 — ἐξάρατε aor. imp. . 405, 1.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 3, α.  
 2 ἐν ὑμῖν . . . . . 622, 3, α.  
 3 μήτι γε . . . . . 762, Obs.  
 4 τούτους . . . . . 658, 1.  
 5 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, α.  
 — ἐνι . . . . . 643, 4.  
 — ἀνὰ μέσον . . . . 624, Obs. 4.  
 6 μετὰ . . . . . 905, 3.  
 — καὶ τοῦτο . . . . . 580, 2.  
 7 μὲν οὖν . . . . . 730, δ, fin.  
 — μεθ' ἑαυτῶν . . . . 654, 3.  
 10 οὔτε—οὔτε, οὔτε—οὐ 775,  
 2, c.  
 11 ταῦτα . . . . . 381, Obs. 1,  
 — ἀλλά . . . . . 774.  
 13 κοιλίᾳ . . . . . 599.  
 — Κυρίῳ . . . . . 597.  
 — σώματι 597, or 598, Obs. 1.  
 15 ποιήσω . . . . . 406, 3.  
 16 εἰς σάρκα μίαν 615, Obs. 4.  
 18 ὃ ἐὰν . . . . . 829, 2.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, δ.  
 19 οὐ . . . . . 822.  
 — ἑαυτῶν . . . . . 518, 2, α.  
 20 τιμῆς gen. . . . . 519.  
 — δὴ . . . . . 721, 1.

## CHAP. VII.

- 1 περὶ ὧν κ. τ. λ. . . . 905, 7.  
 2 imperative . . . . . 420, Obs. 1.  
 — τὸν article . . . . 447, Obs. 1.  
 4 σώματος gen. . . . . 505.  
 5 εἰ μή—ἄν . . . . . 430, Obs. α.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, α.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 2, δ.  
 — προσευχῇ dat. . . . 599.  
 — ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό . . . . 635, 3, α.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, δ.  
 6 κατὰ συγγνώμην 629, 3, γ.  
 7 ἑμαυτὸν attracted . 869, 3.  
 8 καλόν . . . . . 858, 7.  
 — ἐὰν μείνωσιν . . . . 854, 1.

\* See Alex. Büttmann's Gramm. des Neutest. Sprachgeb. p. 189.

- 9 εἰ with ind. . . . . §. 853, 1.  
— imperative .. 420, *Ods.* 1.,  
852, 4.  
13 ἥτις .. . . . 816, 8.  
— εἰ supplied .. . . . 894, 2.  
14 ἐν .. . . . 622, 3, c.  
— ἀρα .. . . . 788, 4.  
— protasis supplied .. 860. 2.  
— ἐστὶ ind. in apod. 853, 1,  
or 855, 3, b.  
15 imperative .. 420, *Ods.* 1.  
16 εἰ .. . . . 877, b.  
17 εἰ μὴ .. . . . 860, 5, h.  
18 form of protasis .. 860, 8.  
20 ἐν ταύτῃ .. . . . 658, 1.  
21 εἰ καί .. . . . 861, *Ods.* 1.  
— ἐλευθερίᾳ supplied 893, a.  
22 Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, ii. or  
viii. a.  
23 τιμῆς gen .. . . . 519.  
24 παρὰ Θεῶ .. 637, II. 2, fin.  
25 ὥς .. . . . 701.  
26 τοῦτο .. . . . 657, 2, b.  
29 τὸ λοιπόν .. . . . 581, 4.  
— μὴ .. . . . 746.  
34 μεμέρισται agreement of,  
393, 3, 1.  
35 Κυρίῳ .. . . . 600.  
36 ἐπὶ 635, 3, β., cf. 905, 3, b.  
37 ὅς for εἴ τις .. . . . 817, 4.  
38 ὅστε .. . . . 863, 1.  
39 ᾧ θέλει attr. .. . . . 822.  
— ἐν Κυρίῳ .. . . . 622, 3, l.  
40 κατὰ .. . . . 629, 3, a.

## CHAP. VIII.

- |    |                 |                 |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 3  | ὑπό.....        | 639, I. 2, a.   |
| 4  | οὖν.....        | 737, 5.         |
| 5  | ἀλλὰ.....       | 774, Obs. I.    |
| 6  | ἐξ.....         | 621, 3, a.      |
| —  | εἰς.....        | 625, 3, a.      |
| —  | διὰ.....        | 627, I. 3. c.   |
| 7  | συνειδήσει..... | 603.            |
| —  | εἰδῶλου.....    | 542, ii. c.     |
| 9  | μήπως.....      | 814, b.         |
| 13 | οὐ μή.....      | 748.            |
| —  | εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα   | 625, 2, Obs. 3. |

## CHAP. IX.

- |    |                    |                           |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1  | οὐκ interrog.      | 874, 1.                   |
| —  | ἑώρακα pft.        | 399, 3.                   |
| —  | μοῦ attr. gen.     | 542, 1, b.                |
| 2  | εἰ with ind.       | 853.                      |
| —  | ἀλλά γε.           | 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 743. |
| —  | ἡ article emphatic | 447, 1, a.                |
| 4  | φαγεῖν inf.        | 666, 1.                   |
| 6  | nomin. prefixed    | 477.                      |
| 7  | ὁψωνίοις.          | 603.                      |
| —  | ἐκ                 | 621, 3, i.                |
| 8  | μή                 | 873, 4.                   |
| 9  | βοῶν gen.          | 496.                      |
| 10 | διὰ                | 627, II. 3, a.            |
| —  | ἐπ' ἐλπίδι         | 634, 3, f.                |
| 11 | τὰ πνευματικά      | 436, 2, d, 4, fin.        |
| 12 | εὐαγγελίῳ dat.     | 602, 3.                   |

- 15 κέχρημαι pft. §. 399, *Ods.* 5.  
— ἐν ἐμοί . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
— ἡ Ἰνα . . . . . 783, *Ods.*  
17 οἰκονομίαν accus. 364, *Ods.*  
548, 3.  
18 εἰς τὸ μή . . . 625, 3, *Ods.*  
19 ἐκ πάντων . . . . . 621, 3, f.  
— ἐμαντόν . . . . . 363, 4.  
20 τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις dat. . . . 599.  
— μή ὢν, *though I am not,*  
746.  
21 Χριστοῦ gen. . . . . 507.  
22 πάντα . . . . . 382.  
25 μὲν οὖν . . . . . 730, fin.  
— ellipse . . . . . 896  
26 τοίνυν . . . . . 790, b.  
— τρέχων supplied. . 895, c. 3.

## CHAP. X.

- 1 ὑπό . . . . . 639, III. 1, σ.  
2 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
— ἐβαπτίσαντο . . 364, Obs. 2.  
4 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, α.  
5 ἐν τοῖς πλείοσιν .. 622, 3, ι.  
— εὐδόκησεν αογ. . . . 401, β.  
7 φαγεῖν . . . . . 669.  
8 ἔπασαν (?) form of 261, 10.  
11 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1.  
12 μὴ πέσῃ . . . . . 814.  
13 ὅς . . . . . 836, 3.  
— ὑπὲρ δ . . . . . 630, II. 3, δ.  
— τοῦ δύνασθαι . . . . . 492, 3.  
16 αἵματος . . . . . 542, vi.  
— τὸν ἄρτον acc. . . 824, I. 1.  
17 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, ι.  
20 ἀλλ' (φημί) suppl. 895, 1, δ.  
— ἀλλὰ answer supplied, see  
add. 880.  
24 τὸ ἑαυτοῦ . . . . 436, 2, α, 3.  
29 ἵνα τί . . . . . 882, 2.  
30 χάριτι . . . . . 603.  
31 τῶν πολλῶν .. 454, Obs. 8.

## CHAP. XI.

- 1 *μοῦ* . . . . . 542, ii. c, 3.  
4 *κατὰ κεφαλῆς* .. 628, i, d.  
— *ἔχων* part. . . . . 697, c.  
5 position of adj. . . . . 459, i, δ.  
— *ἐαυτῆς* force of .. 654, i, c.  
6 *κειράσθω* form of apodosis  
857, c.  
8 *ἐκ* . . . . . 621, 3, h.  
9 *διὰ* . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
10 *πλήν* . . . . . 773, *Obs.* 4.  
13 *κρίνατε* aor. imp. .. 405, i.  
— interrogative sent. 871, 2.  
— *ἀκατακάλυπτον* remote attr.  
433, d.  
14 *οὐδέ*.. 776, i, b, and *Obs.* 2.  
15 *ἀντί* . . . . . 618, 2, e.  
17 *εἰς* . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
18 *μέρος τι* . . . . . 580, 2.  
21 *ἐν τῷ φαγεῖν* . . . . 622, 3, i.  
— *ὅς μὲν—ὅς δέ* . . . . 816, 3, b.  
22 *ἐκκλησίας* gen. . . . . 496.  
— *τί εἶπω* . . . . . 417.

- 24 ὑπέρ . . . . §. 630, 2, α οἱ δ.  
— εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
25 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, β.  
26 ὁσάκις ἂν . . . . . 842, 1.  
27 τοῦ σώματος . . . . . 501.  
28 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, ι.  
34 ὥς ἂν ἐλθῶ . . . . . 842, 3.

## CHAP. XII.

- 2 ὡς ἂν ἤγεσθε . . . . . 868, 3.  
3 ὑμῖν dat. . . . . 589, 1.  
— ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
— ἀνάθεμα Ἰησοῦς (?) .. 475,  
Obs. 1.  
4 χαρισμάτων . . . . 542, ii. B.  
8 ᾧ μὲν—ἄλλῳ δέ.. 816, 3, b.  
— γνώσεως } attr. gen. 761,  
Obs. 2., 542, viii.  
9 ἰαμάτων } b.  
10 δυνάμεων attr. gen. 542, ii b.  
11 ἰδίᾳ . . . . . 603.  
13 εἰς ἐν σῶμα 625, 3, Obs. 4.  
15 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, k.  
— ὅτι . . . . . 802, Obs. 8.  
— παρὰ τοῦτο.. 637, III. 3, d.  
— τοῦτο . . . . . 580, 4.  
18 τὰ μέλη—ἐν ἑκαστον 581, 4.  
22 τὰ δοκοῦντα μέλη .. 902, 3.  
23 σώματος part. . . . . 534.  
25 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
27 ἐκ μέρους . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
28 οὗς μὲν—δεύτερον.. 766, 1.  
31 τὰ χαρίσματα 446, 2., 447,  
Obs. 9.  
— καθ' ὑπερβολὴν 456, Obs. 2,  
c.

## CHAP. XIII.

- 2 τὰ μυστήρια πάντα.. 454, 1.  
 — οὐδέν... 381, *Obs.* 3.  
 3 ἵνα... 803, *Obs.* 1, 2.  
 6 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, *d.*  
 9 ἐκ μέρους... 621, 3, *d.*  
 12 δι' ἐσόπτρου... 627, 3, *d.*  
 — πρὸς πρόσωπον 638, III. 3, *d.*  
 13 τούτων *part. gen.*... 534.

## CHAP. XIV.

- 3 οἰκοδομήν acc. . . . . 580, 2.  
5 ἐκτος εἰ μή .. 860, Obs. 3.  
7 ὁμως . . . . . 773, Obs. 4.  
— τὰ ἄψυχα nom 436, 2, d, 2.  
— τὸ αὐλούμενον .. 364, 2, b.  
10 εἰ τύχοι . . . . . 855.  
11 τῷ λαλοῦντι . . . . . 600.  
— ἐν ἐμοί . . . . . 622, 3, n.  
16 ὁ ἀναπληρῶν posit. of nom.  
477, 1., cf. 902.  
— ἐπί . . . . . 634, 2, c.  
19 ἐν γλώσσῃ . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
21 οὐδέ adverbial . . . . . 776, 7.  
22 εἰς σημεῖον . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
25 τὰ κρυπτά τῆς καρδίας 442, b.  
— ἐπὶ πρόσωπον . . . . . 635, 3, d.  
26 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
27 κατὰ δύο . . . . . 629, 3, h.  
— ἀνὰ μέρος . . . . . 624, 3, a.

- 30 ἀποκαλυφθῇ . §. 364, 2, η.  
 33 ἀκαταστασίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 35 τοὺς ἰδίους ἀνδρας 447, Obs. I.  
 36 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . 542, i. β.

## CHAP. XV.

- 2 τίνι for φτῶ . 877, Obs. 2.  
 — ἐκτὸς εἰ μὴ . 860, Obs. 3.  
 3 ἐν πρώτοις . . 622, 3, κ.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, c.  
 4 aor. and pft. . . 401, 5.  
 5 τοῖς δώδεκα . . . 455, I.  
 6 ἐπάνω πεντακυσίοις 780, I.  
 8 ἔσχατον . 579, 6, 580, 4.  
 9 ὁ ἐλάχιστος . . . 451, I.  
 — ὅς . . . . 816, 7, fin.  
 10 σὺν ἐμοί . . . 623, 3, α.  
 11 εἴτε οὖν . . . 778, α.  
 13 εἰ with ind. . . 853, I.  
 — νεκρῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.  
 14 ἄρα . . . . 789, b.  
 15 κατὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ . 628, 3, b.  
 — εἴπερ ἄρα . . . 788, 4.  
 18 ἄρα . . . . 788, I.  
 19 ἡλπιότες ἐσμέν . 374, 4.  
 — 705, 6, c. δ.  
 — ἀνθρώπων gen. . . 534.  
 21 δι' ἀνθρώπου . . 637, 3, c.  
 22 ἐν τῷ Ἀδάμ . . 622, 3, c.  
 23 οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ 436, I, Obs. I.  
 — ἐν . . . . 622, 2.  
 25 ἄχρις οὗ . . . 841, 5.  
 26 ἔσχατος adj. . . 714, b.  
 27 δῆλον ὅτι κ.τ.λ. 802, Obs.  
 — 7., 895, I, α.  
 28 ὑποταγῇ . . . . 842, 6.  
 — τὰ πάντα . . . 382, I.  
 — ἐν πᾶσιν . . . 622, 3, i.  
 29 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a. or b.  
 30 πᾶσαν ὥραν . . . 5, 7.  
 31 καθ' ἡμέραν . . 629, Obs.  
 — καύχῃσιν . . . 566, 2, fin.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ 622, 3, c. Obs. 3.  
 34 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. I.  
 — ὑμῶν dat. . . 598, Obs. I.  
 36 σύ position of . . . 902.  
 41 ἀστέρος gen. . . 504.  
 42 ἐν δόξῃ . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — opposition of clauses 792, i.  
 45 εἰς ψυχὴν . 625, 3, Obs. 4.  
 47 ὁ article, force of, 447, I, d.  
 52 ἐν ἐσχάτῃ σάλπιγγι 622, 2, fin.  
 — σαλπίζει (σαλπιγκτής sc.) 893, a.  
 54 εἰς νίκος . 623, 3, Obs. 4.

## CHAP. XVI.

- 1 περὶ τῆς λογίας . 905, 7.  
 — εἰς . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 2 κατὰ μίαν . . . 629, 2, b.  
 — παρ' ἐαυτῷ . . 637, II. 2.  
 3 οὓς ἐάν . . . . 830, 4.  
 — τούτους . . . . 658.

- 3 διὰ . . . . §. 627, 3, d.  
 4 τοῦ πορεύεσθαι . . 521.  
 5 διέρχομαι for fut. . 397, b.  
 — πρὸς ὑμᾶς . . . 646.  
 6 τυχόν . . . . 700, 2, a.  
 9 ἀντικείμενοι (εἰσὶ sup.) 376.  
 12 ἵνα ἐλθῇ . . . 803, Obs. I.  
 21 εἰ—οὐ φιλεῖ . . 744, Obs.

## 2 CORINTHIANS I.

- 1 διὰ . . . . 627, 3, d.  
 — ὁ ἀδελφός . . . 447, I, c.  
 2 ὑμῖν . . . . 696, 4.  
 — ellipse of εἴη . 376, Obs. I.  
 — πατρός without article, 447, 2, a.  
 3 οἰκτιρῶν attr. gen. . 542, viii. b.  
 4 ἐπὶ . . . . 634, 3, c.  
 — ἧς attracted . . . 822.  
 5 εἰς . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — ἡμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 3.  
 6 verb supplied . 895, I, d.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . 630, I. 2, f.  
 — παθημάτων attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.  
 7 κοινωνοί, (ἐστέ suppl.) 896.  
 8 ὑπέρ . . . . 630, I. 2, f.  
 — καθ' ὑπερβολὴν . 629, 3, g.  
 — ὑπὲρ δύναμιν 630, II. 3, b.  
 — τοῦ ζῆν gen. . . 529, I.  
 9 αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς . 656, 4.  
 — ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς . . 634, 3, d.  
 10 ὅς . . . . 816, 7 fin.  
 11 ὑπέρ . . . . 630, I. 3, e.  
 — δεήσει . . . . 603.  
 — ἐκ . . . . 621, 3, b.  
 — εὐχαριστηθῇ pass. 364, 5.  
 12 αὐτῇ for neuter 381, Obs. I.  
 — συνειδήσεως gen. 542, i. d.  
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ gen. 542, ii. c. I.  
 13 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ—ἀλλ' ἡ 773, 5.  
 14 ἀπὸ μέρους . . . 620, 3, e.  
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 — Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. β.  
 15 πεποιθήσει dat. . . 603.  
 17 τὸ ναί . . . . 457, I.  
 19 δι' ἡμῶν . . . 627, I, c.  
 — ἐν αὐτῷ . . . 622, 3, c.  
 20 τῷ Θεῷ . . . 598, Obs. I.  
 21 εἰς . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — ellipse of ἐστί . . 376.  
 22 πνεύματος attr. gen. 542, i. d.  
 23 μάρτυρα pred. subst. 375, 6.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . 905, 3.  
 — φειδόμενος gerundial part. 677, a.  
 24 οὐχ ὅτι . . . . 905, 8.  
 — χαρᾶς gen. . . . 507.  
 — πίστει instr. dat. . . 611.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 ἔκρινα aor. . . . 401, β.  
 — ἐμαυτῷ dat. . . . 605, 5.

- 1 τοῦτο . . . . § 657.  
 2 καί . . . . 759, 3.  
 — ἐξ . . . . 621, 3, b.  
 3 τοῦτο αὐτό . . . 656.  
 — ἀφ' ὧν . . . 822, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐπὶ ὑμᾶς . . . 905, 3, e.  
 — χαρά supplied . . 893, b.  
 4 ἐκ . . . . 621, 3, c.  
 — διὰ . . . . 627, 3, d.  
 — τὴν ἀγάπην position of 902, 3

- 5 ἀλλὰ . . . . 773, Obs. 4.  
 6 ὑπὸ . . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
 7 τοῦναντίον . 579, 6, 580.  
 — χαρίσασθαι imperatival inf. 671, a.  
 9 εἰς πάντα . . . 623, 3, d.  
 10 χαρίζομαι supplied 895, e. 2.  
 — δι' ὑμᾶς . . . 627, 3, a.  
 — ἐν προσώπῳ 622, 3, κ. or d.  
 11 πλεονεκτηθῶμεν pass. 364, 5, δ.  
 12 τὴν Τρωάδα . . . 450, 2.  
 — εἰς . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — τῷ εὐρεῖν . . . 611, 678, c.  
 13 αὐτοῖς . . . . 596, 4.  
 14 ἐν . . . . 622, 3, c. Obs. 3.  
 — γνώσεως attr. gen. 542, i. δ.  
 15 ἐν . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 16 οἷς μὲν—οἷς δέ . 816, 3, b.  
 — πρὸς ταῦτα 638, III. 3, a.  
 17 ἐσμέν καπηλεύοντες 375, 4.  
 — ἐξ . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — ἐν . . . . 622, 3, Obs. 3.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 ἐαυτοῦς . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 5 ἀπὸ . . . . 620, 3, d.  
 — ἐξ . . . . 621, 3, a. or b.  
 6 διακόνους pred. subst. 375, 6.  
 7 ἐν δόξῃ . . . . 622, 3, d.  
 — καταργουμένην 705, 6, a. ζ.  
 8 ἐστί ellipse of . . . 376.  
 11 διὰ δόξης . . . 627, 3, b.  
 13 πρὸς . . . . 638, III. 3, d.  
 14 τῆς σήμερον (ἡμέρας) 456, 2, b.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . 634, 2, a. or 3, c.  
 — ὅτι . . . . 816, 7.  
 15 ἦνίκα with ind. and conj. 840, 842, and 6.  
 — present for future 397, b.  
 16 τὸ πνεῦμα . . . 460, Obs. 3.  
 18 εἰκόνα acc. . . 636, Obs. 2.  
 — ἀπὸ . . . . 620, I, d.  
 — ἀπὸ . . . . 620, 3, d.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 ἡλεήθημεν pass. receptive, 364, 2.  
 2 τὰ κρυπτὰ τῆς ἀσχύνης 442  
 — μή with participle . 746.  
 — ἀληθείας . . . 542, ii. β. b.  
 — ἐαυτοῦς . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 3 ἐν . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 4 genitives . . . . 543.

5 διὰ . . . . . § 627, II. 3, a.  
— λάμψαι inf. aor. . . . . 405, 3.  
6 ellipse of ἐστί . . . . . 376.  
8 ἐν παντί . . . . . 622, 3, a.  
10 Ἰησοῦ . . . . . 542, ii. β, b.  
13 πίστεως attr. gen. 548, viii.  
b.

— κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, b.  
— aorists . . . . . 453, 1.  
16 εἰ καὶ . . . . . 861, 2.  
— ἀλλὰ . . . . . 774, Obs. 1.  
— ἡμέρα καὶ ἡμέρα . . . . . 905, 8.  
17 τὸ γὰρ ἐλαφρόν . . . . . 436, 2, d.  
— καθ' ὑπερβολήν . . . . . 629, 3, 9.  
— εἰς ὑπερβολήν . . . . . 623, 3, d.

## CHAP. V.

1 σκήνους attr. gen. 542, viii.  
b.

— τοῦ article emphatic 447,  
1, c.

— οἰκίαν in app. . . . . 467, 6.

2 ἐν τούτῳ . . . . . 622, 3, d.

3 εἴ γε . . . . . 736, 9.

4 ἐφ' ᾧ (?) . . . . . 634, 3, c.

5 ellipse of ἐστί . . . . . 376.

— πνεύματος attr. gen. 542,  
i. d.

6 ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 1, c.

7 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.

8 πρὸς . . . . . 646.

10 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 1, b.

— πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, d.

12 καύχημα supplied. . . . . 953.

13 Θεῷ . . . . . 599.

14 ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, I. 2, b.

15 εἰ with ind. . . . . 853, 1.

— ἑαυτοῖς . . . . . 599.

16 ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν . . . . . 456, 2, b.

— εἰ καὶ . . . . . 861.

17 εἰ—ἐστί omitted . . . . . 376.

— κτίσις . . . . . 353, 1.

18 καταλλαγῆς attr. gen. 542,  
viii. b.

19 ὥς ὅτι . . . . . 905, 8.

— καὶ . . . . . 759, 3.

— θέμενος midd. . . . . 363, 6.

20 ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.

— ὥς . . . . . 701, b.

21 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . . 542, i. a.

## CHAP. VI.

1 εἰς κενόν . . . . . 625, 3, d.

2 σωτηρίας attr. gen. 542, viii.  
b.

4 ἑαυτοῦς . . . . . 654, 2, b.

7 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii.  
b.

— διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.

— τῶν δεξιῶν . . . . . 458, 2.

8 καὶ . . . . . 759, 1.

12 ἐν ἡμῖν . . . . . 622, 3, c.

13 ἀντιμισθίαν . . . . . 580, 2.

14 ἀπίστοις dat. . . . . §. 590, 1.

— δικαιοσύνη dat. . . . . 590, II. 2.

15 Χριστῷ . . . . . 599.

— πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.

17 ἐκ μέσου . . . . . 621, 3, j.

18 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.

## CHAP. VII.

2 asyndeton . . . . . 792, d.

3 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a. or e.

— καὶ without τέ . . . . . 759, 1.

5 ellipse of ἐσμέν . . . . . 376.

6 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.

7 ἦ . . . . . 822.

— παρεκλήθη . . . . . 364, 2.

— ἐφ' ὑμῖν . . . . . 634, 3, d.

8 εἰ καὶ . . . . . 861.

— οὐχ ὅτι . . . . . 905, 8.

9 εἰς . . . . . 623, 3, c.

— ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, b.

11 ἀλλὰ . . . . . 774.

12 ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν . . . . . 630, 2, a.

— πρὸς ὑμᾶς . . . . . 905, 3, d.

14 ἐπὶ Τίτου . . . . . 633, 3, c.

— εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.

16 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.

## CHAP. VIII.

2 κατὰ βάθους 628, 1, Obs. 1.

— εἰς πλοῦτον . . . . . 625, 3, c.

— ἀπλότητος . . . . . 542, viii. b.

3 κατὰ—παρά 629, 3, c., 638,  
III. 3, m.

4 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 3, a.

— ἔδωκαν supplied from v. 5,  
895.

5 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, d.

7 ἐν ἡμῖν . . . . . 622, 3, c.

— ἂ βλέπετε suppl. before ἵνα  
895, b.

8 κατ' ἐπιταγήν . . . . . 629, 3, g.

10 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.

— ἀπὸ πέρυσι . . . . . 644.

11 τὸ ποιῆσαι . . . . . 405, 4.

— τοῦ θέλειν . . . . . 678, 3, b.

— ellipse of ἦ . . . . . 376, Obs. 1.

— ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, c.

13 ἐξ ἰσότητος . . . . . 621, 3, d.

— ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.

14 ὁ τὸ πολὺ (ἔχων supplied)  
895, 4.

18 τὸν ἀδελφόν . . . . . 447, 1, c.

— οὗ gen. . . . . 542, ii. β, a.

— διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 1, b.

19 συνέκδημος pred. adj. 375,  
Obs. 3.

22 σπουδαῖον ὄντα . . . . . 684.

23 ἐρωτᾶτε supplied from form  
of sentence 895, b.

— δόξα . . . . . 353.

24 εἰς πρόσωπον . . . . . 625, d.

— ἐκκλησιῶν gen. . . . . 526.

## CHAP. IX.

1 τὸ γράφειν . . . . . §. 678, 3, a.

2 ἐξ ὑμῶν . . . . . 621, 3, a.

4 ἵνα μή . . . . . 905, 5, b.

6 τοῦτο δέ (λέγω supplied)  
895, b.

— ἐπ' εὐλογίαις . . . . . 634, 3, g.

7 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, c.

— ἦ . . . . . 776, Obs. 3.

11 εἰς ἀπλότητα . . . . . 625, 3, d.

— ἦτις . . . . . 816, 6.

— διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, c.

12 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.

13 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, c.

— τῆς ὁμολογίας attr. gen.  
542, ii.

— εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.

— ἀπλότητι . . . . . 607.

14 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.

## CHAP. X.

1 διὰ . . . . . 905, 3, β. b.

— κατὰ πρόσωπον . . . . . 629, 3, g.

2 τὸ μὴ θαρρῆσαι . . . . . 670.

— παρών . . . . . 672, 4.

— ὥς . . . . . 705.

4 τῷ Θεῷ . . . . . 611, b.

6 ἐν ἐτοίμῳ . . . . . 622, 3, g.

7 ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ . . . . . 620, 3, c.

9 ὥς ἂν ἐκφοβεῖν . . . . . 905, 8.

12 ἑαυτοῦς . . . . . 654, 2, b.

13 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, d.

— οὐ—μέτρου . . . . . 824, II. 2.

— ἐφικέσθαι inf. . . . . 669.

— ὑμῶν gen. } . . . . . 526.

16 ὑμῶν gen. }

## CHAP. XI.

1 ὄφελον . . . . . 856, Obs. 3.

— ἀφροσύνης gen. . . . . 496.

— ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . . . 774, Obs. 3.

2 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

— ζήλῳ dat. . . . . 603.

— pred. subst. . . . . 376.

— παραστήσαι infin. . . . . 669.

3 μήπως . . . . . 814, b.

— ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 3, h.

4 καλῶς ἀνείχεσθε 858, Obs. 1.

5 τῶν ὑπερλίαν 456, 2, c., 644.

8 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.

— ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 3.

— παρών . . . . . 696.

— οὐδενός<sup>b</sup> gen. . . . . 642, b.

9 ἑμαυτόν . . . . . 363, 4.

10 ἔστιν ἀλήθεια<sup>c</sup> . . . . . 802, 1.

— εἰς ἐμέ . . . . . 625, 3, c.

13 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.

15 οὐ μέγα—εἰ . . . . . 804, 9.

16 εἰ δὲ μήγε, κἂν 424, c., 861,  
6.

17 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.

— καυχήσεως attr. gen. 542,  
viii. b.

<sup>a</sup> Misprinted 1 Cor.

<sup>b</sup> καταναρκάω οὐδενός=ναρκάω κατὰ οὐδενός.

<sup>c</sup> ἔστιν ἀλήθεια ἐν ἐμοί is an emphatic equivalent for ἀληθῶς λέγω.

See §. 628. 3. b. or perhaps c.

- 21 ὡς ὅτι... §. 905, 8, γ.  
 23 ὑπέρ... 640, Obs. 2.  
 — ἐν... 622, 3, d.  
 — θανάτοις... 355  
 24 παρὰ μίαν... 638, 3, l.  
 25 πεποίηκα pft... 399, Obs. 1.  
 26 ποταμῶν attr. gen. 542, i. γ.  
 — ἐκ γένους... 621, 3, b., 353.  
 28 παρεκτός... 641.  
 — ἐστὶ omitted... 376, Obs.  
 — ἐκκλησιῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.  
 29 καί<sup>a</sup>... 698, Obs. 5.  
 30 τὰ τῆς ἀσθενείας 436, 2, d. 5.

## CHAP. XII.

- 2 πρὸ ἐτῶν... 905, 3, e.  
 — τὸν τοιοῦτον... 453, b.  
 — οὐρανοῦ... 527, Obs. 1.  
 4 ἀ οὐκ... 743, 1, a.  
 — ἔξον (ἐστὶν σο.)... 376, c.  
 8 ὑπὲρ τούτου... 630, I. 3, f.  
 — ἵνα... 803, Obs. 1.  
 12 ἐν ὑμῖν... 622, 1, b.  
 13 ὃ ἡττήθητε... 545, 3.  
 — ὑπέρ... 631, II. 3, b.  
 14 ἐτοίμως ἔχω... 374, e.  
 — ἐλθεῖν infin... 667.  
 15 ἀγαπῶν... 697, b.  
 16 ἔστω δέ... 860, 8.  
 17 μὴ τινα<sup>b</sup> αὐτοῦ 581, 1., 658, fin.  
 20 ᾧσι ellipse of... 376, Obs. 1.  
 21 πρὸς... 638, III. 3, e.  
 — πολλούς aoc... 549, c.  
 — προσημαρτηκότων gen... 534.  
 — pft. and aor. part. 705, 6, Obs.  
 — ἐπὶ... 634, 3, d.

## CHAP. XIII.

- 1 τρίτον... 580, 4.  
 — ἐπὶ... 633, 3, a.  
 2 εἰς τὸ πάλιν... 625, 3, d.  
 4 ἐξ... 621, 3, e.  
 — ἀλλά... 774, Obs. 1.  
 8 κατὰ... 628, 3, b.  
 — ὑπέρ... 630, I. 3, a.  
 9 τοῦτο... 657.  
 10 κατὰ... 629, 3, a.  
 12 ἐν... 622, 3, b.

## GALATIANS I.

- 1 ἀπό... 620, 3, e.  
 — διὰ... 627, 3, a.  
 — ἐγείραντος aor. part. 705, 6, b, a.  
 — νεκρῶν without art. 447, 2.  
 2 ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις... 596, 4.  
 4 περὶ... 632, I. 2, c.  
 — position of art... 459, 1, d.  
 5 ἡ δόξα... 447, 1, c.

- 5 εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας §. 625, 2, c.  
 6 ἐν... 622, 3, b.  
 7 εἰ μὴ... 860, 5.  
 8 καὶ ἴδαν... 861, 2.  
 — παρ' ὃ... 822, Obs. 3.  
 — ἀνάθεμα... 353, 1.  
 10 γάρ... 768, Obs. 2.  
 11 εὐαγγέλιον transp... 898, 2.  
 — κατὰ ἄνθρωπον... 629, 3, g.  
 12 οὐδέ—οὐτε... 776, Obs. 5.  
 — παρὰ... 637, I. 2, a.  
 — διὰ... 627, 3, d.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. b.  
 13 ποτέ posit. of... 456, Obs. 4.  
 — καθ' ὑπερβολήν... 629, 3, g.  
 — ἐδίωκον impft... 402, 2., 398, 6.  
 14 ὑπέρ... 630, II. 3, b.  
 15 εὐδόκησεν aor... 401, 2.  
 — ἐκ... 621, 2, a.  
 16 ἐν ἐμοί... 622, 1, a, fin.  
 — ἵνα εὐαγγελίζωμαι... 805, 2.  
 — προσανεθέμην 362, 3., 363, 6.  
 — σαρκὶ dat... 591.  
 18 μετὰ... 636, III. 2.  
 — ἱστορήσαι... 669.  
 — πρὸς... 646, 3., 905, 3, d.  
 20 ἀ δὲ γράφω... 905, 7.  
 — δμνυμι supplied... 895, 1, b.  
 22 τῷ προσώπῳ dat... 603.  
 23 ἀκούοντες ἦσαν... 375, 4.  
 — ἐν ἐμοί... 622, 3, c.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 διὰ... 627, I. 2, b.  
 2 κατὰ... 629, 3, e.  
 — κατ' ἰδίαν... 629, 3, g.  
 — εἰς κενόν... 625, 3, d.  
 — τρέχω—ἔδραμον... 886, 2., cf. 806, 2., 814, a.  
 3 ἀλλ' οὐδέ... 774 and Obs. 3., 776, 7.  
 4 διὰ... 627, 3, a.  
 — οἵτινες... 816, 7.  
 — ἵνα with fut. (?)... 905, 8.  
 5 πρὸς ᾧραν... 638, III. 2, b.  
 — ὑποταγῇ... 603.  
 — πρὸς... 646.  
 6 ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν δοκούντων ανα-colouthon, 900, 5, a.  
 — γάρ... 786, β.  
 — τί... 381, Obs. 3.  
 7 πεπίστευμαι... 364, γ, Obs.  
 — ἀκροβυστίας attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.  
 8 Πέτρῳ dat... 605, 4.  
 9 ἀπόστολοι γενόμεθα 895, 1, c.  
 10 ὃ—αὐτὸ τοῦτο 833, Obs. 2.  
 12 ἀπό... 620, 3, b.  
 — ἐαυτὸν... 363, 4.  
 — ἐκ... 621, 3, k.  
 13 ὥστε... 863.  
 14 πρὸς... 638, III. 3, d.

- 15 ἐσμέν suppl. §. 376, Obs. 2.  
 — ἐξ... 621, 3, k.  
 — ἐὰν μὴ... 860, 5, b.  
 16 ἐκ... 621, 3, d.  
 — πᾶσα—οὐ δικαιωθήσεται 905, 9, a.  
 17 ἄρα... 873, 2.  
 19 νόμῳ... 599.  
 20 ὃ aoc... 548, 2, e.  
 — τοῦ Τίου... 542, ii. c, 1.  
 — ὑπέρ... 630, 3, b.  
 — ἐν πίστει... 622, 3, d.  
 21 ἄρα... 789, b.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 οἷς dat... 589, 1.  
 — κατ' ὀφθαλμούς... 629, 3, g.  
 2 πρότερον omitted 875, Obs. 1.  
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β. a.  
 3 πνεύματι... 603.  
 4 εἰ γε καί... 736, 9.  
 5 οὐν... 737, 5.  
 — verbs supplied... 895, e.  
 6 τὸ πιστεῦσαι suppl. 893, a.  
 — εἰς... 625, Obs. 4.  
 7 οἱ ἐκ πίστεως... 621, 3, k.  
 — οὗτοι... 658.  
 8 ὅτι ἐνευλογηθῇσ. 802, Obs. 8.  
 10 ὑπό... 639, III. 3, c.  
 — τοῦ ποιῆσαι... 492, 3.  
 11 ἐν νόμῳ... 622, 3, b. or f.  
 — παρὰ... 637, I. 2.  
 — πίστεως... 456, Obs. 4.  
 — ἐκ... 621, 3, d. or e.  
 12 ἐκ πίστεως... 621, 3, k.  
 14 asyndeton... 792, 1, a.  
 15 κατὰ ἄνθρωπον... 629, 3, g.  
 16 Θεός supplied... 376, 3.  
 — ἐπὶ πολλῶν... 633, 3, c.  
 — ὅς... 821, 3.  
 17 εἰς τὸ καταργῆσαι 625, 3, a.  
 19 ἄχρις οὗ ἔλθῃ 848, Obs. 4., 886, 2.  
 — ἐπήγγελται... 364, 5, ζ.  
 — δι' ἀγγέλων... 627, 3, c.  
 20 ἐνός gen... 518, 2, a.  
 21 κατὰ... 628, 3, a.  
 — εἰ γὰρ ἐδόθη... 856.  
 23 ὑπὸ νόμον... 639, III. 3, a.  
 — εἰς... 625, 3, a.  
 24 εἰς Χριστόν... 625, 3, a., or 1, a.  
 27 εἰς Χριστόν... 625, Obs. 4.  
 28 ἐνι... 643, 4.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 δούλου gen... 503.  
 — ὥν concessive part. 697, d.  
 2 πατρός attr. gen. 542, 1, b.  
 6 ὁ πατήρ... 476, c.  
 8 ἐδουλεύσατε aor... 401, β.  
 9 νῦν δέ κ. τ. λ. ... 902, 3.

<sup>a</sup> τίς ἀσθενεῖ καί=τίνος ἀσθενούντος.<sup>b</sup> τινα belongs to πλεονεκτήσονται ἀπέστελλον, which is paraphrased by ἐπλεονέκτησα δι' αὐτοῦ.



- 11 μήπως . . . . . §. 814, a.  
 13 δι' ἀσθένειαν.. 627, II. 3, a.  
 15 ὑμῶν attr. gen. . . . . 542, ii. β.  
 — ἐδόκατε. . . . . 398, 3.  
 16 ἀληθείαν gerund. part. 697, a.  
 17 ἵνα ζηλοῦτε. . . . . 809, Obs. 2.  
 18 ἐν τῷ παρεῖναι . . . . . 622, 2.  
 19 οὗς accus. 548, 2, c., cf. 549, c.  
 20 ἠθελον . . . . . 398, 3.  
 — ἐν ὑμῖν . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 23 ἕνα—ἵνα. . . . . 764, Obs. 1.  
 24 ἄτινα. . . . . 816, 5.  
 — ἦτις . . . . . 816, 6.  
 28 κατὰ Ἰσαάκ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 30 ἀλλὰ . . . . . 774

## CHAP. V.

- 1 ᾧ . . . . . 605, 4, or 609, 3.  
 — οὖν . . . . . 737, 2.  
 — position of . . . . . 902, 3.  
 4 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 4.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, b.  
 — ἐξεπέσατε. . . . . 261, 10.  
 7 μὴ πείθεσθαι inf. 749., 664, 1.  
 8 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
 10 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — ὅστις ἂν ᾧ. . . . . 829, 1.  
 12 ὄφελον ἀποκόψονται 364, 4, a., 856, Obs. 3.  
 13 ἐπὶ. . . . . 634, 3, a. or c.  
 — μὴ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.. 891, 4.  
 14 ἐν τῷ. . . . . 447, 3.  
 17 κατὰ . . . . . 628, 3, b.  
 — ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 — ἃ—ταῦτα . . . . . 658, 1.  
 20 θυμοί. . . . . 355, Obs. 1.  
 21 ἃ προλέγω ὑμῖν.. 835, 2., or 817, Obs. 10.  
 24 οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ 436, c., Obs. 1.  
 25 πνεύματι . . . . . 611.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 πρᾶντος attr. gen. . . . . 542, viii. b.  
 — σκοπῶν . . . . . 708, 2, β.  
 — μή . . . . . 814, b, and Obs. 3.  
 3 τί } . . . . . 381, Obs. 3.  
 — μηδέν }  
 4 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — τό article . . . . . 447, Obs. 1.  
 6 λόγον . . . . . 543, 5., cf. 583, 57.  
 8 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 9 ποιοῦντες part. . . . . 688.  
 — καιρῷ. . . . . 606.  
 — μὴ ἐκλυόμενοι . . . . . 697, c.  
 10 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 — τῆς πίστεως gen. . . . . 518, 4.  
 11 double dative. . . . . 611, Obs. 1.  
 12 τῷ στρατῷ dat. . . . . 607, 3.  
 14 ἐμοί dat. . . . . 597.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 16 relative clause 817, Obs. 10.  
 17 τοῦ λοιποῦ. . . . . 523.

## EPHESIANS I.

- 1 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542. i. β.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ . . . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 2 εἶη supplied . . . . . 376, Obs.  
 3 εὐλογήσας aor. 705, 6, b, a.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις. . . . . 436, 4.  
 4 καταβολῆς κόσμου without article 461, 3.  
 — εἶναι . . . . . 669.  
 5 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 6 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — double gen. . . . . 543, 1.  
 — attr. genitives . . . . . 542, ii. c. and viii. b.  
 — ἐν ᾧ . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — ἐν ἀγαπωμένῳ. . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 7 τὴν. . . . . 448, 2.  
 — χάριτος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. a.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
 8 ἥς attracted, for ἥν 822, a.  
 — accusative after περισσεύω 548, c. cf. 555.  
 10 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — πληρώματος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b. or viii. b.  
 — ἀνακεφαλαιώσασθαι inf. 669.  
 — ἐν αὐτῷ . . . . . 658.  
 11 ἐν ᾧ . . . . . 621, 3, c. or 1. a.  
 — ἐκληρώθημεν pass. . . . . 364, 2.  
 — θελήματος attr. gen. 542, i. 8.  
 12 τοὺς προηλπικότας appos. 451, 2.  
 13 nom. participle. . . . . 708, Obs.  
 — ἀληθείας . . . . . 542,  
 — σωτηρίας attr. gen. } viii. b.  
 — τῷ ἁγίῳ . . . . . 902, 3.  
 14 ὅς . . . . . 821, 3.  
 — περιποιήσεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β.  
 15 καθ' ὑμᾶς . . . . . 629, 1, c.  
 16 εὐχαριστῶν . . . . . 688.  
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. a.  
 — ἐπὶ. . . . . 633, 2.  
 17 ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 — δῶν opt. . . . . 867, 8.  
 — σοφίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 18 πεφωτισμένους<sup>a</sup> . . . . . 711.  
 — ὀφθαλμούς acc. . . . . 584.  
 — τίς. . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 — ἡ article. . . . . 447, 1, a.  
 19 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
 — genitives 543, 1., 542, i. 8., and viii. b.  
 20 ἐν δεξιᾷ. . . . . 622, 1, a.  
 21 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . . . 762.  
 22 ὑπό . . . . . 639, III. 1, c.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 631, 3, b.  
 — τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ . . . . . 599,

- 23 ἦτις . . . . . §. 816, 6.  
 — ἐν πᾶσιν. . . . . 622, 3, i.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 καὶ ὑμᾶς acc. . . . . 700, Obs. 2.  
 — ὄντας. . . . . 705, d. a. 8.  
 — τοῖς παραπτώμασι dat. 611, b.  
 2 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 — πνεύματος app. . . . . 467, 1.  
 — ἀπειθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 3 φύσει. . . . . 603.  
 — ὡς καί. . . . . 760, 3.  
 4 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — ἥν accus. . . . . 583.  
 7 ἐνδείχεται middle. . . . . 363, 1.  
 — ἐφ' ἡμᾶς. . . . . 905, 3, a.  
 8 καὶ τοῦτο . . . . . 697, d.  
 — ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
 10 κτισθέντες. . . . . 378.  
 — ἐπὶ. . . . . 634, 3, a.  
 — οἷς attraction . . . . . 822  
 11 τὰ ἔθνη article . . . . . 447, 1, β.  
 — ἦτε omitted . . . . . 576, Obs.  
 — ἀκροβυστία number. . . . . 353.  
 — ὑπό. . . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
 12 διαθηκῶν gen. . . . . 507.  
 — μὴ with part. . . . . 746, Obs.  
 13 ὄντες μακράν. . . . . 373, 3.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 14 φραγμοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 15 ἐντολῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — ἐν δόγμασιν. . . . . 467, Obs. 2.  
 — τοὺς δύο. . . . . 455, 1.  
 — εἰς ἕνα. . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 16 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
 17 ἐλθόν. . . . . 696, Obs. 2.  
 — τοῖς μακράν . . . . . 456, 2, a.  
 19 Θεοῦ gen. . . . . 507.  
 20 ἐπὶ. . . . . 634, 1, a.  
 — ἀποστόλων. . . . . 542, viii. b.  
 — article . . . . . 459, 9.  
 21 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 22 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 χάριν . . . . . 580, 2.  
 — nom. . . . . 708, Obs., 905, 6.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. . . . . 542, i.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 2 εἶγε . . . . . 735, 9, init.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, c.  
 3 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 — προέγραψα past. aor. 401, b.  
 — ἐν ὀλίγῳ. . . . . 622, 3, k.  
 4 πρὸς δ. . . . . 638, III. 3, d.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 5 γενεαῖς dat. temp. . . . . 606.  
 6 εἶναι . . . . . 678, d, and Obs. 1.  
 7 οὐ . . . . . 542, ii. β. b.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, c.

<sup>a</sup> The accus. depends on the verbal notion implied in δῶν ὑμῖν πν. σοφ. = σοφοὺς ποιήσεις.

- 7 χάριτος attr. gen. §. 542, viii. b.  
 — κατά . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 8 ἐλαχιστοτέρῳ form. . 140, 1.  
 — ἁγίων gen. . . . . 534.  
 9 τίς . . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 2, c.  
 10 ἵνα . . . . . 806, 2.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, c.  
 11 αἰώνων . . . . . 542, viii. b.  
 12 ἐν ᾧ . . . . . 834, 2, a.  
 — αὐτοῦ . . . . . 542, ii. c. 1.  
 13 ἦτις . . . . . 821, 3., 816, 7.  
 14 κάμπτω τὰ γόνατα. . 360, 1.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, b.  
 15 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
 16 ἵνα δῶῃ 803, Obs. 1., 807, d.  
 — κραταιωθῆναι inf. . . . 669.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, c.  
 18 nom. part.<sup>a</sup> . . . . . 707.  
 — καταλαβέσθαι aor. . 405, 4.  
 — middle . . . . . 363, 6.  
 19 γνώσεως gen. . . . . 504.  
 — τῆς art. . . . . 447, Obs. 1.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 20 ὑπέρ . . . . . 631, II. 3, b.  
 — ὧν . . . . . 822.  
 21 αὐτῷ . . . . . 658.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ . . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 κλήσεως . . . . . 521.  
 — ἥς for ἣν or ἥ 822, or Obs. 8.  
 2 ἀνεχόμενοι nom. 707, cf. ch. iii. 18, or 673, 4.  
 — ἀλλήλων gen. . . . . 496.  
 4 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, a.  
 5 κλήσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 6 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 3, h.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, 1, b.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 1, a.  
 7 κατά . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
 8 λέγει sc. ὁ Θεός . . . 373, 3.  
 — αἰχμαλωσίαν . . . . . 353.  
 9 τὸ “ἀνέβη” . . . . . 457.  
 — γῆς . . . . . 542, vi. b.  
 10 καί . . . . . 594, Obs. 5.  
 — ἵνα πληρώσῃ . . . . 806, 2.  
 11 τοὺς μέν—τοὺς δέ—τοὺς δέ 764, c.  
 12 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 13 μέχρι without ἄν . . 842, 3.  
 — οἱ πάντες . . . . . 454, Obs. 3.  
 — genitives . . . . . 543.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 14 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, l.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
 — τῆς art. . . . . 488, 1.  
 — πλάνης attr. gen. . 542, ii. β. b.

- 15 εἰς . . . . . §. 625, Obs. 4.  
 — τὰ πάντα . . . . . 578.  
 — ἡ κεφαλὴ . . . . . 447, 1, c.  
 16 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, h.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, d.  
 — ἐπιχορηγίας attr. gen. 542, ii. b.  
 — κατ’ ἐνέργειαν . . . 629, 3, a.  
 — ἐν μέτρῳ . . . . . 622, 3, l.  
 17 ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, k. cf. Obs. 3.  
 18 ἐσκοτισμένοι . . . . . 707.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 19 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 — ἑαυτοῦς . . . . . 363, 4.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 21 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 22 ἀποθέσθαι inf. . . . . 664, 1.  
 — κατά . . . . . 629, 3, b.  
 — κατά . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
 — ἀπάτης attr. gen. . 542, iii.  
 24 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 25 τοῦ πλησίον . . . . . 456, 2, c.  
 — αὐτοῦ gen. . . . . 542, viii. a.  
 26 imper. . . . . 698, Obs. 5., 420, Obs. 2.  
 27 μηδέ . . . . . 776.  
 28 χειρὶ dat. . . . . 603.  
 30 ἐν ᾧ . . . . . 622, 3, c. see Obs. 3.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 οὖν . . . . . 737, 5.  
 2 ἠγάπησεν aor. . . . 401, β.  
 — Θεῷ . . . . . 598, Obs. 1.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 3 δέ . . . . . 768, 2.  
 — ἁγίοις . . . . . 594, 3.  
 4 τὰ οὐκ ἀνήκοντα. . 746, Obs.  
 — gender . . . . . 491, 3.  
 5 τοῦτο retrospective . 657.  
 — ἴστε (?) γινώσκοντες. 899, 3.  
 7 οὖν . . . . . 737, 2.  
 — αὐτῶν . . . . . 507.  
 8 σκότος . . . . . 353.  
 9 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 11 σκότους . . . . . 542, viii. b.  
 12 ὑπό . . . . . 639, I. 2, b.  
 14 ὁ καθεύδων . . . . . 476, c.  
 15 πῶς . . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 18 ἐν πνεύματι . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 20 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, c.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 22 ὑποτάσσεσθε supplied (?) . 895, 2, c, 3.  
 — αἱ γυναῖκες article. . 446, β.  
 23 αὐτός κ. τ. λ. parenthetical 798, 2, or 656, 3, a.  
 24 ἀλλὰ . . . . . 774, Obs. 3.  
 26 ὕδατος . . . . . 542, vii.  
 — ἐν ῥήματι . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 27 αὐτὸς ἑαυτῷ . . . . 656, 4.  
 29 ἐμίσησεν aor. . . . . 402, 1.

- 30 ἐκ . . . . . §. 621, 3, i.  
 31 ἀντὶ τούτου . . . . 618, 2, f.  
 — καταλείψει . . . . . 413.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 646, 3.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 32 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, e.  
 33 οἱ καθ’ ἓνα ἕκαστος . . 478., 629, 3, l.  
 — ἡ γυνή . . . . . 895, b.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 τὰ τέκνα art. 446, β., 476, b.  
 — ἐν Κυρίῳ . . . . . 622, 3, k.  
 2 ἦτις—ἐντολή . . . . 821, 3.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 3 ἵνα ἔσῃ following ὅπως 905, cf. 811.  
 5 τοῖς κυρίοις κατὰ σάρκα 467, Obs. 2.  
 6 κατά . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 7 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — μετά . . . . . 636, 3, a.  
 8 ὃ ἐάν τι . . . . . see 431, Obs. 3.  
 9 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 — αὐτῶν attr. gen. . 542, ii. a.  
 — παρά . . . . . 637, II.  
 10 τὸ λοιπὸν . . . . . 580.  
 11 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
 12 αἷμα omission of art. 447, 2, b.  
 — πνευματικὰ τῆς πονηρίας 442, b., 436, 2, d. 3.  
 14 στήτε aor. . . . . 405, 1.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 16 ἐπὶ πᾶσιν . . . . . 634, 3, h.  
 17 ὃ gender . . . . . 821, 3.  
 18 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, f.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 19 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — ἐν ἀνοίξει . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — γνωρίσαι inf. . . . . 669.  
 20 ὑπὲρ οὗ . . . . . 630, 2, e.  
 21 τὰ κατ’ ἐμέ . . . . 436, 2, d. 6.  
 24 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, k.

## PHILIPPIANS I.

- 1 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.  
 — σύν . . . . . 613, Obs. 1.  
 3 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
 — ὑμῶν . . . . . 542, ii. c. 1.  
 4 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — ποιούμενος mid. verb 363, 6.  
 5 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν . . . . 456, 2, b.  
 6 αὐτὸ τοῦτο elliptic acc. 548, e., cf. 551, a.  
 — use of pronoun . . . . 657.  
 — ἔργον ἀγαθόν without art. 447, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐπιτελέσει fut. . . . 406, 8.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, viii. b.  
 7 φρονεῖν inf. . . . . 677, 1.

<sup>a</sup> κραταιωθείητε is implied in δῶῃ κραταιωθῆναι. Cf. iv. 1.



7 ὑπέρ . . . . . §. 630, I. 2, f.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
 8 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 9 ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 10 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 11 καρπὸν acc. . . . . 574, 548, d.  
 12 δέ . . . . . 768, 2.  
 — τὰ κατ' ἐμέ . . . . . 436, 2, d. 6.  
 13 ὥστε with inf. . . . . 863, 2.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ . . . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 14 τοὺς πλείονας . . . . . 454, 3.  
 — ἐν Κυρίῳ . . . . . 622, 3, k.  
 — δεσμοῖς dat. . . . . 611.  
 — λαλεῖν inf. . . . . 669.  
 15 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, a.  
 16 οἱ ἐξ ἀγάπης . . . . . 621, 3, c.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 17 δεσμοῖς . . . . . 602, 3.  
 18 τί γάρ . . . . . 872, i.  
 — παντὶ τρόπῳ . . . . . 603.  
 — ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . . . 774, Obs. 3.  
 19 μοί . . . . . 600, 2.  
 — πνεύματος attr. gen. 542, i.  
     a. or viii. b.  
 20 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
 — ἐν οὐδενί . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, k.  
 — καὶ νῦν . . . . . 760, 3.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, d.  
 22 τοῦτο retrospective . . . . . 658.  
 — ἔργου attr. gen. . . . . 542, I. d.  
 23 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, c.  
 — τῶν δύο . . . . . 455, 1.  
 — μᾶλλον κρείσσον . . . . . 784, 2.  
 24 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, a.  
 25 ὑμῖν dat. . . . . 641, 2, β.  
 — article . . . . . 459, 9, c.  
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, i. d.  
 26 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 27 μιᾷ ψυχῇ . . . . . 608, 2.  
 — τῇ πίστει . . . . . 598, or 605, 4.  
 28 ἥτις gen. . . . . 821, 3.  
 — καὶ τοῦτο . . . . . 579, 6.  
 29 αὐτὸ ὑπὲρ Χριστοῦ . . . . . 457, 3.  
 30 ἔχοντες nom. . . . . 707, a.

## CHAP. II.

1 οὖν . . . . . 737, 2.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 — πνεύματος gen. attr. . . . . 542, vii.  
 2 ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 — φρονούντες gerund. part. 698, e.  
 3 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 — τῇ article . . . . . 448.  
 — ταπεινοφροσύνη . . . . . 609, 2.  
 4 ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . . . 763, 1.  
 5 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 — δ (ἦν omitted) 376, Obs. 1.  
 6 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

6 ὑπάρχων concessive part. §. 697, d.  
 — ἀρπαγμὸν pred. subst. 374, 6.  
 — τὸ εἶναι . . . . . 670.  
 — ἰσα . . . . . 382, 1.  
 7 ἑαυτὸν . . . . . 363, 4.  
 8 σχήματι dat. . . . . 603.  
 — θανάτου δέ . . . . . 767 3, a.  
 9 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, II. 3, b.  
 10 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 — omission of art. . . . . 447, 2, b.  
 11 ἐστὶ omitted . . . . . 376.  
 12 ὥστε . . . . . 863.  
 — ἑαυτῶν . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 13 τὸ θέλειν . . . . . 670.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, c., cf. 905, 3.  
 15 μέσον adv. accus. . . . . 580, 2.  
 16 ἐμοί . . . . . 598.  
 — εἰς κενόν . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
 17 εἰ καὶ σπένδομαι . . . . . 861, 2.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
 — τῇ single article . . . . . 459, 9, c.  
 — τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.

18 τὸ αὐτό . . . . . 579, 6.  
 19 ἐν Κυρίῳ . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 20 ὅστις . . . . . 816, 5.  
 21 οἱ πάντες . . . . . 454, Obs. 3.  
 22 πατρί . . . . . 650, Obs. 2.  
 23 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ὡς ἂν . . . . . 842, 3.  
 24 ἐν Κυρίῳ . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 25 article . . . . . 459, 9.  
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. } 542, ii. c.  
 — χρεῖας . . . . . } 2, 3.  
 26 ἐπιποθῶν ἦν . . . . . 374, 4.  
 27 καὶ γάρ . . . . . 786, Obs. 1.  
 — θανάτῳ dat. . . . . 594, 2.  
 — ἐπὶ λύτῃ . . . . . 634, 2, b.  
 30 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 4.  
 — ψυχῇ dat. . . . . 605, 4.  
 — λειτουργίας attr. gen. 542, ii. c.  
 — double genitive . . . . . 543.

## CHAP. III.

1 τὰ αὐτά . . . . . 383, Obs. 3.  
 2 κατατομήν . . . . . 351.  
 5 περιτομήν . . . . . 605, 4.  
 — φυλῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. c.  
 — ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, i.  
 5 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, h.  
 6 διώκων part . . . . . 705, 6, a. d.  
 7 ἄνω . . . . . 816, 4.  
 — κέρδη plur. . . . . 355.  
 — ταῦτα . . . . . 658.  
 8 ἀλλὰ μὲν οὖν . . . . . 774, 730, b.  
 — τὸ ὑπερέχον . . . . . 436, 2, d. 2.  
 — τῆς γνώσεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 — τὰ πάντα acc. . . . . 593, 548, Obs. 2.

9 ἐπὶ . . . . . §. 634, 3, g.  
 10 τοῦ γινῶναι . . . . . 492, 2.  
 11 εἰ πῶς . . . . . 877, Obs. 5.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 12 οὐχ ὅτι . . . . . 905, 8.  
 — ἔλαβον aor. and pft. 405, 5.  
 — ἐφ' ᾧ . . . . . 867, 2, or 634, 3, c.  
 13 ἑμαυτὸν emphatic 363, 2., 673.  
 14 ἐν (ποθῶ supplied) . . . . . 895, c.  
 — τὰ acc. . . . . 512.  
 — κατὰ σκοπὸν . . . . . 629, 3, d.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, a.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . . 542, i.  
 16 στοιχεῖν inf. . . . . 671, a.  
 17 ἔχετε τύπον . . . . . 375, 6.  
 18 κλαίων part. . . . . 698.  
 19 φρονούντες (περιπατοῦσιν) 895, Obs.  
 20 ἡμῶν position of . . . . . 902, 3.  
 21 ταπεινώσεως attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.  
 — σύμμορφον adjective 439, 2.  
 — τοῦ δύνασθαι = δυνάμεως 678, 3, b.  
 — καὶ . . . . . 760.

## CHAP. IV.

3 αὐταῖς dat. . . . . 596.  
 — αἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 — μετὰ position of . . . . . 651, a.  
 — ellipse of ἐστὶ . . . . . 376.  
 5 ἀνθρώποις dat. . . . . 605, 2.  
 — τὸ ἐπιεικές . . . . . 436, 2, d.  
 6 τῇ προσευχῇ dat. . . . . 603.  
 — γνωρίζεσθαι . . . . . 385, Obs. 1.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, b.  
 7 νοῦν acc. . . . . 504, Obs. 2.  
 8 ὅσα asyndeton . . . . . 792, d.  
 9 ἐν ἐμοί . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 10 τὸ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ φρονεῖν 670, 1.  
 — ἐφ' ᾧ . . . . . 634, 3, a.  
 11 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, b.  
 12 οἶδα with inf. . . . . 665, 1.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 13 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, a.  
 15 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, e.  
 17 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 18 ἀπέχω construct. of 642, a.  
 — ὁσμὴν εὐωδίας . . . . . 542, iii.  
 22 οἱ ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, k.

## COLOSSIANS I.

3 περὶ . . . . . 632, 1, 2, b.  
 4 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 5 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, a.  
 — τῆς ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.  
 — εὐαγγελίου attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 6 εἰς . . . . . 646, see 905, 3.  
 — ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας . . . . . 822, 2. and Obs. 8.

\* This expression with the article prefixed seems to express idiomatically the familiar notion of something done for Christ's sake, = ἔργον τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ch. ii. 30, which is afterwards more expressly defined by ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ πάσχειν.

- 6 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . . . §. 622, 3, g.  
 — καθὼς (πάρεστι supp.) 895,  
     I. d. 3.  
 7 ἡμῶν attr. gen. . . 542, ii. a.  
 9 καί . . . . . 760.  
 — ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. I.  
 — ἐπίγνωσιν acc. . . . 545, 3.  
 10 περιπατῆσαι inf. . . . 664, I.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
 11 ἐν . . . . . 623, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
 — εἰς { . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 12 εἰς { . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, I, a.  
 13 τῆς ἀγάπης attr. gen. 542,  
     viii. b.  
 14 ἐν φ . . . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 15 κτίσεως attr. gen. . 542, vi.  
     or ii. β. a.  
 16 ἐν αὐτῷ . . . . . 623, 3, c.  
 — ἐκτίσθη aor. and pft. 401, 5.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 17 πρό . . . . . 619, 2.  
 18 ὅς . . . . . 836, 3.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, I, a.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 20 δι' αὐτοῦ . . 658, 2., 899, 8.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 21 διανοία . . . . . 605, 4.  
 — συνὶ δέ . . . . . 770, Obs. 2.  
 22 τῆς σαρκός . . . 542, viii. b.  
 23 ἐν . . . . . 622, c.  
 — κτίσει . . . . . 353, I.  
 24 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii.  
     a.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — ὅς . . . . . 821, 3 add.  
 26 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 2.  
 27 τί . . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 — ὅς referring to μυστήριον  
     821, 3.  
 29 ἐν δυνάμει . . . . 622, 3, k.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 ἡλίκων . . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 — ὅσοι demonstr. omitted 817,  
     4.  
 — ἐν σαρκί . . . . . 623, k.  
 2 συμβιβασθέντων . . . 710, a.  
 — genitives . . . . . 543.  
 — πληροφορίας attr. . 542, iii.  
 — συνέσεως attr. gen. . 542,  
     viii. a.  
 4 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 5 καί adverbial . . . . 760.  
 — ἀλλά . . . . . 774, Obs. I.  
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β.  
     b.  
 7 ἐν εὐχαριστίᾳ . . . 522, 3, d.  
 8 βλέπετε μή . . . . . 814, a.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 9 θεόγνωτος attr. gen. 542, viii.  
     a.  
 10 ὅτι supplied . . . . . 891, 7.  
 — ἡ article . . . . . 447, I, c.

- 11 περιτομή dat. §. 548, Obs. 8.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 522, 3, i.  
 — σώματος attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     β. b.  
 — σαρκός attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 — Χριστοῦ . . . . . 542, i. δ.  
 12 ἐνεργείας attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     c. I.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i.  
 13 ὄντας part. . . . . 696.  
 — ὑμᾶς<sup>a</sup> repeated 658, 2., 899,  
     8.  
 — συνεζωοποίησεν—Θεός sup-  
     plied, 893, a.  
 14 καθ' ἡμῶν . . . . . 628, 3, b.  
 — δόγμασιν dat. loc. . . 605, 4.  
 — ἡμῖν dat. incom. . . 601, 2.  
 — change of construct. 705, 5.  
 — ἤρκεν pft. . . . . 399, 3.  
 16 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — ἐορτῆς attr. gen. 542, ii. β.  
     b.  
 17 σκιά . . . . . 382, I.  
 — μελλόντων suppl. after σῶμα  
     893, b.  
 — Χριστοῦ gen. . . . . 518.  
 18 θέλων (sc. καταβραβεύειν) . .  
     895, c. I.  
 — ἀγγέλων attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     c. I.  
 — ὑπό . . . . . 639, III. 3, a.  
 19 οὐ . . . . . 746, 2.  
 — ἐξ οὗ . . . . . 819, 1., 621, 3, h.  
 — αὔξησιν accus. . . . 545, 2.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, i. a.  
 20 ἀπό . . . . . 620, I, b. cf. 3, h.  
 22 εἰς φθοράν . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ἀποχρήσει . . . . . 605, 4.  
 — τῶν ἀνθρώπων art. . . 461, I.  
 23 ἅτινα . . . . . 816, 4.  
 — ἐστὶν ἔχοντα . . . . 374, 4.  
 — σοφίας attr. gen. 542, viii.  
     b.  
 — δέ omitted . . . . . 776, 2.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 εἰ logical use of . . . . 853.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, I, c.  
 3 ἀπεθάνετε aor. . . . . 401, 5.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 4 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 5 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 6, or 7.  
 6 δι' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 627, 3, a.  
 — ἀπειθείας attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 7 ἔζητε impft. . . . . 401, 3.  
 8 τὰ πάντα . . . . . 454, Obs. 3.  
 — apposition . . . . . 467, 6.  
 9 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — τὸν article . . . . . 447, I, β.  
 10 ἀνθρώπων supplied . . . 593.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 11 ἐν . . . . . 643, 4.  
 — τὰ πάντα . . . . . 382, I.

<sup>a</sup> Misprinted I. 13.

- 11 Χριστός position of §. 902, 2.  
 12 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i. α.  
 — οἰκτιρμοῦ 542, viii. δ., 442,  
     e.  
 13 ἀλλήλων gen. . . . . 496.  
 — ἑαυτοῖς for ἀλλήλοις 654, 3.  
 — χαρίσασθε supplied 595, c.  
 14 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, h.  
 — ὁ gender . . . . . 820, I.  
 15 εἰς ἦν . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — καί . . . . . 760.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 16 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
 17 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, c.  
 18 αἱ γυναῖκες . . . . . 476, b.  
 — ἀνῆκεν . . . . . 398, 4.  
 19 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 20 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 23 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — Κυρίου dat. . . . . 596.  
 24 εἰδότες . . . . . 697, a.  
 — κληρονομίας attr. gen. 542,  
     viii. b.

## CHAP. IV.

- 2 ἐν (dis) . . . . . 622, 3, f. 3, k.  
 3 περί . . . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
 — τοῦ λόγου attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     β.  
 — λαλήσαι inf. . . . . 669.  
 5 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 6 εἰδέναι . . . . . 669.  
 7 τὰ κατ' ἐμέ . . . . 436, 2, d. 6.  
 9 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, k.  
 10 μου attr. gen. . . . 542, ii. a.  
 11 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ὅτινες . . . . . 816, b.  
 13 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 599.  
 15 κατὰ . . . . . 629, I, c.  
 16 παρ' ὑμῖν . . . . . 637, II. 1.  
 — ποιήσατε aor. imper. 405, I.  
 — ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. I.  
 18 Παύλου . . . . . 467, 4.

## I THESSALONIANS I.

- 1 ἐν . . . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 2 περί . . . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. σ. I.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 2, or 3, d.  
 3 πίστεως &c. attr. gen. 542,  
     viii. b.  
 — Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, ii. c.  
     I.  
 4 εἰδότες . . . . . 697, a.  
 5 εἰς . . . . . 625, I, f.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, k.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 626, 3, a.  
 6 Πνεύματος attr. gen. 542,  
     I, α.  
 8 ἀλλὰ καί . . . . . 762, I.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 9 δουλεύειν inf. . . . . 669.  
 — Θεῷ dat. . . . . 595, 2.  
 10 ρυόμενον part. 705, 6, a. η.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 εἰσοδὸν transposed §. 898, 2.  
 2 ἐν . . . 622, 3, c. and Obs. 3.  
 — λαλήσαι . . . 666, 1.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, d.  
 3 ἡμῶν attr. gen. . . 542, i. d.  
 — ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — ἦν supplied . . . 376.  
 4 πιστευθῆναι pass. . . 364, γ, Obs.  
 — εὐαγγέλιον acc. . . 545, 3.  
 5 ἐν . . . 622, 3, d.  
 — κολακείας attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.  
 — πλεονεξίας . . . 542, ii. c. 4.  
 6 ζητοῦντες . . . 708, Obs.  
 — δυνάμενοι concess. part. 861, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, g.  
 7 ὡς ἂν (ἐάν ?) θάληη conj. 868, 4, and Obs. 2.  
 8 ἐαυτῶν . . . 654, 2, b.  
 9 νυκτός gen. . . 523.  
 — πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
 10 ὑμῖν . . . 605, 2.  
 11 ἵνα ἕκαστον—ὁμᾶς . 584, 1, 478.  
 12 εἰς . . . 625, 3, Obs. 4, or a.  
 13 ἀκοῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. 1, b.  
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. . 542, 1.  
 14 ἑπαθὼν supplied. . 895, e. 1.  
 — αὐτοί gend. . . 379, c.  
 15 μή . . . 746, Obs.  
 16 εἰς 625, Obs. 2. cf. 803 foot.  
 — ἑφθασεν . . . 401, 1, β.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . 905, 3.  
 17 πρὸς καιρὸν . . 638, III. 2, b.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.  
 18 ἐγὼ μὲν Παῦλος<sup>a</sup> . . 478, cf. 708, 2, a.  
 19 ἡμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 — καυχήσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 20 γὰρ explicativum 786, 1, β.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 Θεοῦ gen. . . 519.  
 — ὑπὲρ . . . 630, I. 3, f.  
 3 τὸ σαίνεισθαι . . . 669.  
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
 4 πρὸς . . . 905, 3, e.  
 — ὅτι μέλλομεν . . . 886, 2.  
 5 μήπως with ind. and conj. 814, a. and b.  
 — ἐπείρασεν aor. . . 404.  
 — ὁ πειράζων . . . 705, 6, a. η.  
 — εἰς κενόν . . . 625, 3, d.  
 7 διὰ τοῦτο . . . 658.  
 — ἐπὶ (dis) . . 634, 3, d. and c.  
 10 ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ = ὑπὲρ ἐκ περ. 644.

- 12 δόχη suppl. from opt. §. 671, b., 895, 1, b.  
 13 ἀμέμπτους . . 375, 5., 439., 459, 1, γ.  
 — ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ . . 622, 2 fin.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 λοιπὸν . . . 579, 6.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, c. and Obs. 3.  
 — ἵνα . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 — τὸ πῶς δεῖ . . . 457, 3.  
 2 τίνας for ἄστυνας 877, Obs. 2.  
 — διὰ<sup>b</sup> . . . 627, 3, c.  
 3 ἀπέχεσθαι appos. 667, and Obs. 2.  
 4 κτᾶσθαι inf. . . 666 or 664.  
 5 ἐπιθυμίας attr. gen. . 542, viii. b.  
 6 inf. with art. . . 670, 1.  
 7 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, l.  
 8 εἰς . . . 646.  
 9 γράφειν . . . 667, Obs. 3.  
 10 καὶ γὰρ . . . 786, Obs. 8.  
 12 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 14 διὰ . . . 627, 3, c.  
 15 τοῦτο . . . 657.  
 — εἰς . . . 625, 2, b.  
 — οὐ μή . . . 748, Obs. 4.  
 16 ἐν . . . 622, 3, k.  
 17 apposition . . . 467, 6.  
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, II. c. 2.  
 18 ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 χρόνων plur. . . 355, Obs. 1.  
 2 ὡς — οὕτως analogous to 658, 1., 833, Obs. 2.  
 4 ἵνα . . . 803, Obs. 2.  
 5 Chiasma . . . 904, 3.  
 6 ἄρα . . . 787, c. a.  
 7 νυκτός . . . 523.  
 8 ἡμέρας gen. . . 578.  
 — περικεφαλαίαν app. 375, 6.  
 9 εἰς . . . 625, 1, a.  
 — σωτηρίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — τοῦ Κυρίου . . . 467, Obs. 2.  
 11 εἰς τὸν ἕνα 455, c., 625, 3.  
 13 ἐαυτοῖς . . . 659.  
 14 ἀσθενῶν gen. . . 536.  
 15 ἀντί . . . 618, 2, f.  
 22 πονηροῦ without art. 451, 1.  
 23 τῆς εἰρήνης attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — δλόκληρον . . 375, 5, or 436, 2, c.  
 25 ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.  
 27 double acc. . . 583.

## 2 THESSALONIANS I.

- 4 ἐν ὑμῖν . . . §. 622, 3, e.  
 — ὑπὲρ . . . 630, I. 2, c.  
 — αἰς . . . 822.  
 5 ἔνδειγμα . . . 580, 2.  
 — κρίσεως . . . 542, ii. β. b.  
 — εἰς . . . 625, 2, a.  
 — ὑπὲρ . . . 630, 2, a.  
 6 παρὰ . . . 637, II. 1.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 2.  
 7 δυνάμεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 8 ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.  
 — article used twice. . 460, 8.  
 9 οἵτινες . . . 816, 5.  
 — βλεθρον acc. . . 580, 1.  
 — ἰσχύος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 10 ὅταν . . . 842, 2.  
 — ἐνδοξασθῆναι inf. . . 669.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 1, b.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . 905, 3.  
 11 εἰς ὃ . . . 635, 3, e.  
 — ἀγαθωσύνης attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 12 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 ὑπὲρ . . . 630, 3, d.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . 635, 1, a.  
 2 εἰς . . 625, Obs. 2., cf. 803, Obs. foot.  
 — ἀπό . . . 620, 3, h.  
 — διὰ . . . 627, 3, d.  
 — ὡς ὅτι . . . 905, 8, γ.  
 3 sentence supplied ὅτι ἐν-στήσεται c 892, 5, b.  
 — ἁμαρτίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 4 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a, β.  
 — ὅτι ἐστίν . . . 886, 2.  
 5 ὥν part. . . 697.  
 — πρὸς . . . 646.  
 6 τὸ κατέχον . . . 436, 2, d.  
 — ἐαυτοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 7 ἀνομίας attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 — position of words in the sentence 902, cf. 477, 1.  
 — ἕως without ἂν . . . 846, 2.  
 — ἐκ μέσου . . . 621, 1, a.  
 8 ὁ ἄνομος . . . 451, 1.  
 — πνεύματι instr. dat. . 608.  
 — παρουσίας attr. gen. . 542, viii. b.  
 9 κατ' ἐνέργειαν . . 630, 3, g.  
 — ψεύδους attr. gen. . 542, iii.  
 10 ἀπολλυμένοις . . . 599.  
 — ἀνθ' ὧν . . . 619, f.  
 11 πλάνης attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 13 ὑπό . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
 — εἴλατο form (?) . . . 269, 1.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.

<sup>a</sup> The construction in the text is not identical with, but analogous to, those referred to.

<sup>b</sup> διὰ seems logically to belong to εὐαγγελίας, though grammatically to ἐδώκαμεν. See also §. 905. 3. Obs. 2.

<sup>c</sup> There seems to be an insuperable difficulty in supplying a negative clause after ὅτι from the former affirmative one; I would supply the affirmative clause making it explicative of ἐξανατίθη.

- 13 πνεύματος attr. gen. §. 542, i.  
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, ii. c, i.  
14 εἰς ὁ gender . . . . . 820, i.  
— δόξης attr. gen. 542, ii. β, δ.  
15 αἱ acc. . . . . 545, 3.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 πάντων . . . . . 518.  
— ὅς . . . . . 836, 3.  
4 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς . . . . . 905, 3, c.  
— καί—καί . . . . . 757, 2.  
5 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c, i.  
6 ἐν ὀνόματι . . . . . 622, 3, δ.  
8 δωρεάν . . . . . 580, 2.  
— παρά . . . . . 637, I. 2, γ.  
— νύκτα accus. . . . . 577.  
— πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, α.  
9 οὐχ ὅτι . . . . . 905, 8.  
— ἑαυτοῦς . . . . . 654, 2, δ.  
11 περιπατοῦντας . . . . . 681, 7.  
12 τοῖς τοιοῦτοις . . . . . 453, δ.  
13 καλοποιούντες part. . . . . 688.  
14 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, δ.  
17 Παύλου 467, 4., 652, Obs. 7.  
— ὁ gender . . . . . 821, 3.

## I TIMOTHY I.

- 1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. α.  
— κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, α.  
— Θεοῦ attrib. gen. 542, ii. α.  
— σωτήρης without art. . . 467, Obs. i.  
2 Τιμοθέῳ dat. . . . . 596.  
— ἐν πίστει . . . . . 622, 3, f., 467, Obs. 2.  
3 ἵνα παραγγέλῃς . . . . . 806, i.  
4 αἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
— τὴν ἐν πίστει . . . . . 467, Obs. 2.  
5 δέ force of . . . . . 767, 2.  
— ἐκ force of . . . . . 621, 3, δ.  
6 ὃν genitive . . . . . 514.  
7 μὴ νοοῦντες . . . . . 746.  
— περὶ τίνων . . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
8 omission of ἐστὶ . . . . . 376.  
9 δικαίῳ . . . . . 599., 603, 2.  
10 διδασκαλίᾳ . . . . . 601.  
11 ἐπαγγέλιον τῆς δόξης 542, ii. β, α.  
— ὃ ἐπιστεύθη . . . . . 364, 5, γ.  
12 double apposition . . . 467, 6.  
— θέμενος middle verb 363, 6.  
— εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c. Obs. 4.  
13 ἡλεήθην passive receptive 364, 2.  
14 μετὰ πίστεως . . . . . 636, 3.  
15 σῶσαι infin. . . . . 669.  
16 ἐν ἐμοί . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
— πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, α.  
18 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, α.  
— στρατείας . . . . . 564.  
20 ὃν . . . . . 533.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 πάντων gen. . . . . §. 534, δ.  
2 ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, I. 2, α.  
— ἐν ὑπεροχῇ . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
4 ὅς . . . . . 836, 3.  
5 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . . 542, ii. α.  
— article omitted . . . . . 447, 2, δ.  
6 ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, I. 2, δ.  
— καιροῖς temp. dat. . . . . 606.  
9 κοσμεῖν ἑαυτούς . . . . . 363, 4.  
10 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, δ.  
11 γυνή without art. . . . . 447, 2.  
12 ἀνδρός gen. . . . . 505.  
— κελεύω supplied . . . . . 895, 9.  
— ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ . . . . . 622, 3, δ.  
14 ἐν . . . . . 645.  
15 ἐάν . . . . . 854, i.  
— μένωσιν (γυναῖκες supplied) 893, α.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 τὸν article . . . . . 447, i, β.  
4 ἐν ὑποταγῇ . . . . . 622, 3, δ.  
5 οὐκ οἶδεν . . . . . 744, Obs.  
— ἐπιμελήσεται . . . . . 406, 5.  
6 διαβόλου attrib. gen. . . 542, viii. δ.  
7 ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 3, α.  
— τῶν ἔξωθεν . . . . . 456, 2, α.  
— διαβόλου attr. gen. 542, i. α.  
8 δεῖ—εἶναι supplied 895, δ.  
9 πίστεως attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.  
10 καὶ οὗτοι δέ . . . . . 769, 2.  
— conditional part. . . . . 697, c.  
13 ἑαυτοῖς . . . . . 595.  
14 τάχιον . . . . . 784.  
15 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 6.  
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 4.  
16 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 δαιμονίων attr. gen. 542, i. β.  
2 συνειδήσιν . . . . . 584.  
3 κελευόντων suppl. . . . . 895, 9.  
— εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
— πιστοῖς dat. . . . . 598, Obs. i.  
4 λαμβανόμενον cond. part. 697, c.  
5 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, c.  
7 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, α.  
8 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.  
10 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
13 ἕως . . . . . 905, 8.

## CHAP. V.

- 2 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, k.  
3 τὰς ὁπώρας . . . . . 456, 2, c.  
5 νυκτός . . . . . 523.  
6 ζῶσα temp. part. . . . . 696.  
10 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
— εἰ . . . . . 877, δ.  
13 περιερχόμεναι 683, Obs. 3.  
14 χάριν . . . . . 580, 2.  
19 ἐκτός εἰ μή . . . . . 860, Obs. 3.  
— ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 3, α.

- 21 κατὰ . . . . . §. 629, 3, α.  
23 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, α.  
24 προάγουσαι . . . . . 684.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 ὑπό . . . . . 639, III. 3, α.  
— τῆς article . . . . . 447, i, c.  
3 κατ' εὐσέβειαν . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
4 περί . . . . . 632, III. 3, α.  
5 νῦν acc. . . . . 584.  
7 δῆλον ὅτι . . . . . 700, α.  
8 fut. . . . . 413, or 406, 5.  
— τούτοις dat. 607, i, or 605, 4.  
9 αἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
10 ἧς gen. . . . . 498.  
11 τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, viii. δ.  
12 ἀγῶνα acc. . . . . 564.  
— aorist imper. . . . . 405, i.  
13 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 3, α.  
— τὴν article . . . . . 447, i, c.  
17 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, α.  
— ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
— εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
20 κενοφρονίας acc. 548, Obs. i.

## 2 TIMOTHY I.

- 1 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, α.  
— ζωῆς . . . . . 542, viii. δ.  
— ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, k. Obs. 3.  
3 νυκτός gen. . . . . 523.  
4 ἐπιποθῶν part. . . . . 697, δ.  
5 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 6.  
— ὅτι (ἐνοικεῖ suppl.) . . . 895, α.  
6 δι' ἣν αἰτίαν . . . . . 834.  
— διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, δ.  
7 δειλίας attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.  
8 τὸ μαρτύριον . . . . . 550.  
— αὐτοῦ . . . . . 542, ii. α.  
— εὐαγγελίῳ dat. . . . . 605, 4.  
— κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
9 κλήσει . . . . . 548, Obs. 8.  
— σώσαντος aor. 705, 6, b, α.  
— κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
— χρόνων plur. . . . . 355, Obs. i.  
10 δέ . . . . . 767, 2.  
11 εἰς ὁ . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
— ἐθνῶν . . . . . 542, ii. c, 3.  
12 φ . . . . . 877, Obs. 2, 593, i.  
— μου . . . . . 654, Obs. 6.  
— εἰς . . . . . 625, 2, δ.  
13 ὑποτίκωσιν without article 447, 2, α., 461, i.  
15 μέ acc. . . . . 548, Obs. i.  
— ὃν . . . . . 533, i.  
17 γενόμενος part. . . . . 696.  
18 εὐρεῖν inf. . . . . 669.  
— παρά . . . . . 637, I. 2, α.  
— ὅσα acc. . . . . 596, Obs. 5.  
— βέλτιον . . . . . 784.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
2 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, c.  
— ταῦτα . . . . . 658.

- 2 οἷτινες ..... §. 816, 7.  
 5 δέ ..... 768, 2.  
 6 τὸν article..... 447, 1, β.  
 8 ἐπηγερέμενον part. ... 683.,  
     705, c, β.  
 — ἐκ ..... 621, 3, α.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, γ.  
 10 διὰ τοὺς ἐκλ..... 627, 3, α.  
 — μετά ..... 636, 3, α.  
 11 } fut..... 406, 5.  
 12 }  
 14 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, c.  
 15 σεαυτὸν ..... 363, 3.  
 16 πλεῖον ἀσεβείας..... 442, δ.  
 17 νομὴν ἔξει ..... 360.  
 18 περὶ ..... 632, III. 3, α.  
 — γεγονέναι inf..... 681, 5.  
 — τινῶν ..... 659.  
 19 μέντοι ..... 730, α.  
 — ἔγνω σοφ. .... 403, 1.  
 — αὐτοῦ ..... 518,  
 20 ἀ μέν—ἀ δέ ..... 816, 3, δ.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, α.  
 22 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, δ.  
 24 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, c.  
 25 μή ποτε<sup>a</sup> (sc. ὁρῶν) 877, δ.  
     814, 4.  
 — opt..... 814, c.  
 — εἰς ..... 623, 3, c.  
 26 ἀναστήσωσιν<sup>b</sup> ..... 814.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, δ.

## CHAP. III.

- 5 εὐσεβείας attr. gen. ... 542,  
     viii. α.  
 6 ἐκ..... 621, 3, α. or k.  
 — ἐπιθυμίας dat. .... 611.  
 8 ὃν τρόπον—οὕτω .. 899, 2.  
 — νοῦν ..... 584.  
 — περὶ ..... 632, III. 3, α.  
 9 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, δ.  
 11 οἷα ..... 877, Obs. 2.  
 12 ἐν ..... 622, Obs. 3.  
 14 ἐν οἷς..... 822, Obs. 3.  
 15 ἀπό..... 620, 2, α.  
 16 γραφή ..... 454, Obs. 4.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, α.  
 17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 κατά ..... 629, 2, δ.  
 2 εὐκαίρως ἀκαίρως.. 792, 2, i.  
 3 διδασκαλίας gen. .... 490.  
 — κνηθόμενοι middle.. 362, 4.  
 5 εὐαγγελιστοῦ attr. gen. 542,  
     viii. δ.  
 6 ἡδὴ..... 719, 4, α.  
 7 τὸν καλόν ..... 467, Obs. 1.  
 8 λοιπὸν ..... 579, δ.  
 — οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.  
 10 τὸν νῦν ..... 456, 2, δ.

- 13 ἐρχόμενος ..... §. 696.  
 18 εἰς ..... 625, 3, c., cf. 646.

## TITUS I.

- 1 δέ ..... 767, 1, c.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, δ.  
 2 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, c. fin.  
 3 ὃ ἐπιστεύθη 364, 5, γ, Obs.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, α.  
 4 κατά ..... 629, 3, γ or δ.  
 5 χάριν.. 580, 2, 621, Obs. 2.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, h.  
 6 ἀσωτίας attr. gen. 542, II.  
     β, α.  
 7 τὸν..... 447, 1, β.  
 — μή ..... 746, Obs.  
 9 κατά ..... 629, 3, α.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, δ. or d.  
 10 οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς.. 621, 3, k.  
 11 οἷτινες ..... 816, 7.  
 — ἀ μή δεῖ..... 742, 2.  
 14 ἀλήθειαν..... 548, Obs. 1.  
 15 omission of ἐστίν .. 376, 1.  
 — καθαροῖς dat ..... 599.  
 16 εἰδέναι..... 681, 5., cf. 684.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, α.

## CHAP. II.

- 3 ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
 7 περὶ ..... 632, III. 3, α.  
 — καλῶν ἔργων without art.  
     447, 2., cf. 905, 4.  
 8 ὃ ἐξ ἐναντίας (ὁδοῦ).. 436.,  
     621, 3, k.  
 13 use of article..... 459, 9, c.  
 14 ὑπέρ ..... 630, I. 2, b.  
 — ἐαυτῷ ..... 598.  
 — ἔργων att. gen. 542, ii. c, 1.  
 15 μετά ..... 636, I. 3, α.

## CHAP. III.

- 5 ἐξ ..... 621, 3, c.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, f. or l.  
 — ὅν ..... 822.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, c.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, 3, α.  
 — παλιγγενεσίας att. gen. 542,  
     viii. δ.  
 — πνεύματος att. gen. 542, i.  
     β.  
 6 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3.  
 7 κατά ..... 629, 3, δ.  
 8 ἔργων gen..... 490.  
 10 μετά ..... 636, III. 2.  
 12 πέμψω aor. subj. .. 842, 6.  
 14 εἰς ..... 625, 3, α.  
 15 πίστει..... 622, 3, h.

## PHILEMON.

- 2 κατά ..... 629, 1, c.

- 4 ἐπὶ..... §. 633, 2, or 3, c.  
 5 ἀκούων part..... 697 a.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, c.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, δ.  
 6 ὅπως ..... 803, 3, Obs. 1.  
 — πίστεως attr. gen. } 542, ii.  
 — ἀγαθοῦ attr. gen. } β. δ.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, δ.  
 7 πολλήν ..... 391, Obs. 1.  
 — ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, δ.  
 — ἀδελφῆ position of.. 902, 3.  
 8 ἔχων ..... 697, δ.  
 9 διὰ..... 627, II. 3, c.  
 — τὴν article ..... 448, 2.  
 10 Ὀνήσιμον ..... 825, 4.  
 12 σὺ δὲ αὐτόν<sup>c</sup> (δέχου suppl.)  
     895, 9.  
 13 πρὸς..... 905, 3.  
 — ὑπέρ ..... 630, 2, δ.  
 14 κατά ..... 629, 3, γ.  
 15 πρὸς ὅραν .. 638, III. 2, δ.  
 — αἰώνιον pred. adj. .. 375, 4.  
 16 ὑπέρ ..... 630, II. 2, δ.  
 — πόσῳ δὲ μᾶλλον.. 905, 8, β.  
 19 ἵνα μή..... 905, 5, δ.  
 20 σοῦ gen..... 491.  
 21 ἔγραψα ..... 401, 2.  
 — ὑπὲρ δ.. 631, II. 2, β., 822,  
     Obs. 3.  
 25 μετά ..... 636, I. 1, δ.

## HEBREWS I.

- 1 arrangement of sent. 902, 3.  
 — ἐπ' ἐσχάτων 442, 1., 633, 2.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, c.  
 2 κληρονόμον ..... 375, 6.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, 3, c.  
 3 δόξης attr. gen. ... 542, i. δ.  
 — ῥήματι dat..... 608, 1.  
 — δυνάμεως attr. gen. 542, viii.  
     δ.  
 — ἁμαρτιῶν attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     β, α or d.  
 — μεγαλοσύνης gen..... 525.  
 — ἐν ὑψηλοῖς..... 436, 2, α.  
 4 παρὰ ..... 637, III. 3, γ.  
 — γάρ..... 786, 2.  
 5 εἰς ..... 625, Obs. 4.  
 6 ὅταν with conj. aor. d 842, 6.  
 — οἰκουμένην ..... 430, δ.  
 7 πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, c.  
 8 ὁ Θεός nom. for voc. 476, δ.  
 — εὐθύτητος attr. gen. ... 542,  
     viii. δ.  
 9 ἔχρισε with doub. acc. 583.  
 — παρὰ ..... 637, III. 3, c.  
 10 κατ' ἀρχάς..... 629, 2, δ.  
 13 ἐκ ..... 621, 1, c.  
 — ἕως ἄν ..... 846, 2, α.  
 — ποδῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 4.  
 14 διὰ ..... 627, II. 1, α.

<sup>a</sup> The word ὁρῶν is implied in the preceding clause after the analogy given in §. 877. Obs. 5.

<sup>b</sup> The optative construction is dropped, because, as the apostle goes on, the hope that the blessing will come upon them increases.

<sup>c</sup> The adversative δέ seems to suggest the contrary notion to ἀπέπεμψα, and it thus falls under the analogy given in §. 895. 9.

<sup>d</sup> See Wordsworth ad loc.



## CHAP. II.

- 1 μή ποτε . . . . . §. 814, b.  
 3 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 7.  
 — ἀρχὴν λαβοῦσα . . . . 360, 1.  
 — λαλεῖσθαι . . . . . 669.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, b.  
 — ὑπό . . . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
 4 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 6 δέ . . . . . 768, 3.  
 — τίς . . . . . 659, Obs. I.  
 7 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 3, e.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, a, a.  
 8 ἐν . . . . . 622, 2.  
 — αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 596.  
 9 χάριτι dat. . . . . 609, 3.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 — ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, I. 2, b.  
 10 δι' ὃν—δι' οὗ . . 627, Obs. 4.  
 — ἀγαγόντα aor. part. 675, b.,  
 705, b, a.  
 11 ἐξ . . . . . 622, 3, a.  
 12 ἐν μέσῳ . . . . . 436, 2, a.  
 13 ἔσομαι πεποιθώς . . 363, 4.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, e.  
 — ἰδοῦ . . . . . 895.  
 14 καὶ adverb. . . . . 760.  
 — αἵματος without art. 447, 2, b.  
 — θανάτου att. gen. 542, ii. a.  
 15 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 2, a.  
 — δουλείας gen. . . . . 501.  
 16 δῆπου . . . . . 723, 1.  
 — ἀγγέλων gen. . . . . 536.  
 17 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 — τὰ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν . . . 579.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 18 ἐν ᾧ . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — πειρασθεῖς . . . . . 698.  
 — πειραζομένοις dat. . . . 596.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 κλήσεως without art. 905, 4.  
 2 ποιήσαντι aor. part. . . 705,  
 6, a.  
 3 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 3, g.  
 — καθ' ὅσον . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 5 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 6 ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, a.  
 — βεβαίαν pred. adj. . . 375, 5.  
 7 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 9 ἔτη acc. temp. . . . . 577.  
 11 εἰ . . . . . 860, 13.  
 12 ἐν τῷ ἀποστῆναι . . 622, 3, i.  
 13 ἑαυτοῦς . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 — καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν 629, 2, c.  
 — τὸ σήμερον . . . . . 456, 2, b.  
 14 γεγόναμεν perf. 399, Obs. 5.  
 16 ἀλλ' οὐ . . . . . 774.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, c.  
 18 τίσι dat. . . . . 601.  
 19 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 εἰσελθεῖν<sup>a</sup> . . . . . 669.  
 2 εὐηγγελισμένοι midd. 364, 2.  
 — ἀκοῆς . . . . . 542, iii.

- 2 ἀκούσασιν . . . . . §. 605, 2.  
 3 καίτοι with gen. abs. . 772.  
 4 ἐβδόμης (ἡμέρας sc.) 436, β.  
 6 inf. after ἀπολείπεται 669, 1.  
 7 ἐν . . . . . 622, 1, f.  
 8 position of words . . 902, 3.  
 9 λαφ dat. . . . . 587, 2.  
 11 ἀπειθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 12 ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, II. 3, b.  
 — κριτικός with gen. 542, Obs.  
 2, and ii. β, b.  
 13 κτίσις without article 447,  
 Obs. 3.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 — ἡμῖν . . . . . 597, Obs. 1.  
 15 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 16 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, 3, b.  
 — ὑπὲρ ἁμαρτιῶν . . 630, 3, f.  
 2 ἀγνοοῦσι . . . . . 596, 4.  
 3 περὶ } 632, I. Obs. 2.  
 — περὶ ἁμαρτιῶν }  
 4 ἑαυτῷ dat. com. . . 607, 3, or  
 598.  
 5 γεννηθῆναι inf. of result 669.  
 — ἐδόξασε (αὐτόν suppl.) 896.  
 7 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, e.  
 11 λέγειν . . . . . 667.  
 12 genitives . . . . . 543.  
 — γηγόντα ἔχοντες . . 375, 4.  
 14 τελείων gen. . . . . 518, 2.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, b.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, b.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, I. a.  
 — μετανόας attr. gen. . . 542,  
 viii. b.  
 2 βαπτισμῶν att. gen. 542, ii.  
 β, b.  
 5 ῥῆμα acc. . . . . 537, Obs.  
 6 ἀνασταυροῦντας part. 697, a.  
 — ἑαυτοῖς . . . . . 599 or 602, 3.  
 7 ἐκείνοις . . . . . 598.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, c.  
 8 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 9 σωτηρίας gen. . . . . 536.  
 10 ἐπιλαθέσθαι inf. . . . . 667.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 11 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
 12 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
 13 κατὰ . . . . . 628, 3, d.  
 14 εὐλογῶν εὐλογήσω . . 705,  
 Obs. 2.  
 15 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 17 τὸ ἀμετάθετον . . 436, 2, d.  
 18 κρατῆσαι inf. . . . . 669, 2.  
 — ἐλπίδος gen. . . . . 536.

## CHAP. VII.

- 1 βασιλέων attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 c, 4.

- 2 δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. §. 542,  
 viii. b.  
 3 τὸ διηγεῖς . . . . . 436, 2, d.  
 4 ὁ πατριάρχης posit. of 902, 3.  
 5 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, k.  
 6 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
 — δεδεκάτωκε pft. . . . 399, 3.  
 9 ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν . . . . . 864.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, c.  
 11 εἰ ἦν . . . . . 856.  
 — ἐπ' αὐτῇ or αὐτῆς 634, 3, e.  
 or 633, 3, d.  
 — νενομοθέτητο pass. 394, 5, d.  
 12 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, e.  
 13 ἐφ' ὃν . . . . . 905, 3, f.  
 — perfect . . . . . 399, 2.  
 14 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 15 εἰ . . . . . 862, Obs. 2.  
 19 ἐτελείωσε supplied 895, d.  
 20 καθ' ὅσον } . . 629, 3, g.  
 22 κατὰ τοσοῦτον }  
 25 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
 27 ὑπὲρ supplied . . . . . 650.  
 28 ὁρκωμοσίας attr. gen. . 542,  
 viii. b.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 1 ἐκάθισεν . . . . . 402.  
 — μεγαλωσύνης attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. b.  
 2 ἀγίων attr. gen. 542, ii. b.  
 3 ἀναγκαῖον supply ἔστιν 376.  
 5 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 6.  
 — ὑποδείγματι dat. . . 596, 2.  
 — δρα—ποίησις (?) 905, Obs. 6.  
 6 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 7.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, e.  
 7 δευτέρας attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 c. 4.  
 8 καί . . . . . 752, Obs.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, b.  
 9 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 — πατράσιν dat. . . 596, Obs. 3.  
 — participle of time . . . 696.  
 — ἐξαγαγεῖν inf. of result 669.  
 — καί . . . . . 698, Obs. 5.  
 10 change of construct. 705, 5.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, Obs. 4.  
 11 οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 4.  
 — ἕκαστος . . . . . 380, 3, 478.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, d.  
 — μικροῦ without art. 447, 2, b.  
 12 ἀδικίας dat. . . . . 596, 4.

## CHAP. IX.

- 1 μὲν οὖν . . . . . 730, b, fin.  
 — λατρείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — τὸ ἅγιον . . . . . 436, 2, d.  
 2 ἦτις . . . . . 816, 6.  
 3 ἀγίων . . 139, 3, 534, Obs. 2.  
 5 Χερουβὶμ (sc. ἔχουσα) 895, d.  
 6 ἐπιτελοῦντες . . . . . 697, a.  
 7 ἐνιαυτοῦ gen. temp. . . 523.  
 8 ἀγίων attr. gen. . . 542, ii. a.  
 9 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, e.

<sup>a</sup> This might be termed the infinitive of identity or apposition: see §. 678. a.

- 9 κατά . . . . . §. 629, ii. b.  
 10 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, e.  
 — σαρκός } . . . . . 542, viii. b.  
 12 κτίσεως }  
 13 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, e.  
 14 καθαρῇ fut. . . . . 406, 5.  
 15 διαθήκης attr. gen. . . . . 542, ii. β, α.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 2, α.  
 17 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, g.  
 18 διαθήκη supplied } . . . . . 893.  
 19 Μωϋσῆς supplied }  
 — τῶν μόσχων art. . . . . 447, i, e.  
 22 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 23 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 3, e.  
 24 ἐμφανισθῆναι inf. . . . . 669.  
 — προσώπῳ dat. . . . . 605, 4.  
 25 κατ' ἐνιαυτόν . . . . . 629, 2, e.  
 26 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 2, α.  
 27 ἀνθρώποις dat. . . . . 587, 2.  
 28 ἐκ δευτέρου . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.

## CHAP. X.

- 1 εἰς τὸ διηγεῖσθαι 625, 2, Obs. 3.  
 2 participle . . . . . 697, a.  
 6 περὶ ἁμαρτίας . . . . . 632, Obs. 2.  
 7 τοῦ ποιῆσαι . . . . . 492, 3.  
 — ὁ Θεός . . . . . 476, b.  
 10 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b or f.  
 11 αἰτίαι . . . . . 816, 6.  
 19 εἰς—εἰσιέναι suppl. 895, b.  
 20 ἦν gender . . . . . 821, 3.  
 22 πίστεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — καρδίας acc. . . . . 584.  
 — ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, i, b., or 3, h.  
 23 ἐλπίδος attr. gen. 542, ii. c. i.  
 25 ἐαυτῶν . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 27 πυρὸς ζῆλος . . . . . 542, iii.  
 28 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, e.  
 29 κοινὸν ἡγησάμενος . . . . . 375, 5.  
 30 ἐμοί . . . . . 518.  
 32 τὰς πρότερον . . . . . 456, 2, b.  
 37 μικρὸν ὅσον ὅσον . . . . . 816, 3, c.  
 38 ἐκ πίστεως . . . . . 467, Obs. 2.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 39 ὑποστολῆς . . . . . 519.

## CHAP. XI.

- 3 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, Obs. 2.  
 — μή position (analogous to) 738, Obs. 3.  
 4 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 3, e.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, i.  
 5 τοῦ μὴ ἰδεῖν . . . . . 749, i, 531.  
 6 ἔστι . . . . . 375, 3.  
 8 ἐξελεῖν inf. . . . . 664, i.  
 — μὴ ἐπιστάμενος . . . . . 697, d.  
 — ποῦ for ποῖ . . . . . 646, 6, α.  
 11 παρὰ καιρὸν 637, III. 3, π.  
 12 καὶ ταῦτα . . . . . 697, d.  
 13 κατὰ πίστιν . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 — ὅτι—εἰσὶν . . . . . 886, 2.  
 16 αὐτοῦς acc. . . . . 549, c.  
 20 τὸν Ἰακώβ . . . . . 420, i.  
 21 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, i, b.

- 22 τελευτῶν . . . . . §. 698, a.  
 23 τρίμηνον acc. temp. . . . . 577.  
 — ἀστειῶν pred. adj. . . . . 374, 5.  
 24 μέγας γενόμενος . . . . . 696.  
 26 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, e.  
 29 ἥς attr. gen. . . . . 542, ii. β, b.  
 30 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 2, b.  
 34 ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 3, b, or i, b.  
 35 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, c.

## CHAP. XII.

- 1 δι' ὑπομονῆς . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
 2 ἀφορῶντες εἰς . . . . . 626, 3, e.  
 — ἀντί . . . . . 618, 2, f.  
 — αἰσχύνῃς gen. . . . . 496.  
 — κεκάθικεν perf. . . . . 399, 3.  
 3 ὑπὸ . . . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
 4 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. i, b.  
 7 ὑμῖν dat. . . . . 590, i.  
 8 ἄρα . . . . . 788, 4.  
 9 καὶ ζήσομεν . . . . . 698, Obs. 5.  
 10 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 2, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, α.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, e or a.  
 11 χαρᾶς gen. . . . . 518.  
 14 μετὰ . . . . . 636, i, a.  
 15 ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 3, h.  
 17 καίπερ . . . . . 697, d.  
 24 παρὰ τὸν Ἀβελ comparison 637, III. 3, e.  
 25 τὸν art. . . . . 451, 2.  
 27 τὸ ἔτι ἀπαξ . . . . . 457, 3.

## CHAP. XIII.

- 2 ἔλαθον ξενίσαντες . . . . . 693.  
 4 ἐν πᾶσι . . . . . 622, i, b.  
 5 ἀρκοῦμενοι . . . . . 709.  
 — ἔστε supplied . . . . . 376, Obs. i.  
 6 μοί . . . . . 596, i.  
 7 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 6.  
 11 ὧν—τούτων . . . . . 658.  
 15 δι' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 627, 3, c.  
 17 ὑπὲρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — ὡς ἀποδώσοντες . . . . . 701.  
 20 ὁ Θεὸς τῆς εἰρήνης . . . . . 542, viii. b.  
 21 τὸ εὐάρεστον . . . . . 436, 2, d.  
 22 διὰ βραχείων . . . . . 627, I. 3, f.  
 24 οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας 620, 3, b.

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- 1 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 — λέγει supplied . . . . . 895, i, b.  
 — χαίρειν . . . . . 671, b.  
 2 χαρὰν ἡγήσασθε . . . . . 375, 6.  
 3 τὸ δοκίμιον . . . . . 436, 2, d.  
 4 ἐν μηδενί . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 5 σοφίας gen. . . . . 529.  
 — παρὰ . . . . . 637, I. 3, a.  
 — μή with part. . . . . 748, Obs.  
 — καὶ δοθήσεται . . . . . 698, Obs. 5.  
 9 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i or f.  
 11 ἀνέτειλεν aor. . . . . 402.  
 — καὶ ἐξήρανε . . . . . 752.  
 13 ὅτι . . . . . 802, Obs. 8.

- 13 ἀπὸ . . . . . §. 620, d or e.  
 17 ἔστι καταβαῖνον . . . . . 375, 4.  
 — φώτων . . . . . 355, Obs. i.  
 — παρ' ᾧ . . . . . 637, II. i.  
 — ἐνι . . . . . 643, 4.  
 18 βουληθεῖς . . . . . 698, e.  
 — λόγῳ dat. . . . . 608, i.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.  
 19 εἰς . . . . . 625, i, e.  
 20 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . . 542, i, α.  
 22 ἐαυτοῦς . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 23 γυνέσεως attr. gen. . . . . 542, viii. b.  
 25 ἐπιλησμονῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 26 μή with part. . . . . 746.  
 27 αὕτη . . . . . 381, Obs. i.  
 — ἐπισκέπτεσθαι in app. 663, 2.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 τῆς δόξης attr. gen. . . . . 542, viii. b.  
 2 εἰάν with conj. . . . . 854, i.  
 — πτωχός . . . . . 451.  
 4 διαλογισμῶν . . . . . 542, viii. b.  
 6 πλουσίους pred. adj. 375, 4.  
 — τὸν πτωχόν . . . . . 447, i, β.  
 — ὁμῶν gen. . . . . 505.  
 7 ἐπικληθέν . . . . . 364, 5, α.  
 — ἐφ' ὑμᾶς . . . . . 635, 3, d.  
 8 εἰ μέντοι . . . . . 730, a, fin.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, α.  
 10 ὅστις τηρήσῃ . . . . . 816, 8.  
 — ἐν ἐνί . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — γέγονεν perf. . . . . 399, Obs. 5.  
 — πάντων gen. . . . . 501.  
 11 εἰ—οὐ μοιχεύσεις 744, Obs., 853, Obs. 4.  
 12 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
 14 μὴ δύναται . . . . . 873, 4.  
 — ἡ πίστις art. . . . . 447, i, d.  
 16 σώματος gen. . . . . 518, 4.  
 17 καθ' ἐαυτήν . . . . . 629, i, c.  
 18 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 19 σὺ πιστεύεις . . . . . 860, 8.  
 21 nom. at beginning of sent. 902, cf. 477.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 πολλά acc. . . . . 579, 4.  
 5 ἡλίκον . . . . . 883, i.  
 6 ὁ κόσμος article . . . . . 447, i, c. 460, Obs. 3.  
 — τρόχον accent . . . . . 53.  
 7 φύσει dat. . . . . 599.  
 8 δαμάσαι aor. inf. . . . . 402, i.  
 — omission of ἐστὶ . . . . . 376.  
 9 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 10 ἐξέρχεται number . . . . . 393, i.  
 11 μή τι . . . . . 873, 4.  
 — ἡ article . . . . . 447, i, β.  
 13 σοφίας attr. gen. . . . . 542, iii. or viii. b.  
 14 κατὰ . . . . . 628, 3, b.  
 18 ποιῶσιν dat. . . . . 599.



## CHAP. IV.

- 2 δέ ..... §. 765. *Obs.*  
 3 ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
 4 Θεοῦ gen. .... 520.  
 — ὅς ἐάν..... 829, 2.  
 5 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, d.  
 7 καὶ φεύζεται ..... 860, 9.  
 8 Θεῷ dat. .... 592.  
 — aor. imper. .... 405, 1.  
 12 σύ position of ..... 902, 3.  
 13 ἔγε..... 390, 2.  
 14 οἵτινες ..... 816, 7.  
 17 εἰδότε dat. .... 599.  
 — αὐτῷ ..... 699, *Obs.* 3.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, d.  
 2 σέσηπεν pft. .. 399, *Obs.* 5.  
 3 εἰς..... 625, 3, c. or a.  
 — ὁμῶν dat. inoom. .... 599.  
 4 ἀφ' ὧν ..... 620, 3, d.  
 — εἰσελήλυθαν form .. 191, 2.  
 5 σφαγῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 6 τὸν δίκαιον..... 451.  
 7 ἕως ἄν..... 846.  
 8 Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 10 ὀνόματι ..... 603.  
 11 τέλος Κυρίου .... 542, I, a.  
 12 πρό..... 619, 3, b.  
 — οὐρανόν acc. .... 566, 2.  
 — τὸ καὶ..... 457.  
 14 ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3, f.  
 15 τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 642, viii. b.  
 — ἀφειθήσεται numb. 390, 1, b.  
 17 προσευχῇ προσεύξατο 548, *Obs.* 8.  
 — τοῦ μὴ βρέξαι 492, 3, cf. 803, *Obs.* 1.  
 — ἐνιαυτούς acc..... 577.  
 18 καρπὸν acc. .... 555, b.

## I PETER I.

- 1 διασπορὰς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 2 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, g.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
 3 διὰ..... 627, I. 3, c.  
 4 εἰς ..... 625, 3, c.  
 5 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 — ἀποκαλυφθῆναι inf. .. 667.  
 6 ὀλίγον acc..... 579, 4.  
 7 τὸ δοκίμιον..... 436, 2, d.  
 — ἀπολλυμένου pres. part. 705, 6, a. γ.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 2.  
 8 εἰς ..... 625, 3, b.  
 10 ἐρευνῶντες—pres. part. 705, 6, a. δ.

- 11 εἰς τίνα ..... §. 877, *Obs.* 2.  
 — εἰς Χριστόν<sup>a</sup> ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — δόξας ..... 355, *Obs.* 1.  
 12 Πνεύματι dat. .... 522, 3, c.  
 13 ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3, c.  
 14 ὑπακοῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 — μὴ with part. .... 746.  
 — participle gender of 378. b.  
 15 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, g.  
 16 ὅτι—ἔσεσθε?.. 802, *Obs.* 8.  
 17 παροικίας attr. gen. .. 542, viii. b.  
 20 ἐπ' ἐσχάτου (?) ..... 442, b.  
 — δι' ὑμᾶς..... 627, II. 3, a.  
 21 εἰς Θεόν..... 625, 3, b.  
 23 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, a.  
 24 ἐξηράνθη aor. .... 402.  
 — εἰς ὑμᾶς ..... 625, 1, f.

## CHAP. II.

- 4 παρὰ Θεῷ..... 637, II.  
 5 καὶ..... 760.  
 — ἀνεγέγκαι inf. .... 669.  
 6 περιέχει nom. suppl. . 373.  
 — οὐ μὴ ..... 748, *Obs.* 4.  
 7 ἡ τιμὴ (the τιμὴ spoken of as ἐντιμος) 447, 1, d.  
 — λίθος—οὗτος ..... 658.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, *Obs.* 4.  
 — προσκόμματος attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 10 part., pft. and aor. 705, 6, *Obs.*  
 11 ἐπιθυμῶν gen. .... 531.  
 — αἵτινες ..... 816, 7.  
 — κατὰ ..... 628, 3, b.  
 12 ἔχοντες καλὴν .. . 374, 5.  
 — ἐν ᾧ ..... 622, 3, l.  
 — ἐκ ..... 621, 3, c.  
 13 διὰ ..... 627, II. 3, a.  
 14 δι' αὐτοῦ..... 627, I. 3, c.  
 16 ἐπικάλυμμα ἔχοντες 374, 6.  
 18 οἱ οἰκέται ..... 476, b.  
 — verb supplied from context, verse 11. 895, 1, c. or 4.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, d.  
 19 διὰ ..... 627, II. 3, a.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.  
 24 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 1, b.  
 — ἁμαρτίας dat. .... 599.

## CHAP. III.

- 3 ἐμπλοκῆς attr. gen. } 542,  
 4 καρδίας ..... } viii. b.  
 — ἐν τῷ ἀφθάρτῳ .. 436, 2, d.  
 6 ἀγαθοποιῶσαι ..... 697, a.  
 — πτόησιν ..... 550, a.  
 7 κατὰ γνῶσιν ..... 629, 3, a.  
 — προσευχαῖς (?)..... 605, 4.  
 8 τὸ δὲ τέλος..... 580, 2.  
 9 ἀντί ..... 618, 2, f.  
 10 τοῦ μὴ λαλῆσαι..... 492, 3.  
 12 ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3.  
 — εἰσὶ, ἐστί supplied .. 376.

- 12 ἐπὶ ποιῶντας §. 635, 3, a. a.  
 14 εἰ καὶ..... 855, 2., 861, 2.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, III. 3, a.  
 — φόβον acc..... 550.  
 — αὐτῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.  
 15 αἰτοῦντι dat. .... 599.  
 18 περὶ ἁμαρτιῶν 632, I. *Obs.* 2.  
 19 πορευθεῖς ..... 696, *Obs.* 2.  
 20 εἰς ἦν..... 646.

## CHAP. IV.

- 3 πορευομένους ..... 675, b.  
 6 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, g.  
 7 εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
 10 ἐαυτούς ..... 654, 2, b.  
 11 ἥς ..... 822.  
 12 πυρώσει dat. .... 607, 1.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, a.  
 — ὡς ..... 701.  
 13 ἀγαλλιάμενοι.. 705, *Obs.* 2.  
 17 ἀπὸ..... 620, 1, d.

## CHAP. V.

- 3 κλήρων ..... 353, 1.  
 6 ὑπὸ ..... 639, III. 3, a.  
 9 τὰ αὐτὰ τῶν παθημάτων 442.  
 — ἀδελφότητι..... 605, 1.  
 10 χάριτος attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 12 διὰ ..... 627, I. 3, b.  
 — δι' ὀλίγων ..... 627, I. 3, f.  
 — εἰς ἦν..... 646.

## 2 PETER I.

- 1 ἐν ..... 622, 3, d.  
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ article 459, 9 fin.  
 2 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.  
 3 ὡς with gen. absol. .. 701.  
 — τὰ πρὸς ζῶν .. 436, d. 6.  
 — δόξῃ dat. .... 607.  
 4 τῆς—φθορᾶς.. 456, *Obs.* 5.  
 — ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ..... 622, 3, b.  
 — καί—δέ ..... 769, 2.  
 5 αὐτὸ τοῦτο 657, 2, b., 895, 4.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, *Obs.* 4.  
 — τὴν ἀρετὴν (art. sc. proper to Christians) 447, 1, c.  
 8 ἐνδύχοντα cond. part. 697, c.  
 — οὐκ ἀργούς privative 740, *Obs.*  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
 9 ᾧ μὴ πάρεστιν .. . 743, 2.  
 — λήθην λαβάν..... 374, 6.  
 — καθαρισμοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 — τῶν πάλαι ..... 456, 2, b.  
 10 βεβαίαν ποιεῖσθαι .. 374, 5.  
 — τὴν article..... 417, *Obs.* 1.  
 — οὐ μὴ..... 748, *Obs.* 4.  
 12 μελλήσω(?)..... 406, 4.  
 — καίπερ ..... 697, d.

<sup>a</sup> Which were destined for Christ. (See Huther ad loc.)

- 13 ἐφ' ὅσον . . . §. 635, 2, b.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, i. or k.  
 15 ἔχειν with inf. . . . 666.  
 17 ὑπό . 639, III. 1, or 2, a.  
 18 ὄντες temp. part. . . 696.  
 19 προσέχοντες part. . 689.  
 — ἕως οὗ with conj. 846, 2, β.  
 20 ἐπιλύσεως gen. . . 518.  
 21 ὑπό . . . 639, III. 2, a.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 καί . . . . . 760.  
 — οἷτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 — ἀπωλείας attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 2 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, c.  
 3 λόγοις dat. . . . . 607.  
 — οἷς—αὐτῶν . . . . . 833.  
 4 ἀγγέλων gen. . 531, Obs. 2.  
 5 ἁσεβῶν attr. gen. 542, vii.  
 or viii. c.  
 7 ὑπό . . . . . 639, I. 2, b. a.  
 8 βλέμματι dat. . . 605, 4.  
 — ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας 621, 2, b.  
 9 κολαζομένους pres. part. .  
 705, 6, a. ξ.  
 10 ὀπίσω σαρκός . . . 526.  
 — μiasμοῦ attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 — βλασφημοῦντες part. 697, b.  
 11 ἰσχύϊ dat. . . . . 607.  
 — παρά . . . . . 637, 11.  
 12 ἐν οἷς . . . . . 822, 3.  
 13 ἡδονὴν pred. subst. 374, 6.  
 14 πλεονεξίας gen. ? 483, Obs.  
 3.  
 — κατάρας attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 16 παρανομίας attr. gen. 542,  
 ii. β. b.  
 18 ὑπέρογκα ματαιότητος 442.  
 20 τοῦτοις δέ . . . 770, I, a.  
 21 ἦν . . . 398, 3, cf. 858, 3.  
 22 τό . . . . . 457.  
 — παροιμίας . . . 542, viii. b.  
 — nom. . . . . 709, Obs.  
 — βορβόρου attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 β. b.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 ἐν αἷς . . . . . 814, ii. a.  
 2 μνησθῆναι inf. . . 669.  
 — ἀποστόλων attr. gen. . 542,  
 i. β.  
 — τοῦ Κυρίου attr. gen. . 542,  
 viii. b. or ii. a.  
 3 ἁγιγνώσκοντες nom. part.  
 707, a.  
 — ἐπ' ἐσχάτου . 442, 633, 2.  
 — κατά . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 4 παρουσίας attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 β. a.  
 — ἀφ' ἧς . 436, β., 620, 3, a.  
 5 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, λ.

- 5 διὰ . . . . . §. 627, I. 1, b.  
 9 ἐπαγγελίας gen.<sup>b</sup> . 523, 3.  
 — εἰς ἡμᾶς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — μὴ βουλόμενος . . . 746.  
 12 παρουσίαν acc. . . . 560.  
 — τήκεται pres. . . . 397, b.  
 16 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.

## I JOHN I.

- 1 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς . . . . . 620, 2.  
 — ἁκηκόαμεν pft. . 399, 3.  
 2 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — ἦτις . . . . . 816, 6.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 905, 3.  
 3 δέ . . . . . 769, 2.  
 — ἐστίν supplied . . . 376.  
 5 αὕτη gender . 381, Obs. 1.  
 — οὐδεμία position of 902, 3.  
 6 καί—περιπατῶμεν 698, Obs.  
 5.  
 8 ἐαυτοῦς . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 9 Θεός supplied . . 374, 3.  
 — ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 10 ἡμαρτήκαμεν pft. . 399, 3.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 καί . . . . . 759.  
 — δίκαιον in apposition . 467,  
 Obs. 4.  
 2 περί . . . . . 632, I. Obs. 2.  
 — δέ . . . . . 769, 2.  
 3 ἁμαρτιῶν supplied . 593.  
 — ἐν τούτῳ . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 4 ὁ λέγων ὅτι . 802, Obs. 8.  
 5 ὅς δ' ἂν . . . . . 829, 2.  
 — ἐν αὐτῷ . . . . . 658.  
 7 εἶχετε (impft. and aor.)  
 401, 4.  
 8 ὁ gender . . . . . 820, I.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 12 ἀφένονται form. . . 284.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 13 τὸν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς . 456, 2, c.  
 14 ἔγραψα aor. . . . 403, 1.  
 16 apposition . 467, Obs. 6.  
 — σαρκός attr. gen. 542, I, γ.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
 17 εἰς . . . . . 625, 2, c.  
 19 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, k.  
 20 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, e.  
 23 οὐδέ . . . . . 776, 7.  
 28 αἰσχυρθῶμεν . . 364, 2.  
 — ἀπ' αὐτοῦ . . . . 620, d.  
 29 τὴν δικαιοσύνην art. 447, I, c.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 2 τί ἐσόμεθα . 877, Obs. 2.  
 4 ἡ with subj. and pred. 460,  
 2, β.  
 6 ἐώρακεν pft. . 399, Obs. 5.

- 8 ἐκ . . . . . §. 621, 3, k.  
 — εἰς τοῦτο . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 9 γεγεννημένος pft. part. 705,  
 c. δ.  
 10 ὁ μὴ ποιῶν . . . . 746.  
 12 τοῦ πονηροῦ . . . 451.  
 — καί for ὅτε . . . . 752, 2.  
 — χάρις τίνος . 622, Obs. 2.  
 13 εἰ . . . . . 804, 9.  
 16 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, I. 2, b.  
 17 ὅς δ' ἂν . . . . . 829, 2.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, k.  
 18 λόγῳ dat. . . . . 603.  
 20 εἰς for ἂν . . . . 423, Obs.  
 — ὅτι repeated . . . 804, 3.  
 21 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 — ἐντολὴ ἵνα . . . 803, Obs.  
 24 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, c.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 εἰ . . . . . 877, b.  
 2 ἐληλυθότα . 681, 5, 684.  
 3 ὁ μὴ . . . . . 743, 2.  
 τὸ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου 436, d. 5.  
 5 ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου λαλοῦσιν 621,  
 3, e.  
 6 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 b.  
 7 γεγέννηται pft. . 399, 3.  
 8 ἔγνω . . . . . 402.  
 9 ἐν ἡμῖν . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
 11 εἰ with ind. . . . 853, 1.  
 12 τεθέαται pft. . 399, 3, and  
 Obs. 5.  
 17 μεθ' ἡμῶν . . . 636, 1, b.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 τὸν γεννήσαντα aor. part.  
 705, 6, b. a.  
 — γεγεννημένον pft. part. 705,  
 6, c. δ.  
 3 τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 c. I.  
 6 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 8 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 10 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 14 κατά . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 16 μὴ πρὸς θάνατον 638, III.  
 3, a.  
 — αἰτήσῃ fut. for imper. 413,  
 I.  
 — Θεός supplied . . . 374.  
 — τοῖς ἁμαρτάνουσιν dat. 599.  
 18 γεγεννημένος pft. }  
 part. } 705, 6,  
 — ὁ γεννηθεὶς aor. } Obs.  
 part. }  
 — τηρεῖ (cf. James iv. 7) 860,  
 8.

<sup>a</sup> This nominative refers to ἵνα μνησθῇτε implied in μνησθῆναι, ver. 2.

<sup>b</sup> The genitive ἐπαγγελίας seems to represent the notion of ὁδοῦ, and thence may possibly be placed under the local genitive.

<sup>c</sup> The Perfects in this passage seem to refer rather to the impression left by the sight and hearing, the Aorists to the act of seeing and hearing.

19 ὁ κόσμος ὅλος . . . §. 459, a.  
 — ἐν τῷ πονηρῷ . . . 622, 3, h.  
 20 τὸν ἀληθινόν . . . 451.  
 21 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, h.

## 2 JOHN.

1 οὗς gender . . . 379, b.  
 — ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . . 622, 3, k.  
 2 διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 — change of construct. 705, 5.  
 3 ἔσται<sup>a</sup> fut. . . . 413.  
 6 κατὰ . . . 529, 3, a.  
 8 ἑαυτοὺς . . . 654, 2, b.  
 9 οὗτος . . . 658.  
 10 χαίρειν . . . 664, I.  
 12 διὰ . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
 — στόμα πρὸς στόμα . 905, 9.

## 3 JOHN.

3 χαρὰν ἵνα . . . §. 805, Obs.  
 — περιπατοῦντα part. 681, 5,  
 683.  
 6 ποιήσεις fut. . . 406, 5.  
 7 ὑπέρ . . . 630, I. 2, a.  
 — τοῦ art. . . . 447.  
 10 ἐπὶ τούτοις . . . 634, 3, d.  
 11 ἑώρακεν 399, 3, and Obs. 5.  
 12 μεμαρτύρηται impers. 364, 5.  
 15 κατ' ὄνομα . . . 630, 3, g.

## JUDE.

1 ἐν . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 4 εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
 5 ὑμᾶς repeated . . . 658, 2.  
 6 ὑπό . . . 639, III. I, c.  
 — τετήρηκεν pft. . . 399, 3.

7 τρόπον . . . §. 580, 2.  
 11 μισθοῦ . . . 519.  
 12 ὑπό . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
 14 ἀπό . . . 620, 2, c.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 1, b.  
 15 ποιῆσαι inf. . . 669.  
 — κατὰ . . . 628, 3, b.  
 — περί . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
 — ἀσεβείας attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 — ὧν . . . 822.  
 16 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.  
 18 ἀσεβειῶν . . . 542, iii.  
 19 μὴ ἔχοντες (expressing rea-  
 son) 746.  
 20 ἑαυτοὺς . . . 654, 2, b.  
 21 ἐν . . . 622, 3, d.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. I.  
 22 οὗς μὲν—οὗς δέ . 816, 3, b.  
 23 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, e.

<sup>a</sup> The future expresses a wish, viewed with reference to the will of God, and thus is analogous to the use given in the section referred to.







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